

may be taught to think—and how to think—to investigate, and know for themselves; and thus be fitted and prepared for the high and responsible duties of the man and the citizen.

This deficiency can only be supplied by State Normal Schools for the education of teachers. To them we must look.—The future is full of hope. Much has already been done to provide for their establishment and support. In connection with honorable individual effort, more legislative encouragement may be required. It should be given cheerfully and promptly. No subject of greater interest can claim your attention; no one appeals with more reason and truth, to duty and patriotism.

Teachers' Institutes, as auxiliary to Normal Schools, through their agency, sustained by the noble and self-denying efforts of the teachers themselves, much good has been accomplished in educating and training teachers, and in dignifying a profession too long undervalued by those most deeply interested in their useful labors.

In the great work of popular education, there should be no retrograde movement in Pennsylvania; no yielding to the impotent clamor of ignorance, selfishness, or prejudice, in their attempts to stay its progress. These, one and all, may denounce and condemn, but virtue, patriotism, truth, bid you onward. Let the system be maintained in its unity and usefulness; let it be improved and perfected in its details; but let no act of yours impair its strength, or mar the beauty and harmony of its proportions.

Based as our institutions are on the will of the people—dependent for preservation on their virtue and intelligence—knowledge with us should occupy the high position to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. Knowledge, founded upon the pure principles of eternal truth, is the crowning glory of the citizen—the safeguard and defence of the State. Education, full and free to all, is the boon we ask for the children of the Commonwealth—it is the duty, paramount to all others, the State owes to her citizens. The aid of the Commonwealth should be liberally bestowed. The subject, in all its relations, is warmly commended to the generous care and patronage of the Legislature.

Legislation, whilst properly encouraging the development of the material wealth of the State, should recognize the still higher obligation to improve the social, intellectual, and moral condition of the people. The amelioration of human suffering, the reformation of the erring, and the correction of youthful viciousness, are objects that deserve the attention of the philanthropist and statesman. To secure these results, the educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth should be fostered and encouraged by liberal legislation.

The reports of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Pittsburgh, will be laid before you, and will exhibit in detail their operations for the past year.

These institutions, in their objects and results, merit, and should receive our warmest approbation. The condition of no class of suffering humanity appeals with more thrilling power to our sympathies than that of the insane. Ignorance of the frightful malady that oppresses them, shrouded in the fearful gloom of mental darkness, and shut out from the social joys of home and friends, the aid of the benevolent and the benefactions of the Commonwealth should be liberally and cheerfully given to them.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Western House of Refuge near Pittsburgh, again ask to share the bounty of the Commonwealth. These schools for the erring, neglected and outcast children and youth of the State—these homes where kindness rules and love subdues the vicious and incorrigible, should not be denied their request.

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb" Asylums at Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children, present their annual claim for your sympathy and aid. The darkened eye, the silent tongue, and the weakened intellect, in sorrow and sadness, appeal to the representatives of the people for his boon. It cannot be refused.

My views in relation to "local," "special," and "omnibus legislation," have been so frequently expressed in the communications to the Legislature, that their repetition is now unnecessary. Such legislation, often so subservient to private rights, so detrimental to the public interest, and generally so mischievous in its consequences, should not be encouraged or permitted.

The report of the Adjutant General will be laid before you. To its valuable and important suggestions I invite your careful consideration.

I must again call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of revising the militia laws of the State. They are so crude and imperfect, in many of their enactments, that it is difficult to discover the object intended, or comprehend the duty enjoined. The powers and duties of the respective officers connected with the military organization of the Commonwealth should be more clearly defined.—Greater encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer companies; the entire system should be remodelled, and placed in a position to become alike honorable and useful to the State.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed the 7th day of April, 1856, officially communicated to the Legislature at their last general session, proposed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a lot of ground, in that city, for the purpose of erecting an arsenal thereon. By the act of the 6th of May, 1857, the Governor was authorized to accept from the Mayor of Philadelphia, under the seal of the corporation, the conveyance in fee simple of the lot of ground proposed to be donated to the Commonwealth, for the purpose indicated. The conveyance was duly executed by the Mayor on the 26th day of June,

