



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

The Consistency of the Monroe Democrat.

In looking over the Democrat of December 3d we find for once, it arrayed in the cause of humanity and justice. It even went so far as to condemn the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which originated in violence and fraud, and was established by injustice. The Democrat in substance said: We were led to believe, and on our faith we helped to lead others to believe that the members of the Constitutional Convention would continually keep in view the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as promulgated in the Kansas Nebraska bill; and that they would act honorably and without partiality to any of the sentiments which have heretofore divided and distracted the Territory. But we were deceived ourselves and in turn have involuntarily aided in deceiving our neighbors. So far as the Convention acted it made itself a complete clap-net of slavery interests, and had only regard for the wishes of a small minority in the Territory. Instead of regarding the popular will, they seem to have spent their time in devising a way by which they might cheat the majority and let the minority rule. This action belies all their own pledges, and all the pledges of the whole democracy. The Democrat consoles himself however, that their action is not a finality; and that their work has yet to pass the ordeal of an examination and approval by Congress, and hopes that that body will teach those tamperers with the rights of the people that "popular sovereignty" does not mean playing into the hands of the south, as a party, nor of the north, but that it means giving the bona fide residents of the Territory, a fair and impartial hearing, in the formation of the fundamental law of the State. This the Democracy of the country stands pledged to, and this Congress should insist upon. The Democrat states that he had not seen the Lecompton Constitution, but he says, let its provisions be ever so fair and perfect, the fact that it is not to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, is enough of itself to condemn it. In the formation of a State there never has been so high-handed an attempt made by the few to force a constitution upon the many; and the attempt should not be submitted to in this instance, and we hope it will not be. After considerable more in the same tenor of denunciation, he winds up by calling upon Congress, and particularly the Pennsylvania delegation in that body, to vote unanimously against the Lecompton Constitution, when it shall be offered for their acceptance or rejection. To all of which we say amen! This would be in perfect harmony with the pledges of the Democratic party, and is all that the Republicans ask for. But extraordinary as it is, we find President Buchanan in his first annual Message to Congress, arguing that the action of the Lecompton Convention is legal and right, and in harmony with Mr. Douglas' Kansas Nebraska bill. Mr. Buchanan states that the Kansas Nebraska bill only gave to the people the right to say whether they would have slavery in the State or not, and that that was to be determined by submitting that clause of the constitution to the people for their approval or rejection. Mr. Douglas, the father of that bill, states that it means, and was intended to mean, the whole of the constitution, so that the people might indeed, regulate the whole of their domestic institutions in their own way—not slavery alone. Here Mr. Douglas, Forney, and a goodly portion of the Northern Democracy are arrayed against the President's Kansas policy. Immediately after the President's Message had been issued the Monroe Democrat found itself in opposition to the Kansas policy of the President. He being actuated by a few loaves and fishes more than by the true principles of Democracy and justice, immediately drops the issue, and says he did not mean it. Or in other words, had forgotten that he could not speak for himself or give utterance to his honest impulses, but that he must give publicity to the views of an other party, and none other, and call them all right, even if they are as bitter and detestable as date pills, and all this in order to save a small slice of the public plunder. But hear him, in the Democrat of the 24th instant. We shall rejoice over the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, as that event alone can allay the unpleasant excitement produced by the calculations and speculations of the black Republicans. Wait gentlemen till the Lecompton Constitution comes along. Wait till it is seen who are the people of Kansas, and what they really want, and how their wishes

are legally expressed. If the members of the Lecompton Convention were objectionable, the fault rests with the free-state men themselves. Why did they refuse to participate in the election of these delegates? It appears to us that that body could not have passed a constitution to suit those who previously boasted that they would disregard the action of the convention, and hence the opposition are not entitled to our sympathy. So says the very impressive man of the Democrat after having consulted his democratic spiritual adviser. This is a conversion as sudden and perfect as that of Saul of Tarsus. Thus deposes the Democrat from the just and manly position which he occupied December the 3d, to the low petti-foggish, untenable and ridiculous position which he now occupies.

COURT.

