

that the Constitution which they have made is not particularly obnoxious.

But, sir, the President of the United States is really and sincerely of the opinion that the Slavery clause has been fairly and impartially submitted to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas; and that inasmuch as that was the exciting and paramount question, if they get the right to vote as they please on that subject, they ought to be satisfied; and possibly it might be better if we would accept it, and put an end to the question.

Let me ask, is the Slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to vote to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot. They reply to me, 'Mr. Douglas, just vote for that Constitution first, if you please.'—

"Oh, no!" I answer, "I cannot vote for that Constitution conscientiously. I am opposed to the clause by which you locate certain railroads, in such a way as to sacrifice my county and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to that banking system or American clause in the Constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it." Then they answer, "You shall not vote on making a slave State." I then say, "I want to make it a free State." They reply, "Vote for that Constitution first and then you can vote to make it a free State, otherwise you cannot." Thus they disqualify every slave State man who will not first vote for the Constitution. No matter whether or not the voters state that they cannot conscientiously vote for those provisions, they reply, "You cannot vote for or against slavery then. Take the Constitution as we have made it take the elective franchise as we have established it, take the banking system as we have dictated it, take the railroad lines as we have located them, take the judiciary system as we have forced it, take it all as we have fixed it to suit ourselves, and ask no questions, but vote for it, or you shall not vote either for a slave or a free State."

In other words, the legal effect of the schedule is this. All those who are in favor of this Constitution may vote for or against Slavery, as they please; but all those who are against the Constitution are disfranchised, and shall not vote at all. That is the mode in which the Slavery proposition is submitted. Every man opposed to the Constitution is disfranchised on the Slavery clause. How many are they? They tell you there is a majority, for they say the Constitution will be voted down instantly by an overwhelming majority, if you follow a negative vote. This shows that a majority are against. They disqualify and disfranchise every man who is against it, thus referring the Slavery clause or a minority free to vote for or against slavery as they choose.

Let me ask you if that is a fair mode of submitting the Slavery clause? Does that mode of submitting that particular clause leave people perfectly free to vote for or against Slavery, as they choose?—Am I free to vote as I choose on the Slavery question, if you tell me I shall not vote on it until I vote for the Maine liquor law? Am I free to vote on the Slavery question, if you tell me that I shall not vote either way until I vote for a bank? Is it freedom of election to make your right to vote upon one question depend upon the mode in which you are going to vote on some other question which has no connection with it. Is that freedom of election? Is that the great fundamental principle of self-government, for which we combined and struggled, in this body and throughout the country, to establish as the rule of action in all time to come?

The President of the United States had made some remarks in the message, which it strikes me it would be very appropriate to read in this connection. He says: "The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of Slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially suited upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions!"

Mark this: "Had it then been insinuated, from any quarter, that it would have been a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a Convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of Slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected."

Yes, sir, and I will add further, had it been then insinuated from any quarter, and believed by the American people, that it would have submitted the Slavery clause, not only would the idea have been rejected, but the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would have been rejected; and every man who backed him would have been rejected, too.

The President tells us in his message that the whole party pledged our faith and our honor that the Slavery question should be submitted to the people, without any restriction or qualification whatever. Does this schedule submit it without qualification? It qualifies it by saying, "You may vote on Slavery if you vote for the Constitution; but you shall not do so without doing that." That is a very important qualification—a qualification that controls a man's vote and his action and his conscience, if he is an honest man—a qualification confessedly in violation of our platform. We are told by the President that our faith and our honor are pledged that the Slavery clause should be submitted without qualification of any kind whatever, and now, am I to be called upon to forfeit my faith and my honor in order to enable a minority of the people of Kansas to defraud the majority of that people out of their

elective franchise? Sir, my honor is pledged; and before it shall be tarnished, I will take whatever consequences, personal to myself may come, but never ask me to do an act, which the President, in his message, has said is a forfeiture of faith—a violation of honor—and that merely for the expediency of saving his party. I will go as far as any of you to save the party. I have as much heart in the great cause that binds us together as a party, as any man living. I will sacrifice anything short of principle and honor, for the peace of the party, but if the party will not stand by its principles, its faith and its pledges, I will stand there, and abide whatever consequences may result from the position.

Let me ask you, why force this Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, and in violation of our pledges. What great object is to be obtained? *Cui bono?*—What are you to gain by it? Will you sustain the party by violating its principles? Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division? Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way, and your party will be united and irresistible in power. Abandon that great principle, and the party is not worth saving, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated. I trust we are not to be rushed upon this question. Why shall it be done? Who is to be benefited? Is the South to be the gainer? Is the North to be the gainer? Neither the North nor the South has the right to gain a sectional advantage of trickery or fraud.

