



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857.

For the Holidays.

Persons desiring to make Christmas presents, will find it highly advantageous to call at Melick's Watch & Jewelry store, in this Borough. He has now arranged for public inspection and sale, an unexcelled variety of Christmas presents, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Books, Toys and Fancy Goods, which are offered at very low prices to suit the times.

New Drug Store.

Mr. James N. Durling has opened a Drug Store, in W. S. Wintemute's new Store-room, adjoining A. Fowler's dry good Store in this Borough, where can be found a full and fresh assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Alcohol, Turpentine, Linseed, Whale, Castor and Sweet Oil, &c.

Mr. D. has engaged Mr. E. W. Wells to superintend the Store. Mr. Wells, we are requested to say has had ample experience in the business, and comes among us highly recommended.

Stroudsburg Sax-Horn Band.

We are informed that a complimentary benefit is to be given to Mr. Wm. H. Wolfe—the efficient and gentlemanly leader of the STROUDSBURG SAX-HORN BAND, at the Court House in this Borough, on the Evening of the 25th of December, being next Monday. The band will perform on the occasion many of their most admiring pieces, to be interspersed with singing, &c. As this is the first benefit to Mr. Wolfe, we hope the public will duly appreciate the call and favor him with a "bumper;" and we are assured, those who attend will be well pleased.

A Donation Visit to the Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, Pastor of the M. E. Church in this Borough.

We invite the attention of our readers to a notice of the above in another column of our paper to-day, while at the same time we are confident it will receive the consideration of the public, a general and cordial invitation is extended to all, and we hope the attendance will conform to the invitation. We are confident it will prove as pleasant an affair as was the one of last year, given to Mr. Meredith, which we attended. These "donations visits," from their pleasant and agreeable character, have become a fixed institution in this community. Again we say turn out.

The friends of Rev. J. J. Jones, intend to make him a Donation Visit, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cherry Valley, on Christmas day. All are invited to attend.

The New York Ledger, the Great Family Paper, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies.

The Prospectus of the LEDGER, which contains all the necessary information in regard to it, will be found in our advertising columns.

The Trenton Banks have all resumed specie payments.

The Phillipsburg Bank, N. J., has also resumed specie payment on all of its liabilities. Other New Jersey Banks, we presume, will soon follow these examples.

An association has been formed in the city of New York to oppose the further oppression, spoliation and slaughter of the Indians, calling it itself the 'American Indian Aid Association.' Its object is a good one, but what its particular line of operations are to be, we are not advised.

Mr. Robert J. Walker resigned the Governorship of Kansas on the 15th inst. in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State. This letter occupies four columns of fine type, and contains the reasons which induced the resignation. Mr. Walker states he accepted the appointment against his wishes, and on the express condition that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people in a way to give all an opportunity to express their opinions and to prevent fraud. The President agreed to these points without reservation, and the Governor shaped his official course accordingly. Now the President backs out, and insists upon a line of policy which the Governor is confident from his experience in Kansas and his knowledge of the people there, will, if pursued, result in civil war. The letter is dispassionate and forcible, and cannot fail to produce a deep impression on the country. The Cabinet have resolved that it must be answered, and the replication will bear the signature of Mr. Cass.

A double-murder was perpetrated near Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday. The names of the victims are Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Koen, and the supposed murderers are two negroes, who have been arrested and are now in prison, awaiting the coroner's investigation.

Report of the Department.

The reports of the Secretaries of the various departments of our Government, which are generally alluded to in the President's Message, are voluminous, but interesting documents, furnishing comprehensive statements of their condition.—We condense their leading features below:—

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The principle facts contained in the report of Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, are repeated in the President's message, in which also many of his opinions are endorsed. The estimated expenditures for the year are \$74,963,058.

Actual first quarter	\$23,714,523
Estimate three quarters	51,248,530
	\$74,963,058

The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, July 1, was, \$17,710,114. Revenue to the 30th Sept.—20,529,918. Estimated to 30th June 36,759,809.

Total \$75,380,933

This would leave \$426,875, provided the revenue is not over estimated, nor the expenditure underated; to provide against which contingencies and to guard the public credit, the Secretary asks for authority to employ Treasury notes, not to exceed the sum of \$20,000,000. The Customs Revenue for the first quarter was \$18,573,739. The Secretary calculates on only \$33,000,000 for the remaining nine months. Instead of \$231,000,000 in dutiable merchandise for the year entered for consumption, (as the first quarter would indicate) he looks for no more than \$174,000,000, owing to the recent revulsion. The Land and Miscellaneous revenues for the year he sets down at \$6,008,090, of which \$2,356,090 was realized the first quarter.