The December Term of the several Courts of this County, convened at the Court House, in this Borough, on Monday last. Present Hon. Geo. R. BARRETT, President, and ABRAHAM LEVERING, and M. H. DREHER, Associates. The following cases were disposed of at the time of our going to press: Commonwealth vs. Henry Kesting—Indictment for selling liquor without license. Plead guilty, was fined \$25 and costs. Commonwealth vs. Henry Shoeler—Indictment for selling liquor without license. Plead guilty, fined \$25 and costs. Commonwealth vs. Mary Knipe—Indictment for selling liquor without license. Was found guilty. Pleading poverty and its usual accompaniment, a number of children, she excited the compassion of the Court who deferred her sentence until the next term, and directed her to sin no more. Commonwealth vs. Henry Feller—Indictment for selling liquor without license. Not guilty, and Commonwealth to pay the costs. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Christman—Indictment for assault and battery on Sarah Ann Hawk. Was found guilty, fined \$10 and costs.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 5th day of January next, when Wm. F. Paeker will be inaugurated as Governor of the Commonwealth. He has chosen William Hiestler, of Berks county, as Secretary of State. As both branches of the Legislature are strongly Democratic, there will be no difficulty in organization.

Nebraska Legislature.

The Upper House of this body effected an organization on the 8th inst., by electing Dr. George W. Miller of Douglas County, President; Washburn Safford of Otero County, First Clerk; Samuel H. Elbert of Cass County, Second Clerk; Rex of Douglas County, Sergeant-at-Arms, and — Cromwell of Richardson County, Door-Keeper. The Lower House completed its organization on the 9th inst., by electing J. H. Decker, of Nebraska City, Speaker of the House; S. Curran, First Clerk; Robert H. Howard, of Deosotah, Second Clerk; D. Mattias, Sergeant at Arms, and — Fisher, Doorkeeper.

The Banks of the State.

The annual statement of the Banks of Pennsylvania, as made to the Auditor General, exhibits that on the first of November last, the aggregate circulation was \$11,432,363.99; the amount of deposits \$16,421,539.97; and of specie \$4,463,916.81—about one-sixth of the immediate liabilities. The city banks show a quantity of coin nearly equal to the circulation, while in the country they can show scarcely one-fourth. The deposits in the city banks are nearly three times the amount held by the whole of the country banks. It is considered a settled thing, we believe, that they will all resume specie payment at the time fixed by law, in April next.

Later from Kansas.

A Pro-Slavery majority at Leavenworth—Missourians Arrested for fraudulent voting—Their Release by Judge Leconte. ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.—Leavenworth (Kansas) advices of the 20th inst., give the vote of that city as 238 for Slavery and 9 against. Much excitement prevailed, there being many Missourians present, many of whom voted, after swearing in their votes. The form of oath administered was, "Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory?" Several of the Missourians had been arrested, and Judge Leconte had issued writs of habeas corpus for their release. Gen. Calhoun had been burned in effigy. Eli Moore had been shot in the leg by a German. It was rumored that Gov. Denver had issued an order for the arrest of Gen. Lane.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.] Washington Dec. 21.—The latest advices from Kansas indicate the adoption at the election to-day, of the slavery proposition with the constitution. The fire eaters in secret causes decided that if Congress rejects it to initiate a disunion movement.

Letter from Mr. Allibone. A letter has been published in the city papers from Thomas Allibone, late President of the Pennsylvania Bank, who is now in Paris. This letter is addressed to his brother, who first apprised him of the charges made against him, since his absence, of being a defaulter to the institution over which he presided. Mr. Allibone expresses surprise that the allegations which have recently appeared should not have been made previous to his leaving this country, especially as opportunities were abundant, and his departure was known to all connected with the bank. It was his intention to return home at once, but he was restrained from doing so by his physicians who publish a certificate, stating that his life would be endangered, if he undertook the voyage at this time.

The Saturday Evening Post.

