



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858.

Change of Time.

The corrected time table of the Del. Lack. & Western Railroad Company, is inserted in to-day's Jeffersonian. Persons having business over the road will regulate themselves accordingly.

All persons summoned to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, at December Term, in this county, are requested not to attend. See notice to Grand and Petit Jurors in another column.

War Upon Douglas.

At a caucus of Democratic members of the United States Senate, last week, it was decided to remove Senator Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories. Senator Green, of Missouri, was named in his stead. The circumstance has produced a terrible ebullition among the politicians of the Democratic party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the formation of the Committee on Territories, Mr. Douglas of Ill., is left out and Mr. Green of Mo. is appointed Chairman.

BANK CLOSED.—The Warren County Bank, after fluttering for some time, has at last closed its doors.

Another New Counterfeit.

The following is a description of a new and dangerous counterfeit now in circulation:—\$20 Bank note changed from the Farmers' Bank of Wickford, Rhode Island, (faded,) to Farmers' Bank of Bangor, Maine. Look out for them, and observe carefully the following description, which will detect them at once. Vignette—Portrait of Washington; sailor with capstan on the left; female seated, sheaf of wheat, cow, &c. on right. The fact is, some people have doubts whether the genuine issues are much better than the counterfeits.

The State Treasury.

The receipts into the State treasury during the last year have amounted to \$4,139,778, and the expenditures to \$3,775,857; leaving an excess of receipts of \$363,921. The expenditures including the item of \$421,377 85 of loans and relief notes redeemed and cancelled, which is so much of the State debt paid. A balance of over \$800,000 remain in the treasury.

Counterfeit on the Union Bank of Kinderhook.

About 10 o'clock last evening, a young man, who gave his name as Edward McMan, was arrested by Officer Young of the Thirteenth Ward Police for attempting to pass a counterfeit \$5 bill on the Union Bank of Kinderhook at the grocery store of a man named Rapp, on the corner of Suffolk and D-laneys sts. A few months ago a number of unfinished counterfeit plates and bills on the Sawton Falls Bank of Vermont were seized by the counterfeiter on the Union Bank is an exact copy of this bill, and the signatures of the President and Cashier of the Union Bank are good imitations. The genuine bills of the denomination of five of the Union Bank are quite plain, and the vignette is three females, with country scene on the right-hand corner.—Tribune.

The Pennsylvania Bank Case.

The trial of Allison and Newhall, one ex-President and the other ex-Director of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank, which has been progressing in Philadelphia for the past week, bids fair to be protracted through many days to come. It is attracting great attention in the city, and the Court Room is crowded daily with anxious stockholders, depositors and others. The statement made by District Attorney Longhead, in his opening address, discloses a series of extensive frauds on the part of the defendants which far outstrip anything developed in the many financial operations which have startled and embarrassed the country; and should the testimony adduced, in the progress of the trial, sustain the charges preferred, the public will have phases of the Pennsylvania Bank failure presented which far outstrip any idea which they had previously formed.

Foreign claims Against Mexico. To give an idea of the claims of foreign countries against Mexico, we append the following table. According to this table it will be seen that the total is a great deal more money than the country under its present rulers, can even pay the interest of:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Amount. Includes British Bondholders (\$60,621,843 00), Spanish Convention (7,270,500 75), English Spanish Convention (660,000 00), French Convention (263,490 00), American Claims (at least) (10,000,000 00).

Total of Foreign Debt, \$82,156,138 75. France blusters the loudest on the smallest claim. The whole debt, which so embarrassed Mexico, is a little more than twice the debt of Pennsylvania, or one year's expense of our government.

TO BE CONTESTED.—The necessary legal steps have been taken to contest the second codicil in the will of the late Col. McKee.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Fire Side Musings.