But I am beseeched to wait until I hear from the election on the 21st of December. I am told, that perhaps that will put it all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it? Perhaps there may be a large vote. [Laughter] But I deny that it is possible to have a fair vote on the Slavery clause; and I say that it is not possible to have any vote on the Constitution. Why wait for the mockery of an election, when it is provided unalterably that the people cannot vote when the majority are disfranchised?

But I am told on all sides, "Oh, just wait; the Pro-Slavery clause will be voted down. That does not obviate any of my objections, it does not diminish any of them. You have no more right to force a free State Constitution on Kansas than a slave State Constitution. If Kansas wants a slave State Constitution, she has a right to have it; if she wants a free State Constitution, she has a right to have it. It is none of my business which way the Slavery clause is decided. I care not whether it is voted down or voted up. Do you suppose, after the pledges of my honor that it would go for that principle, and leave the people to vote as they choose, that I would degrade myself by voting one way if the Slavery clause be voted down, and another way if it be voted up? I care not how that vote may stand. I take it for granted that it will be voted down. I think I have seen enough in the last three days to make it certain that it will be returned out, no matter how the vote may stand. [Laughter]

Sir, I am opposed to that concern, because it looks to me like a system of trickery and jugglery, to defeat the fair expression of the will of the people. There is no necessity for crowding this measure, so unfair, so unjust as it is in all its aspects upon us. Why can we not now do what we proposed to do in the last Congress? We then voted through the Senate an enabling act, called the Toombs bill, believed to be just and fair in all its provisions, pronounced to be almost perfect by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale] only he did not like the man, then President of the United States, who would have made the appointments. Why can we not take that bill, and out of compliment to the President, add too to it a clause taken from the Minnesota act, which he thinks should be a general rule, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, and pass that? That unites the party. You all voted with me for the bill at the last Congress. Why not stand by the same bill now? Ignore Lecompton, ignore Topeka, treat both these party movements as irregular and void; pass a fair bill—the one that we framed ourselves when we were acting as a unit. Have a fair election, and you will have peace in the Democratic party, and peace throughout the country in ninety days. The people want a fair vote. They will never be satisfied without it. They never should be satisfied without a fair vote on their Constitution.

If the Toombs bill does not suit my friends, take the Minnesota bill of last session—the one so much commended by the President in his message as a model. Let us pass that as an enabling act, and allow the people of all parties to come together and have a fair vote, and I will go for it. Fraze any other bill that secures a fair honest vote, to men of all parties, and carries out the pledge that the people shall be left free to decide on their domestic institutions for themselves, and I will go with you with pleasure, and with all the energy I may possess. But if this Constitution is to be forced down our throats, in violation of the fundamental principle of free government, under a mode of submission that is a mockery and insult, painful as it will be to me, I must break all associations or connections rather than forfeit my principles.

I have no fear of any party associations being severed. I should regret to see social and political ties severed, but if it would be if I cannot act with you and preserve my faith and honor, I will stand on the great principle of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of all people to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. I will follow that principle wherever its legal and logical consequences may take me, and I will endeavor to defend it against assault from any and all quarters. No mortal man shall be responsible for my action but myself. By my action, I will compromise no man.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1857.

The Kentucky Legislature.

The editor of the *Bardstown Gazette*, writing from Frankfort, says that the Legislature of that State "is composed of fine looking, well dressed and well behaved men, and that among the whole number there are but five drunkards, and only eight or ten fools—a smaller number than was ever counted in any previous General Assembly."

The Oregon Election.

By the California mail we have late returns of the election in Oregon on the State Constitution. Official returns from nine counties, and unofficial from one other, show the following result:—For the Constitution, 4,597; against it, 1,884; for Slavery, 1,322; against it, 5,161; for free negroes, 650; against them, 5,479. Reported majorities in six counties give for the Constitution 1,113 majority; against Slavery, 1,106. This gives 3,826 majority for the Constitution, and 5,019 against Slavery.

Pennsylvania Bank vs. Allbon.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday last, Judge Thompson appointed Wm. W. Kean, Charles Macalester, and John C. Mitchell trustees under the domestic attachment issued in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Thomas Allbon. The appointment is made under the Act of 1836, which provides that on the return of the writ of domestic attachment, the Court shall appoint three honest and discreet men, not being creditors of the defendant. It is understood that the gentlemen named have consented to act, and will at once enter upon the faithful discharge of their important duties.

Resumption.

The Philadelphia North American, of Thursday last, says that at a meeting of the city banks held last evening, in regard to an early resumption of specie payment, we understand that some of the smaller banks were for resuming on the first of this month, but most of those present preferred the first of February; nothing definite was arrived at, but the latter period seemed to find most favor.

Location of a United States Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1857. Gov. Powell was elected United States Senator from this State to-day. He received 80 votes, Garret Davis 54, and Mr. Thompson 1.