This is one of the very best of the literary and family papers of the day, as well as the oldest, having been published regularly, without missing a week for over "thirty-six years!" We know of no paper of the class that it would sooner place in our family than this; it is unexceptionable in its moral tone; and well calculated to improve and to instruct. We were formerly a subscriber, for several years to the Post, and a careful reader of the same, and therefore speak in relation to it, of "that we do know." Any one wishing a first class Family paper from the city, we are confident cannot suit themselves better than to subscribe for this one. Terms, (cash in advance)—single copy, \$2.00 a year; four copies, \$5.00; eight copies, (and one to the getter up of the club,) \$10.00; thirteen copies (and one to the getter up of the club,) \$15.00; twenty copies, (and one to the getter up of the club,) \$20.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, No. 132 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Gen William Walker arrived in this city last evening, as a prisoner, in charge of United States officers. He was arrested with his men on the 7th inst., at Punta Arenas, by Com. Paulding, who took possession of him and his men as pirates and outlaws. The men have been sent to Norfolk, and Walker is to be handed over to the Federal Courts to be dealt with according to law. His previous experience under similar circumstances justifies the belief that he will escape without any punishment whatever. Some fifty of his men still remain in Central America, under Col. Anderson. This force was landed from the Fashion at the mouth of the Colorado, and proceeding up the river, made themselves masters of the fort at Castillo Rapido and the river boats; there they still remain waiting for reinforcements, which are not likely soon to reach them.

With this event Walker's career as a filibuster leader is probably ended; though we must say that such an end by no means does justice to the cruel, sanguinary and ruffianly character which he has exhibited throughout. His opportunities have been limited but it would be difficult to find in history a more heartless and inhuman villain. His abilities, however, do not keep pace with his ambition; and the junta of Southern propagandists who sent him out on the present expedition long ago determined to deprive him of all real power, and to give the actual control of their enterprise to Gen. Henningsen. That purpose is understood to have been at Washington for some time past endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Administration to his departure from Mobile with a force of 1,000 men. In this endeavor he is sustained by very powerful influences.—The Slavery propaganda, having lost Kansas, naturally stretches out its greedy hands to grasp the rich tropical regions of Central America. The breaking up of Walker's camp at Punta Arenas is a check upon their design; but we may be sure that it is not a design which they will soon or easily be induced to abandon.—Tribune.

From the Panama Star.

Walker Shedding Tears. Our Aspinwall correspondent states it is reported that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag on surrendering to the United States forces. He states, further, that the captain of the Brunswick expressed his intention of discharging Walker if the United States Commodore did not do so, and that Walker and his men had resolved to fight to the death before surrendering to the British though they had determined to yield to the United States authorities. A mine was laid with all the spare ammunition, and the British were to have been blown to eternity. Walker was well provisioned, and had plenty of munitions of war. Among the prisoners brought down the river on the steamer were two deserters, who would have been shot had not Walker been compelled to surrender.

New York Markets.