MR. EDITOR:—Just at the present time the masses of our readers are completely surfeited with an incomprehensible feast of fat things, such as Buck's Mess ages; reports of big guns at Washington, speeches, lectures, &c. Now you are fully aware that such food may be considered perfectly digestible to strong minds; but scores there are (I am happy to say) who can relish the common sense spice of life much better. Now draw up your seat aged sire, adjust your spectacles and let us exchange thoughts for a few moments. I wish each of my readers to bear in mind that they are of some consequence, being each units or integral parts of this great nation. What a pleasing reflection—A sovereign owing no allegiance to earthly power (i. e. provided we are not in debt as I fear most of us are these hard times.) There is truly one thing, of which we may justly be proud of; we do, or may possess free and independent minds, yea more intelligent minds. Young man, if you turn out non compos, it will be your own fault or that of your parents or perhaps both. There is no plea for ignorance in this enlightened age in which we live; act and think and that for yourselves. It is a fact, that there are drones in the national hive, and as long as this is the case designing men and demagogues will rule the nation. You should act morally and politically for yourselves. Young man, look at your aged sire, he has deprived himself of mental worth and perhaps some comforts, to add to your intelligence; you have perhaps gone through the elementary principles of the English language, and you really think perhaps that you are some punkins. Why bless your soul you have not learned how much there is yet for you to learn. Perhaps you look down with disdain on the humble life the honest farmer owns; you look forward to a profession, or to a trade as the ultimate end of your earthly happiness and weal. The farm and aged parents are neglected, and you follow a phantom, nine tenths of whose votaries are deceived, and do not rise to distinction. Mind is the only wealth you now or ever will possess of a durable kind.—And if you wish to increase and strengthen it use it, think—I repeat it, think.—The men of the past, it is our duty to outstrip; we have (or may have) their experience, to which we must add our own genius, our own originality. So you see that if each generation lives up fully to its privilege it must of necessity be wiser than the one that preceded it. Some foolish young men think that they are so smart that they can get a living by their wits only. This is an error, a sore evil. Nature, requires physical as well as mental exercise to make a great man, as much as God requires morality to make a good one. Some young men get the chime of rhyme, and before you know it, they call themselves a poet, and then they go it.—I will here give you a specimen which a diffident young man sent me, wishing my advice, whether he had better contribute his wits to the muse of his vernacular—here it is:

I've often thought were I a poet, I'd ink my pen then I would go it, I'd coin some thoughts, I rather guess So large they could not go to press. Or, if they should they'd have to die her, Or running by steam 'twould bust a biter. I would astonish vast creation By showing up our Yankee nation. If fashion leads, we're bound to follow And worship the Almighty Dollar.

Where'er you look 'tis plainly said Our motto is to go ahead. We mount a hobby halt or sound And often run it in the ground. Our moral questions we oft mix, And run them into politics. We sell our gold for foreign trash, Which leaves us ought but rags for cash. Our Politics, are systematic And always right if democratic. Our ladies, lately think they must Wear hoops for fear that they will bust. Our Rail Roads, and our enterprise, Cannot be beat beneath the skies, Our Telegraphs (just common wires) Takes news along with lightning fires. Old Ocean floats a cable too (I think for one it will not do,) But then we'll try and try again, To try with us is not a sin.

As I run these lines through I must confess that they forced from me a smile, (a thing which I very seldom indulge in) unless I am pleased. To be candid I was somewhat puzzled to know just what to reply to the above effusion, inasmuch as I have ever felt a lively interest in the welfare of the young, as well as to see a deep high toned American literature. Having considered the matter I penned the following answer.—Friend Horace: I have considered your lines, and without admiring the machine style of Poetry, your lines possess much merit. They put me in mind of an old musket I once used when a boy; the peculiar feature of which was to scatter, it was good for small game en masse, but a lone bird was quite safe in its range. If you will try to concentrate more, you will much improve your style. Become more

familiar with our best authors and with patience, perseverance and practice, you may not only equal but excel them. I would advise you to waste a few more quills before you trouble the Press much. Remember Horace that the present literature of the day is too much like the poor diggings of California, only a few particles of gold mixed with the dirt, and as many of our readers are like poor miners, unable to separate the virgin gold from the superabundance of worthless trash, and often receiving spurious for genuine, how highly impudent it is for the writer to keep the infirmities of the reader in this respect. Coin as many pure seed thoughts as possible, dress them up in the unstained garb of truth, no matter how finely they are polished by the genius and fine imagination of the writer. With common sense for his compass, and the experience of the past for his bark, the young writer may fearlessly launch out upon the sea of mind, and make explorations, which will be a blessing to future navigators as well as a rich legacy to the world. The only reason that so many writers (and poets) become wrecked, is simply because they cruise so close along shore (where reefs are always most thickly set) instead of launching out fearlessly upon the main. I would not recommend any man to put to sea and go out of sight of land in a skiff, or without a compass, or to join the mighty rank of authors without the before mentioned requisites. A man to be distinguished in this age must read much, but think more. You may read till you are as gray as a rat, but without reflection, you can never advance. I have thus plainly written, not only for your own good, dear H., but for the good of our common race, as I am fully aware that you, in the future, may largely benefit the world, if you do not catch that prevalent disease among our youth, the big head. R. W. H. Richfield, Ill., Dec. 1858.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Life.