The public debt was reduced on the 1st of July to \$29,060,386. The Department has since purchased \$3,805,232, leaving the amount outstanding \$25,165,154.

The department has collected anew the Railway Capital and debt of the country. These amount in

Capital	\$491,435,661
Debt	517,843,664
Total	\$998,819,325

The annual income is reported at \$44,408,488. Interest on the debt \$25,093,203.

A large portion of the report is occupied in discussing the financial revulsion, which the Secretary attributes to the expansion of bank currency, reckless speculation and unlimited credit. He says in cases like the present the people look to government for help. Some demand a protective tariff, against which Secretary Cobb argues at length. He then approves of some method to contract bank operations, and recommends the adoption of a bankrupt law to include two classes of Corporations and Companies—particularly applicable to Railroad companies and Banking institutions—with a view to restrain their operations within proper limits, and to secure the country from "future wild speculations and ruinous revulsions." He recommends that the tariff be not revised this year, eulogizes the independent treasury system, and alludes to various affairs in his department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Floyd reports the posted strength of the army to be 17,984 men, the actual strength on July 1st being 15,774. They are formed into 19 regiments—10 of infantry, 4 artillery, 2 dragoons, 2 cavalry, and 1 mounted rifleman. In addition to the movements which the troops have been called on to make this year, this force is called on to garrison 68 permanent forts, and to occupy 70 posts spread over an area of about 3,000 square miles.

The Mormon difficulties are reviewed. Brigham Young's proclamation has substantially declared war against the United States; his people refuse any sort of supplies to our army there, and stands as lions in the pathway that leads from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. The Secretary recommends an increase of the army by five regiments.

The Secretary alludes to defects in the service, recommending that promotion be made a reward of merit. The tone of the rank and file needs elevation, and the habit of employing soldiers as day laborers is detrimental to the service.

In the formation of a railroad between the Pacific and the valley of the Mississippi, he thinks the route by the El Paso will be chosen.

The sea coast defenses are gradually but certainly advancing towards completion, and when finished will constitute a system of maritime defenses formidable in extent and of great magnitude. It is considered that the harbor of New York will be impregnable from any attack from the sea when the fortifications now in progress are finished.

The remainder of the report is devoted to the result of experiments on arms, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of Mr. Toucey is brief and comprehensive. Most of it consists in details in relation to the various squadrons, concerning which there is little that is noticeable. The act of the commander of the Roanoke in bringing home the remnants of Walker's army from Aspinwall, without order, is justified by the Secretary on the score of its being an "act of humanity." An appropriation of \$1,376,166 is recommended to pay for their clothing, medicine, &c., while on shipboard.—The Secretary recommends that the Government pay the Panama Railroad \$7,475 for transporting Walker's men across the Isthmus, after their capitulation, though the Railroad company exonerates Capt. Merwin from any personal responsibility.

Allusion is made to the increase of the force in the China seas on account of the hostilities between England and that country.

In relation to the act of March 3, 1857, directing the Secretary to report to Congress a code of regulations for the Navy,

it is stated that a Board consisting of officers of each department of the service is now engaged at Washington in performing this duty.

An expedition has been sent to verify the survey of the Atrato and Torado rivers, with a view to a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and another expedition is on the point of departure for the La Plata to survey the Paraguay.

The war steamer building at Hoboken by the Stevens family, which was not to exceed in cost \$586,000, has already consumed 500,000; and a commission appointed to examine into her condition reports that it will require \$812,033.68 to complete her. This stupendous affair was commenced in the year 1842. The executors of R. L. Stephens say that \$702,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is proposed the government pay over to them \$86,717.84, the balance of the unappropriated money for this purpose.

The naval Academy at Annapolis is in a flourishing condition; there are now attached to the institution 176 acting midshipmen; during the past year 13 have graduated and 89 have been admitted.

No information is giving concerning the Naval courts, except a reference to the report furnished to the President of the action of the courts, and which, it is stated he has approved. It also appears that certain officers have been restored to the active list, and from the furlough to "leave pay."