1857, and delivered and accepted on the 31st day of July following, as directed by the act. The fourth section of the same act authorized the Governor to apply the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal in Philadelphia (\$30,000) to the erection of an arsenal on the lot of ground thus granted to the Commonwealth. In pursuance of the authority conferred, a contract was made with a skillful and experienced architect, for the erection and completion of the proposed arsenal, to be large and commodious, and adapted to the purposes intended. The building was immediately commenced, under the direct supervision of the Adjutant General, and is now completed and ready for the reception of the arms, military stores, and equipments of the Commonwealth. It is of brick, three stories high, one hundred and eighty-two feet front on Filbert street, and fifty feet in depth. The foundation walls of stone are solid and massive.—The cost of construction did not exceed the appropriation. It is a substantial and elegant structure, and will be a safe depository for the public arms, an ornament to the city, and a credit to the Commonwealth.

One of my predecessors, in his annual communication to the Legislature, immediately after the close of the late war with Mexico, recommended the erection of a monument to the memory of those citizen soldiers, from Pennsylvania, who died in the service of their country in that war. It is due to them that some public acknowledgment of their patriotic service should be made by the State. Concurring in the sentiments expressed in communication to which reference has been made, I would also invite your attention to the propriety of erecting, in the public grounds of the Capitol, a suitable monument to their memory, and to honor those who, by their undaunted bravery and invincible valor, honored our noble Commonwealth.

The publication of the Geological Report of the State, under the superintendence of Prof. Rogers, is rapidly approaching completion. The engravings and illustrations are nearly completed, and the first volume now in press, which he expects will be ready for delivery soon after the meeting of the Legislature, and the second and last volume before its adjournment or immediately thereafter. The style and general execution of the work will be equal, if not superior, to that of any similar publication by our sister States. It will fully sustain the reputation of the distinguished geologist by whom the surveys were made, and who has so much care and attention to its publication. The large geological map of the State, which will accompany the volumes, will not be finished before the close of the year. Great care has been taken to make it perfect in all its details. The whole work will be a valuable addition to geographical, as well as geological science, and will be alike useful to the citizens of the Commonwealth and honorable to its author.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth were published as directed by that instrument. In accordance with the provisions of the act of 12th of May, 1857, the people for their ratification or rejection on the second Tuesday of October next. The returns of said election have been received, and will be delivered to the Speaker of the Senate, as directed by law, when the fact of their adoption by a large majority will be officially ascertained and announced.

The fourth section of the first article of the amended Constitution requires the Legislature, at the first session after the adoption of this amendment, to divide the city of Philadelphia into Senatorial and Representative districts, in the manner provided in that section. This duty devolves upon you, and should be performed with fidelity and due regard to the interests and rights of the people of that city.

Relieved from the imputation of selfishness, I cannot forbear presenting for your consideration a subject that should claim your earliest attention. I refer to the erection of a house at the seat of Government, for the use of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The want of a public mansion has been seriously felt by all who have called to occupy that official station. Whilst almost all our sister States have provided residences for the accommodation of their Chief Magistrates, Pennsylvania, for reasons not creditable to her as the "Keystone State," has refused to incur the expense necessary for the erection of such a building. The failure to provide, in this manner, for his accommodation, subjects the Governor to much inconvenience, oftentimes vexatious and annoying. A suitable house cannot always be obtained here, and in that event he is compelled to be shut up in the rooms of a hotel, or crowded with his family into some small and obscure dwelling, alike unfitted for domestic comfort, or the exhibition of the amenities and courtesies of social life. It should be remembered that the Governor of the Commonwealth is regarded as the representative of the people, socially as well as politically, and therefore, he should be enabled, by every proper appliance, to represent truly their social virtues and character. This he cannot do, to the extent desired, on the very meagre salary he receives; and I do not hesitate to affirm that no one occupying this office can, without drawing largely on his private income, exercise the hospitalities or maintain the dignity properly associated with the position. I have avoided all useless expenditures, and yet the salary received has been wholly insufficient to defray the expenses necessarily incurred. This should not be permitted. Every consideration of public policy, every honorable impulse of proper State pride, require that the Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth should be provided with a suitable residence, at the seat of Government, and with a salary adequate to the expenditure incident to his high official position.