Coffee—Rio at 9a9d. Flour—Wheat—6000 bbls. at \$4.20a \$4.25 for common to good state; \$4.45a \$4.60 for extra; \$5.30a\$7.25 for St. Louis brands, and \$5.35 for extra Genesee. Rye flour \$3a\$4. Buckwheat \$2.12a per hundred. Grain—Wheat—2,000 bushels mixed Southern at \$1.15; 200 bushels fair white Tennessee at \$1.25; Michigan at \$1.05; 300 bushels red do. at 95 cents. Oats 41a43 cts per bushel. Corn 53a61 for new Southern and Jersey Yellow; old Southern at 64a64d. Pork—Dressed hogs are firm and in limited demand at 7a7d cents. Hams 8a8d; Shoulders 6a6d. Butter 17a17d for Ohio, and 14a21 for State. Cheese 6a6a 8c. Sugar—Refined Cuba at 6a7d. Fifty gamblers have been notified to leave the city of Dubuque, Iowa.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857. The War Department to-day received official dispatches from the headquarters of the army of Utah, dated Black Fork, three miles below the mouth of Hams' Fork, Nov. 5. Col. Johnson states that Col. Smith, with his command and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there Nov. 3. The march was slow and tedious, averaging eleven miles a day.—Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress on account of the broken-down condition of the draft animals. The trains, including the settlers and merchants destined for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on, occupied as close an order as they could be made to travel the space of from five to six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to presence of the cavalry, and the judicious dispositions of vigilance of Col. Smith. On the 6th of November Col. Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger and dislodge any force he might find there, and await the appearance of Col. Cook, when, as the approach of Winter was too near to attempt the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from the South Pass, and occupy it until an advance shall be practicable. The communication from Brigham Young to Col. Alexander, and Elders—Taylor to Capt. Maree, and the orders of D. Wells, commander of the Mormons, which Col. Johnson incloses, and the acts of the Legislative Assembly at the last session, show, he says, a matured and settled design on the part of the Mormons to hold and occupy the Territory, independent and irrespective of the authority of the United States, occupying as they do, the attitude of rebellion and open defiance of the Government, connected with numerous overt acts of treason. Col. Johnston has ordered that whenever they may be met with in arms they may be treated as enemies, and he reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or the United States must submit to the usurpation of their territory. The conduct of the Mormons, he says, results from a settled determination on their part not to acknowledge the authority of the United States, nor any other outside of their church. He adds, a supply of subsistence must be forwarded early in the Spring. It should reach the army by the first of June. Should a long time elapse without hearing from him (Scott), Col. Johnston says it must be attributed only to the difficulty of sending expresses across the mountains in the Winter months. The officers and men are reported to be in fine health and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duties faithfully. In a postscript Col. Johnston says the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and that on the 7th they were awaiting the arrival of the trains delayed the day before by a storm. "Our trains," he adds, "occupy, in as close an order as they can travel, the road from thirteen to fourteen miles; therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day." Among the documents transmitted is a letter from Brigham Young, dated October 15, in which, replying to Col. Alexander, he says: "If you have come here for peaceful purposes, you have no use for weapons of war. We wish and ever have wished for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies; and though the wicked, with the Administration, now at their head, have determined we shall have no peace, except it be to be down in death, in the name of Iresal-God, we will have peace, even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it. If you persist in your attempts to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and Constitutional rights of the people therein, thus aiding the Administration in their unbalanced efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us and protect them—the blacklegs, black-hearted scoundrels, whomasters, and murderers—as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information. In regard to myself and certain others having placed ourselves a position of rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States. I am perfectly aware, and we understand our true and most loyal position far better than our enemies can inform us, we, of all people, are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius, the constitution and constitutional law; while the Administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are, in fact, themselves the rebels, and in hostility to the General Government; and if Geo. Washington was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did Andre, and that, too, with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving of the best interests of the country."

After such similar and defiant language Young says: "By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you and to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its administrators. You have had, and still have, plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the East or to Fort Hale, where you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the Kingdom of God or nothing."

The Minnesota Election—Choice of U. S. Senators. Chicago, Dec. 28.—Advices have been received announcing the completion of the official canvass of the late election in Minnesota. The entire Democratic State ticket was chosen. Hon. Henry M. Rice and Hon. James Shields were elected United States Senators, by the Legislature of Minnesota, on the 19th inst. A man named James Shepherd, convicted of arson in the first degree, is to be hung in New York City, on the 8th of February next. He owned a small building, which he had insured for something more than it was worth, and also had a wife whom he was desirous to get rid of. He managed to burn up the building and his wife both together, and applied to the insurance company to pay up the amount due on his policy. The company was not satisfied. An investigation took place, and the result is above stated. The Act, giving the Government authority to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, has passed both Houses of Congress. Next year, it is probable, authority will be given to flood the country with twenty millions more; and then we shall have virtually a Government Bank, of the very worst description, with a circulation of forty millions, depending for redemption upon custom house receipts instead of specie. The Democracy are getting bravely over their hard money notions. GARROTING AT POTTSVILLE—A few nights since Mr. Joseph Metz, while on his way home, was knocked down and robbed of his watch and money. Two negroes were arrested for the robbery and the watch recovered. NEW BANK.—The Hollidaysburg Register announces that the "Central Bank of Pennsylvania," chartered at the last session of the Legislature, is about to go into operation. Its location is Hollidaysburg. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all the distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the *materies morbi*, or seeds of diseases in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia, and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

Read the following letter: TANNERSVILLE, Nov. 8th, 1857. Messrs. Hollishead & 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.