The policy of changing the old system of three years' cruises to two years has been adopted. The five new steam sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress are to be immediately constructed, and with water tight compartments. The construction of ten steamships of a light draught of water is recommended. The cost of ten would be \$2,300,000. Larger appropriations are recommended for special experimental purposes.

The expenditures of the Department for the last year were \$12,632,696 81; the appropriation demanded for the coming year is \$14,616,298.23, of which \$9,749,515.01 is for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps, and \$4,866,782.22 for special purposes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This report is a long compilation of details in relation to his department. There is little in it of a novel character. The number of post offices is 27,148. On the 30th of June last, 7,888 mail routes were in operation, with an aggregate length of 242,601 miles; of which 22,530 miles were by railroad, 15,245 by steamboats, and 49,329 by coach. The total annual transportation of mails was 74,906,067 costing \$6,322,046. The cost of transportation was relatively as follows: By railroad, ten cents and five mills per mile; by steamboat, twenty-two cents a mile; by coach, seven cents and four mills a mile. The length of railroad routes has been increased by 294 miles. The number of mail contractors is 6,576. Compared with the service last year, there appears a decrease of 794 miles in the length of routes, and 823,034 miles in the annual transportation, while the cost is increased \$120,034.

The estimates for 1858 are as follows: Expenditures, \$12,063,217; Revenue, \$10,584,074; leaving the sum of \$1,469,173 to be appropriated by Congress to defray the expenditures of the coming year.

The ocean mail service is discussed at length. The postages on mails transported by the Collins line during the year, were \$210,463.03; previous year, \$161,575. The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was \$874,194; of which \$574,194 were collected in the U. S. States.

An elaborate tabular statement is furnished, showing excess to the British postage collected in this country, of \$193,257 last year; a result disadvantageous to the department. The cause lies in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the trans-Atlantic mail have been conveyed by the Cunard line, the British Government there by receiving nearly four-fifths of the postage. Negotiations for a radical change are pending.

The subject of the adoption of a plan of money orders, drawn by postmasters, is urged upon the attention of Congress, with an allusion to former proceedings.

The subject of the frequent failure of the Southern mail is commented on, and as a remedy the closing of a contract with the Florida Railroad Company is recommended, whereby one party [instead of sixteen] becomes the contractor, the mails to be conveyed from New Orleans to New York by sea in five days—an arrangement which, the Postmaster General thinks, will obviate not only the delays that attend land carriage, but will tend also to prevent robberies and losses. Various other mail routes are alluded to, especially that overland to California, with which most persons are familiar.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Thompson discusses the manner in which the public domain was acquired, and various matters relating to surveys, &c.

The whole surface of public domain is stated at 1,450,000,000 acres of which 57,442,870 acres have never been offered for sale, and 80,000,000 acres were subject to entry at private sale on the 30th September last. The number of acres thus far sold is 383,882,464 acres; leaving undisposed of 1,066,117,536 acres.—Last year 22,889,491 acres of public land were surveyed and reported; 5,300,550 acres were sold for cash; 7,391,010 were located with military warrants, and the Railroad grants under the act of March were 5,115,000 acres. The sum received on cash sales was \$4,225,908, a falling off of \$5,322,145 with a corresponding falling off in the location of land with warrants of more than 20 per cent. There are 83 organized Land Districts—but none of New Mexico or Utah.

The Indian tribes within our limits now number 225,000 souls. The Indian Bureau is putting forth efforts to induce the savages to take up with fixed habitations, and endeavor to civilize them, as

has been done with the Creeks, Choctaws, &c.

The Bureau of Pensions return a satisfactory report. Up to June, 1857, a total of \$51,314,020 in money, and large donations of land, had been paid to Revolutionary soldiers or their widows. During the past year 41,483 warrants for bounty lands have been issued, requiring to satisfy them 5,352,160 acres of public land. The number of warrants issued under all the Bounty land acts of Congress during the Revolutionary War to the present time is 547,250—requiring 60,704,942 acres of land.

The Patent Office reports that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 1857, 4,095 applications for patents were received, 820 caveats were filed, 2,066 patents were issued and 2,287 applications were rejected.—The receipts of this bureau for three quarters of the year have been \$161,415; expenditures, \$163,942; excess of expenditures, \$2,526. Of the expenditures \$27,939 were made up of fees restored to applicants after the examination of their cases. The Secretary censures this practice, and argues the necessity of making the bureau self-sustaining.