In my last annual communication to

the General Assembly my sentiments were fully expressed in reference to reform in the naturalization laws, and the admission of applicants to the rights of citizenship; to the preservation of the purity of elections; to the prevention and punishment of fraudulent and illegal voting, and the enactment of a judicious registry law; to freedom as the great centre-truth of American republicanism; to the great law of American nationality; to the rights of the States as independent sovereignties, and the power and duty of the General Government to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to the free Territories of the Union; to the wrongs of Kansas, as exhibited in the violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, by the General Government, in its attempts, by the military power of country and otherwise, to defeat the will of the majority in that Territory—wronges still existing and aggravated by recent outrages on the rights and privileges of that people, and approved by the high National Executive authority. To the views then presented you are respectfully referred.

By the expiration of the constitutional term, my official connection with the Government of the Commonwealth will soon cease. The powers under the Constitution vested in me by the people, will be transferred to another of their own selection; and with my warmest wishes for his success, I will, relieved from the cares and anxieties of official place, retire to private life. In the discharge of the duties devolved upon me, I have endeavored, to the extent of my ability, to promote the interests and honor of the Commonwealth and the virtue and happiness, and prosperity of her citizens. If not successful, I have at least labored to deserve success; and in surrendering the trust committed to me by a generous people, my only regret will be that I have not been able to serve our noble Commonwealth with a zeal and ability equal to the interest I feel in her progress and welfare. Whatever of merit or demerit may attach to my administration, whatever may be the opinion of my conduct of the affairs of State, I can at least claim from my fellow-citizens, with a full consciousness of my right, the award of good intention; will enjoy in my retirement the proud satisfaction of knowing that no act of mine, of my administration, in tendency of fact, injured or corrupted the public morals, retarded the prosperity or tarnished the fair fame of my native State. I will surrender to my successor the cares and responsibilities of the office I now hold with greater cheerfulness than I assumed them, and will return, without a murmur, to the society and companionship of those who can approve without selfishness, and censure only at the bidding of truth and friendship. To the judgment of impartial history I commit my administration and its acts, without a fear of the result; and when time shall have softened the asperity of partisan feeling, healed the bitterness of disappointment, and corrected the errors of prejudice, truth will sustain the judgment, and justice approve the record.

Our beloved Commonwealth, rich in all the elements of material greatness—her broad and fertile fields—her lofty mountains, filled with inexhaustible mineral wealth—her rivers and her streams—her internal improvements, her rolling-mills and factories—her colleges, academies, and her noble system of common schools—her churches and charitable institutions—her population, enterprising, energetic, intelligent, and prosperous—all these are justly the pride of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. Our mighty Republic, "the free heart's hope and home," the Constitution and the Union of the State—the civil and religious privileges of the people—the right of conscience and freedom of worship—the great and essential principle of liberty and free government, here enjoyed—and our American nationality, founded in a true and single devotion to home and country—are objects that fill with patriotic emotion the heart of every American citizen. May they be cherished and defended until patriots cease to be a virtue and liberty be known only as a name.

The true glory and greatness of a nation consist not alone in the number, privileges, or intellectual superiority of her people, her material wealth or physical strength, her political position or form of government. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Our fathers trusted in Him, and were not disappointed. Recognizing Him as the Sovereign Ruler of nations and men; invoking a continuance of his watchful care over the interests of the Commonwealth, and his blessing upon your official labors—may your acts of those who may succeed us in the administration of the government, in their character and results, be such as patriotism demands, and honor, truth and conscience can sanction and approve.

JAMES POLLOCK.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1858.

REMOVAL.
JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,
Have removed from No. 45 South Second Street, to their new and elegant store,
No. 805 Chesnut St., one door above 8th.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and the trade generally.
Jan. 14, 1858.—1m.

N. S. LAWRENCE'S
Paper, Printers' Card & Envelope
WAREHOUSE,
No. 405 Commerce Street, Philadelphia,
Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.
January 14, 1858.—1y.