MARRIED. In Riley City, Kansas Territory, on Sunday Nov. 22nd, by Garbutt F. Gordon, Esq., John Westover and Josephine Belche, both of the same place. In Stroudsburg on the evening of the 24th inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Maelaughlin, Rev. Thomas Childs, and Miss Catharine S. Lee, daughter of Mr. Daniel Lee, of Monroe county. By Rev. J. E. Miller, at the house of Wm. C. Larzlier, near Stroudsburg Pa., on the 25th inst., Mr. Henry S. Boorim, and Miss Caroline Larzlier, both of Newark, N. J.

To all whom it may Concern. On and after the first day of January 1858, the undersigned will confine himself self strictly to the ready pay system. All persons buying at his store will be required to pay cash for all goods purchased, or give their notes with approve security. N. B.—Orders from either of the Merchants in this Borough, will be received in payment for any articles in my line of business, at cash rates. SAMUEL MELICK. Stroudsburg, Dec. 31, 1857.

Something New. The public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has opened, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a NEW DRUG STORE, in the large four story building recently erected by Messrs. Fowler and Wintemute, two doors above Robert Boy's Store, where he intends keeping always on hand, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, French and Common Glass, &c. The stock will also embrace FANCY NOTIONS in endless variety, from which all tastes can be gratified, including Perfumery, Plain and Fancy Glass Ware, Tooth, Hair and Toilet Brushes; Combs, &c. ALSO—PINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, which bear their own recommendation. Every article will be warranted pure and fresh, and will be dispensed by an assistant whose experience in the business is such as to deserve the unlimited confidence of the public. Call and see. JAMES N. DURLING, Proprietor. Stroudsburg, Dec. 31, 1856.

The Georgia Bank. Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 23. On Tuesday night the Governor vetoed the act recently passed by the Legislature, providing for the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, but the bill was passed over the veto, by the Legislature, by a two-third vote. Executor's Notice. Estate of SAMUEL DEAHL, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having just claims against the same, are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to M. M. BURNET, Executor. Stroudsburg, December 10, 1857.—6t.

NOTICE. A "Donation Visit" will be given to the Rev. George W. Maelaughlin, 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.

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. Very respectfully, J. F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D., 475 Race St. above 13th.

HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including HOVER'S WRITING FLUID, and 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. 144.) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention. JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer. December 24, 1857.—3m.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. THE subscriber, having purchased and taken the old store stand of George Malven, in Stroudsburg, would say to the public, that he is just opening a large assortment of STOVES in all their variety. Cooking, Parlor, Shop & Bar Room, all sizes and kinds, for Wood or Coal. Groceries, In connection with the Store business, the undersigned will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, &c., viz:—Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Raisins, Spices, &c. Flour and Feed. He will constantly keep Flour and Feed and whole grain. Cider Vinegar constantly on hand. The public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. ROBERT R. DEPUY. Stroudsburg, Nov. 12, 1857.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS! FOURTH YEAR OF THE Cosmopolitan Art Association. THE FAMOUS Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! Purchased at a cost of \$250,000! 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 a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus 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., 548 Broadway New York. Subscriptions taken by DR. JACKSON, Stroudsburg, Pa.

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STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. THE subscriber, having purchased and taken the old store stand of George Malven, in Stroudsburg, would say to the public, that he is just opening a large assortment of STOVES in all their variety. Cooking, Parlor, Shop & Bar Room, all sizes and kinds, for Wood or Coal. Groceries, In connection with the Store business, the undersigned will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, &c., viz:—Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Raisins, Spices, &c. Flour and Feed. He will constantly keep Flour and Feed and whole grain. Cider Vinegar constantly on hand. The public are respectfully invited to examine for themselves. ROBERT R. DEPUY. Stroudsburg, Nov. 12, 1857.

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