A New Counterfeit Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business, can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well-known Bankers and Brokers, of that city, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subvert the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To clubs, Four copies for \$3.00; or Ten copies for \$7.00; or Twenty-five copies for \$15.00. Address all orders to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chesnut Street, Philad.

At a recent fair held in Polk county, Iowa, the most noticeable feature of the whole exhibition was a large cage, containing two ferocious wild cats, and on a play-card over the cage, in large letters, was the following inscription: "Nebraska Bank Directors."

A DEAD LOCK IN MINNESOTA.—The people of Minnesota have adopted a State Constitution and elected State officers and a State Legislature. The Government is already to go into operation, and the Legislature has assembled at St. Paul, but there matters come to a stand, for the reason that nothing can be done until Congress admits Minnesota as a State. No laws can be passed, for there is no Territorial Legislature, and the State Legislature cannot act.

The Monroe Democrat's Flexibility.

MR. EDITOR.—Was not the article in the last "Jeffersonian"—"The Consistency of the Monroe Democrat," a trifle too stringent? That paper has unquestionably shown some little *imprudencia* in striking out so boldly in favor of freedom. But there it was honest, and besides, that mysterious Forney, he that let Buchanan in the White House—held up a false (!) light, and that "Post," (Boston) reflected the same light—a rascally Yankee trick.

Had the *Democrat*, like the more judicious of its co-workers, manifested less impatience, and waited until the fog had sufficiently cleared from the late political mystification, so that the body of the Democratic party was plainly discernible, instead of, as Cuvier did, deciding the peculiarities of the animal, from a mere glance at the hoof or horns, it would have saved itself from being so generally laughed at. But then this hasty decision is amply atoned for in the last issue, and the *Democrat* foregoes in consequence of its humility,—mayhap, sheepidity—the tortures of those more robust heretics, who so nearly consummated its political ruin.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5, 1857.

HOUSE.—The House met at eleven o'clock this morning.

The returns of the election were presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and opened and read by the Clerk of the previous session.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. G. N. Smith nominated A. Brown Longaker, of Montgomery county.

Mr. Isaac Benson nominated Thomas Struthers, of Warren county.

Mr. Longaker was elected by the following vote:

A. B. Longfellow 67
Thos. Struthers, 28
Three members were absent.

On taking the chair, Mr. Longaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He doubted his ability to preside, but would look to the House for the correction of any errors he might fall into. Though he had been raised to the Speakership by his political friends, the oath of office compelled him to act as the Speaker of the whole House, without regard to party distinctions. He trusted the session of the House would be a short one, through the rapid despatch of business.

The oath of office was then administered by Mr. Struthers.

Jacob Zeigler was unanimously re-elected Clerk, there being no candidate brought forward in opposition to the Democratic caucus candidate. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate met in the afternoon, and being called to order, proceeded to the election of Speaker. The vote stood, Wm. H. Welsh, of York, 21; Darwin A. Finney, 12.

Mr. Welsh was conducted to the Chair, and made a brief acknowledgment of thanks for the honor conferred and expressed the resolve to discharge the duties imposed upon him to the best of his ability.

After the oath of office was administered by Mr. Finney, the usual Committees were appointed, and the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Small Pox.

Hall's Journal of Health has the following: "From extended and close observation, the following general deductions seem to be warranted:

1. Infantile vaccination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year. 2. At the beginning of fourteen, the system gradually loses its capability of resistance, until about twenty-one, when many persons become almost as liable to small-pox, as if they had not been vaccinated. 3. This liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty, the period of life when the general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for 2 or 3 terms of 7 years each. 4. The grand practical use to be made of these statements is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made so as to be certain of safety. As the maldy is more likely to prevail in cities during winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time.

The Lifetime of a Kansas Governor.

The Governors of Kansas are a short-lived race—real political ephemera.—Governor No. 1, A. H. Reeder, reached Kansas October 6, 1854; removed July 31, 1855—term of service ten months.—Governor No. 2, Wilson Shannon, reached Kansas September 1, 1855; removed August 21, 1856—term of service thirteen months. Governor No. 3, John W. Geary, reached Kansas September 11, 1856; returned in March 1857—term of service about seven months. Governor No. 4, Robert J. Walker, reached Kansas May 24, 1857; resigned December 7, 1857—term of service a little over seven months.

New Secret Political Society.

It is stated in the Boston papers that a new secret political party has been organized in that city, called the Heart-in-Hand Club. There are a number of passwords, signals and grips, but there is no initiation fee, nor any expense, beyond a voluntary contribution to pay expenses of the hall. The particular object or policy of the Order is not given.

Dr. Burdock leaf applied externally, is said to be an almost infallible cure for neuralgia.

Trouble among the Schuylkill County Democrats.