A Diabolical Young Scoundrel.

A singular affair is related in a Silesian journal. Five little children belonging to tradesmen in Bolkenhayn, in that country, went a few days ago to play in a garden, and were joined by a boy of eleven, who always had been noted for perversity of disposition. After a while their parents sought for them, but to their astonishment, found they had disappeared. After looking a long while they found them lying piled one on another in a large wooden chest in a shed in the garden.—Four were dead, and the fifth, though still breathing, was in so desperate a state that he died shortly after. The lad referred to was then questioned, and he calmly related the astounding fact that he had persuaded the children to enter into the chest in play—had then slammed down the lid and seated himself on it, remaining there for three quarters of an hour listening to their cries and groans. He then raised the lid to see if they were dead, and finding they were not so, he fastened it by means of a hasp, after which he went off to fly his kite. The little monster has been arrested.

A Bloody River.

The Cincinnati papers say the destruction of porkers in the Queen City about these days is prodigious. Oceans of blood flow down Deer Creek, and mingle their crimson hues with the muddy slime of a rising river. At the Cincinnati slaughter house alone, no less than thirty thousand one hundred and seventy five fat corn-fed hogs, chiefly from Kentucky and Indiana, have been slaughtered in seventeen working days! That's just 1,764 hogs per day!

The Richest Man in the World.

The Marquis of Westminster, according to a late estimate, is the richest man in England. He is worth 150 million dollars, and his annual income is three million and a half dollars. His ancestors owned large tracts in Westminster, which are now occupied by a valuable portion of London.

George Washington Parke Custis the adopted son of the Father of his Country, by will recently probated, emancipated all his slaves and provided for their settlement, showing that he was an abolitionist. The locofoco papers in Richmond are indignant at his humanity, and demand the passage of a law making such wills illegal. To defend Slavery they are prepared to deny the right of citizens to dispose of their property as they please.

A majority of the members of the Leocompton Convention were not citizens of Louisiana. A company of them were at St. Louis, a few days ago, on their way to their respective homes, where they intend to remain. They belong to sixteen different states. They complained of treachery on the part of Douglas, affirming that he was in correspondence with them all through the session, and assured them of his support.

Pennsylvania gets for her coal, during the panic year of 1857, at least seventeen millions of dollars. If we were to take the price paid for it when it reaches market, we should have an aggregate of thirty-four millions of dollars. The California gold mines do no better than this, and are really not so valuable as agents for furnishing the industry of the State with lucrative employment, and promoting the general welfare and the development of the State resources.

Buried with \$160 in Gold.

The body of a drowned man, in a state of decomposition, was found in the Morris Canal at Jersey City about a month since. Owing to its decomposed condition, the body was not closely examined prior to its burial. A day or two since, the widow of the deceased came from Illinois to Jersey City and had the body disinterred and found a belt, containing \$160 in gold, about the waist.

On the first of January, 1858, the old Canada mode of reckoning the currency is to be abolished, and the dollar and cent system of the United States is to come into vogue in East and West Canada.

The Fur Trade.

Furs to the amount of \$180,000 have been exported from Minnesota the past year, being an increase of \$3,000 over that of 1856. The fur trade is an item of considerable importance to that territory, and is continually increasing.

WHAT A WISH.

There is said to be a young lady in one of the cities, who recently wished she was a cart wheel, because it has lots of "fellows." We are glad she spoke of it.

A Revolving Capital.

During the debate on the banking articles in the Kansas bogus Constitution it came out that in making up a Bank at Leocompton, last summer, it was necessary, in accordance with the charter, to exhibit a cash capital of \$50,000. While the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought in again at another door, and this was done until \$50,000, were counted and certificates obtained.

Read the following letter: TANNERSVILLE, Nov. 8th, 1857. Messrs. Hollinshead & Detrick:—Sirs:—I was in your store some time since, and you induced me to try Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative for my wife who was suffering with Scrofula of the Head. I take this opportunity of saying to you that it has perfected a cure; and I would also say that I am now using it for baldness with very good success.

NATHAN FRANTZ. P. S.—You are at liberty to make such use of the above as you see fit. NATHAN FRANTZ.

Holloway's Pills.