BLANK MORTGAGES
For sale at this Office



The Jeffersonian.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1858.

The Governor's message, which we publish to-day, crowds out our usual variety of reading matter. The views expressed in the message are well worthy of public attention. Read it.

The consistency of the Monroe Democrat again.

A few days before the publication of the President's message, the "Monroe Democrat" came out, in all its eloquence, strength, and power, in favor of the position which Douglass, Walker, Forney and a host of other prominent Democrats now occupy, and called loudly upon the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to vote unanimously against the Lecompton Constitution when it came up to Congress for ratification. But immediately after the message had been read by the very impressive man of the Democrat, he adopted it in toto, and hence now advocates the admission of Kansas without having her Constitution submitted to the people of that territory. This is the present position of our neighbor. We saw proper to take enough notice of his fluctuations to state it at length in the Jeffersonian of the 31st ult., together with our opinion on the same. The Democrat of the 7th inst. attempts a reply, in his peculiar disrespectful manner of the facts in the case, which we feel called upon to answer. Some of the assertions of the Democrat, however, are so grossly false that the moderately informed reader will discover it at a glance, we will therefore, not notice his assertions farther than they seem to merit our attention.

The Democrat admits implicitly its inconsistency, but takes issue with us on some important points. The first of which is in regard to what the issue is between Douglass and Buchanan. We stated it to be as follows: Mr. Buchanan states that the Kansas Nebraska act only gave 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. That is, that the Constitutional Convention was under no obligation, according to the Kansas Nebraska act, to submit any other clause of the Constitution to the people for their approval or rejection, except that clause alone which relates to slavery.

While Mr. Douglass, the father of the Kansas Nebraska act, 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. The sage Democrat asserts that "Mr. Buchanan says no such thing." In evidence of the truth of our position, we offer the President's own words, as they appear in his message.—Mr. Buchanan says in regard to the obligation of the Convention, to submit the whole of the Constitution to the people for their approval or rejection:

"I trust, however, that the example set by the last Congress, requiring the Constitution of Minnesota should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms. In the Kansas-Nebraska bill, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the domestic institution of slavery."

Now, Mr. Democrat, if we have quoted the President's message correctly, which we have, it fully justifies us in making the statement that we did, in regard to Buchanan's view of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and you and your right hand man consequently, stand before us a brace of unmitigated falsifiers.

You vainly imagine that we are inconsistent, because, instead of denouncing Mr. Douglass as we formerly did, we now applaud him. We formerly denounced Mr. Douglass, in common with the rest of the Democratic party, for deserting the old land marks of democracy, and for favoring a Southern scheme, by which slavery might be carried into all the Territories. This we believed to be wrong, and still think so. Popular sovereignty, which means that the people of a State or Territory shall regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, was the favorite theme of Democracy. They, in Kansas, before the last Presidential election, had given us good reason to believe that popular sovereignty would not be faithfully supported, unless that support

tended to favor the extension of slavery,—that which induced the South to instigate and favor that theory. We believed that popular sovereignty was a half-humbug, and the manner in which Kansas affairs have been managed, fully confirms us in the belief that its original design, however innocent some of its advocates may have been, was to extend slavery, and indeed, quite a humbug.

Its practical effect has been the substitution of Presidential intervention for slavery, instead of Congressional intervention against slavery. In proof of which glance at the list of beheaded Governors of that Territory. We held that Congress was not the proper party to determine whether slavery should go into any territory that was free at the time it came into the possession of the United States; and the workings of the popular sovereignty theory in Kansas, fully confirms us in the belief that we were right. Had Congress decided whether slavery should or should not exist in Kansas, instead of this great turmoil and agitation, which is shaking the Union from centre to circumference, peace and contentment would smile propitiously upon the country.

The Democracy to overcome our objections to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, or popular sovereignty, pledged themselves to support faithfully their favorite theory. That theory is now the law of the land, and the Democracy stands pledged by all the sacredness of honor and justice, to carry out that principle faithfully and impartially. When that theory became the established law, by which the Territories are to be governed, we bowed to it, yet we did not approve of it, and we called, and now call upon the Democracy to redeem the pledges which they have made to us and the country. Messrs. Douglass, Walker, Forney and a host of other prominent Democrats advocate the propriety of redeeming the pledges which they have made to the people of the United States; and we, therefore, give Mr. Douglass, in common with all other Democrats, who go with him, credit for honesty and consistency. This is the extent of our laudation of Mr. Douglass and Co.