Mr. Hughes, the great thunderer of Democracy in this County, called a meeting some evenings since, of the faithful, for the purpose of endorsing the President in his Kansas views as expressed in his message. Mr. Hughes worked up the meeting to the highest point by his eloquence, and then sprung upon it a series of resolutions, Pro-Slavery in character, for its adoption. To the credit of the Democracy, however, he stated that the indignant and insulted Democrats present voted it down. They would not endorse them, even if drawn up by *le roi Hughes*. We are glad to see that the more independent, intelligent Democrats of the County, refuse to follow like sheep the bell weather whose incentive is office, and whose motto is subserviency, even if entail a wrong. When will the mass in this county cease to be slaves to party and back-sprung politicians?—*Miscer's Journal*.

A Destructive Insect.

A small white ant has been introduced into the Island of St. Helena by vessel from the coast of Africa, and is destroying everything in the shape of wood, provisions, vegetables, clothing, etc. They eat into the wood work of houses, and then eat up all the inside, leaving a mere shell. New buildings in less than two years will fall to ruin by their destructive operations, which entail a loss to the inhabitants of thousands of dollars annually.

Henry C. Carey, the eminent political economist, has addressed a series of letters to President Buchanan, in regard to the causes of our financial ertuitions, and the remedy, which will effectually explode Mr. Buchanan's dogmas about Banks and Banking. He shows that the periodical depressions under which the country has suffered, have proceeded, not from an inflated currency, but from overtrading. Free trade he regards as the great source of all the mischief, and he fortifies his postulates behind an array of facts which it is impossible to demolish. He says that all efforts to govern the banking system must prove fruitless and the Democratic party, tho' they have been declaiming on the matter for twenty years, have accomplished nothing. He claims that the States which now exhibit the soundest condition are those in which the doctrines promulgated by Democratic administrations have the least sway, and where small bills are in constant and daily circulation. He charges that the present scarcity of gold and silver coin is to be attributed to the fact that the government sets the people the example of hoarding it, and that thus it becomes useless for any practical purpose. In allusion to the recommendation of the President to Congress in favor of a Bankrupt Law for Banking Institutions he justly states that the Constitution confers upon Congress only the power to establish uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, and consequently it follows that a Bankrupt Law aimed at particular corporations would be in distinct violation of the Constitution. Independence of this, Mr. Carey states that Congress has no jurisdiction over corporations deriving their existence, and holding their rights from the States. These letters are attracting a great deal of attention, and we understand that they are to be issued in pamphlet form for general circulation.

The Hartford Times tells of a man who objected to having Christmas bought from his farm, and demanded \$5 of the ladies who were dressing a church. It was finally settled by the pastor offering to marry him for nothing—it having been ascertained that he was preparing for that interesting event, which was a greed to, and the controversy ended.

The Receivers of the State Bank of Morris have given notice of the final dividend to the creditors of that institution, who are to prove their claims within forty days from December 19, or be deprived of their privilege.

Saved by a Rooster.—In Cambridge, Mass., A. G. Patten was put on trial for stealing a hen, but the evidence showed that the fowl was a rooster, and the accused was discharged.

Holloway's Pills, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinetts, have found their way into the leaking hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration, and upon the excretory vessels, which discharge from the system the residuum, not required for the purposes of nutrition these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, sick headache, constipation, general debility and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

Sold in Stroudsburg, by Hollinshead & Detrick.

MARRIED.

On the 31st of December, by the Rev. C. Becker, Mr. John Arnold and Miss Woodbert, near Tannersville.

On the 1st of January, by the same, Mr. George E. Stouffer and Miss Precilla Sebring, all of Tannersville, Monroe Co., Pa.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pitts, at his residence in Pike Co., Pa., Mr. Richard Lantz, and Miss Jane Hull, both of Flatbrookville, N. J.

DIED.

At Bossersville on the 4th inst., Andrew Bossard, son of John Bossard, aged 18 years.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We would call your attention to Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative.

From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a never failing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results. It is not often we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never passed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear attracting the attention of our readers to it.—[Catholic Vicarior. Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollinshead & Detrick.

The World's Fair of all Nations.—Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw the contribution of *New Pills*, from the Laboratory of Dr. J. C. AYER, the author of the widely known and valued Cherry Pectoral.—As it is against the express regulations of the Palace to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—*True Reformer, Mass.*

ALLEN'S GREAT MEDICINE, THE ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR, For the cure of Rheumatism, Gynpepsia, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, at HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK'S, Goshic Hall Drug Store.

This is the only place in town where this Medicine can be had. N. B.—Mr. Allen is the man who was in town during the My term of Court, selling his Medicine in the street. January 7, 1857.—if.

To all whom it may Concern.

On and after the first day of January 1857, 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.

Product of all kinds received in payment for goods.

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 Ely'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—Pure

WINES 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.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

THE subscriber, having purchased and taken the old store stand of George Melven, 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.

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. —68