Persons of bilious habit; or who are liable to attacks of dyspepsia, should fortify their systems against the relaxing heat of summer by a course of this mild aperient and alterative in the Spring. It not only regulates the secretions, and removes obstructions from the bowels, but braces and re-vitalizes the digestive powers, when weakened by indulgence, or rendered torpid by a sedentary life. The testimony of invalids of both sexes and all ages in every part of the globe, demonstrates beyond question that all internal diseases not resulting from malformation are capable of being cured by this great remedy.

No more Congress until after the Holidays. Both branches agreed to an adjournment until the 4th of January.

NOTICE.

A "Donation Visit" will be given to the Rev. George W. MacLaughlin, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stroudsburg. It will take place at the Church on Wednesday the 6th day of January 1858, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The inhabitants of Stroudsburg and vicinity are hereby generally and cordially invited to attend. In view of the uncertainty of other modes, no other or different invitation will be given. By order of the Committee, WM. CLEMENTS, Chairman.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE Cosmopolitan Art Association.

THE FAMOUS Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! Purchased at a cost of \$280,000! And Powers' world Renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE!! Re-purchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprises the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

This it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a Splendid Three Dollar Engraving! but, also, the beautifully Illustrated Two Dollar Art Journal, One Year. Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading \$3 Magazines, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired. No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting \$15, are entitled to an Extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of the postage stamps (15 cents).—Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway New York—Subscriptions taken by DR. JACKSON, Stroudsburg, Pa.

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:—From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of theory and practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c. Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1856.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover:—A trial of your LIQUID HAIR DYE will convince the most skeptical, that it is a safe, elegant and efficacious preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Vary respectfully, J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D., 475 Race St. above 13th. HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including HOVER'S INDELIBLE INKS, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until at present. Orders, addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 Race street above FOURTH, [old No. 141.] Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention. JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer. December 21, 1857.—3m.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR 1858!

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD! All the Favorite Writers retained, and new ones added. Still Greater attractions for the New Year.

The circulation of the NEW YORK LEDGER is now Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies, which is greater than that of any

Ten other Literary Papers in America.

The profits on this unparalleled circulation enable the proprietor of THE LEDGER to expend sums upon it which would swamp any ordinary publication.

A paper with a circulation of only a hundred thousand or so would sink under the expenses of THE LEDGER in less than six months. All of the old and Favorite contributors will continue to write for THE LEDGER as heretofore. No expense will be spared to secure others whose pens shall be considered competent to add to THE LEDGER'S attractions and usefulness. Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

FANNY FERN writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. EMERSON BENNETT writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. ALICE CARY, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and Dr. NELSON write for THE NEW YORK

LEDGER. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, JOHN G. Saxe, and all the other best writers, contribute to THE NEW YORK LEDGER. THE LEDGER is devoted to POLITE LITERATURE, ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATED TALES, ESSAYS, POETRY, SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHY, NEWS, &c.

THE LEDGER is every where acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world—hence its extraordinary and unheard-of popularity. The Proprietor of the LEDGER employs the best talent, and by so doing makes the best paper in the country. THE NEW YORK LEDGER is printed on beautiful white paper, and is composed of eight pages, making the handsomest weekly paper in the Union. It is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town in throughout the country, and is mailed for subscribers at \$2 per annum; two copies are sent for \$3. Any person obtaining eight subscribers at \$1 50 each

(which is our lowest club rate), and sending us \$12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance. Address all letters to ROBERT BONNER, publisher of the NEW YORK LEDGER, 44 Ann St., N. York. N. B.—Now is a good time to subscribe. MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY,

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, will be commenced in THE LEDGER on the first of January. N. B. No. 2.—We have no Agents authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LEDGER. Subscribers must always remit direct to us, and not send or pay any money to any Agents.

A high moral tone characterizes every article in THE LEDGER. In fact, the names of its leading contributors are a sufficient guarantee that it stands in marked contrast to a class of weekly publications that have for so long a time flooded the country, but which, fortunately for the morals of our people, are almost extinct.

Stone Coal.

THE following are the prices of Stone Coal, at the Stroudsburg Depot, per ton of 2,000 lbs., by the car load.

Lump Coal,	\$2 90
Foundry Lump,	3 15
Large Egg,	3 15
Small Egg,	3 50
Stove Coal,	3 00
Cheanut,	2 55
Pea Coal,	2 35
Dust Coal,	2 00

D. DREHER, Agent. Dec. 17, 1857.—3m.

10,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK BOARDS

for sale by C. R. ANDRE. Stroudsburg, February 15, 1858.