But, notwithstanding the pledges made by the Democracy, before one year has rolled around, we find the man, whom the Democracy elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, on the strength of those pledges, in his first annual message to Congress, utterly repudiating the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, popular sovereignty, and boldly advocating a policy despotic and tyrannical in nature; and you, you impressive dough face, not having back bone enough to repel the mutiny and treachery in your own ranks, cowardly and weakly acquiesce in the mutiny and treachery, for the sake of the few loaves and fishes which depend upon your doing the bidding of your master, at Washington. Indeed, truly it is said in holy writ, that, "The ox knoweth his master's crib."

The sage man of the Democrat has so little respect for the intelligence of this democratic community, as to state that "according to Douglass's own showing, he and the President in all essentials agree as to the best policy to be pursued for Kansas." This glaring blunder can only be accounted for by the thickness of that sage head, and for the sake of saving him the pain of falling into that error again, we will state substantially what the difference is: Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, without having it submitted to the people for their ratification, because, as he asserts, the Kansas-Nebraska bill does not require it. While Mr. Douglass and Co. are bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, because it was not submitted to the people, and will continue to oppose it, unless it be submitted to the people of Kansas at a fair election, for their ratification, and that when it is so submitted, a majority of the people of that Territory vote in favor of it. In that event Mr. Douglass, in common with all Congress, will vote for it. Mr. Douglass's course is truly Democratic and Republican, while Buchanan's is grossly despotic and tyrannical. That is the difference which you try to make so lightly of: "don't you perceive?"

Holloway's Pills as a Remedy for Dyspepsia.—No one who has seen the effects of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that the depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone; to whom life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

Sold in Stroudsburg, by Hollinshead and Detrick.

MARKED.—On the 13th inst., by Rev. G. W. MacLaughlin, Charles M. Price and Miss Rebecca S. Brown, daughter of Philip S. Brown Esq., of Stroudsburg, Pa.

The happy couple did not forget the printer. We acknowledge the receipt of a bottle of good old Cognac and a liberal share of the wedding cake, which was pronounced by all who partook of it fine.

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 dizziness 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 puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.—[Catholic Vindicator.] Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollinshead & Detrick.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County.

John T. Eiteman vs Joseph R. Stroud.
No. 18, of May Term, 1857.—Foreign Attachment.
December 31st, 1857, on motion of Mr. Davis, Attorney for Plaintiff, the Court grant a rule for the Prothonotary to assess the damages according to section 1st of Act of 8th of May, 1855.
Affidavit filed for \$80 paid on two notes for defendant, on the 1st of December, 1857, with interest from said date.
The defendant is hereby notified of the above rule, and of the filing of the affidavit as above.

JOHN EDINGER, Prothonotary.
Stroudsburg, January 14, 1858.—6t.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County.

George M. Stroud vs. Joseph R. Stroud.
No. 17, of May Term 1857.—Foreign Attachment.
December 31st, 1857, on motion of Wm. Davis, Attorney for the plaintiff, the Court granted a rule for the Prothonotary to assess the damages according to section 1st of Act of 8th of May, 1855.
Affidavit filed for two notes of \$50 each, with interest on one of them from January 12th, 1853, and on the other from April 12th, 1853.
The defendant is hereby notified of the above rule and of the filing of the affidavit as above.

JOHN EDINGER, Prothonotary.
Stroudsburg, January 14, 1858.—6t.

ALLEN'S GREAT MEDICINE, THE ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, at HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK'S
Catholic 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 May term of Court, selling his Medicine in the street.
January 7, 1858.—1t.

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.
Produce 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 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—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, 1857.

Executor's Notice.
Estate of SAMUEL DEAHLL, late of the Borough of Stroudsburg, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
M. M. DEAHLL, Executor.
Stroudsburg, December 10,

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office