What is life? a perfect riddle, Like the notes of an old fiddle, Some are high and some are low, Some are quick and some are slow, Some are long and some are short, Some are piano, others forte. What is man? a mere machine, Some times perfect, often mean; The great propelling power with some Is water, while with others rum. For want of motion some will rust, Others collapse or boiler "bust". Men are animals like rabbits, Addicted though to viler habits; Man's great superiority is this, He is formed for endless bliss. In man a principle we find, That issued from Eternal mind, In all our species it is rife, And termed in English solar life. R. W. H.

Rheumatism.

The Editor of the Somerset Telegraph, Sknowbegan, says he has a friend who has been cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism, by the following ingredients made into a liniment, and that many others have been wholly cured or greatly relieved by the same:

- 1 oz. Oil Cedar, 2 " Origanum, 3 " Gum Camphor, 3 " Laudanum, 5 " Aqua Ammonia, 1 pt. Alcohol. Mix well together, and bathe by the fire.

Three New Territories.

Besides the Territories which Congress has organized, we have now three others, which, grown impatient of waiting, are taking steps to organize themselves.

Arizona has elected a territorial delegate and sent him to Washington. A bill was proposed last winter creating a government for this Territory but it failed to pass. It will doubtless be revived this winter, and will probably be adopted in some shape.

Decatur is also taking a definite form. Her people have completed an independent temporary organization of the Territory, to continue until Congress shall give them the usual form of territorial government. State officers were appointed, a legislature convened, laws passed, &c., and the Minnesota code of 1857 adopted. They assign as their reason for this action, that they were left entirely without laws, except those of the lynch order, and that the disorganized state of society keeps away emigration. They point, in justification to the precedent set them by California and Oregon. Revolutionary as such a procedure would be considered in any other country but the U. States, it is here an evidence of the law loving and law-abiding character of the people, and a guaranty that they are disposed to maintain order and respect the obligations of citizenship.

Superior, or Ontonagon, is also moving. The people there have made formal application to the Legislature of Michigan and Wisconsin, to which States that region belongs, for permission to form an independent Territory, with a view to admission ultimately as a State. This must eventually be a great mining and agricultural region, and in its peculiar position between Lakes Michigan and Superior seems to adapt it for commerce, as well as to require a separate political organization. It has already a population of several thousand.

Hunting in the North Part of Michigan.

The Evan Claire Free Press says that J. T. Stone and Charles Buckman, two farmers, living in the famous town of Bridge Creek in that county, who devoted one day in four to hunting, have in the space of three months trapped and killed thirty-two bears, three wolves and one wild cat. They relate the following anecdotes connected with their bear trapping: "A large bear was caught in the trap on the 15th Sept., which weighed 400 pounds. On finding himself fast in the trap, he started off with it and the log attached, and coming to a fallen tree, hammered the trap on the tree for the purpose of liberating himself. This not proving successful, he proceeded to a small oak—measuring about ten inches through—up which he went, winding the chain around it in his ascent, and cut off all branches within his reach, splitting his nails in such a manner that he could no longer retain his hold, and he fell suspended by his right foot, where he was found dead by Mr. Stone.

About the first of October a large bear carried off the trap, and a piece of wood about 12 feet long, and weighing about 40 pounds, and which was attached to the trap for the purpose of making "trail"—About 20 rods from where the bear started with the trap was a marsh, to which place he was tracked, and about half way across, when the trail disappeared, and a track of a man had walked through, was visible. The supposition is, that the bear becoming tired of dragging the heavy stick through the coarse tall grass and weeds, picked it up in his arms and carried it through. The trail commencing on the other side of the marsh, confirms the supposition. Soon after, the chain became entangled in a bunch of alders, where his further progress was impeded. The wolves on one occasion attacked a bear which had been caught in a trap, smashing in his skull and eating him almost up. Scalphs of these 32 bears have been preserved, and can be seen by the curious who happen in that vicinity.

The Press also gives an account of an elk hunt in that vicinity. A herd of 60 elk were discovered and followed for two days, during which time eight of the herd were shot, weighing, when dressed, 2,000 pounds.

Reported Discovery of a New and Cheap Light.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following: "A new discovery in light is about to be introduced, which, if it realizes the avowal of the patentees, will revolutionize all our existing methods of illumination. It was first publicly exhibited during the visit of the Queen to Cherbourg, while Her Majesty was passing at night from her own ship to that of the Emperor.

"The raw material may be a cheap gas made from the commonest materials, and the increase of brilliancy is obtained by passing it through a new medium which is alleged to have all the advantages of lime without its destructibility. The calculations put forth are that a light equal to that of 500 street lamps, and lasting 12 hours, can be obtained at a cost equal to 87 1/2 cents, or 3s. 6d. sterling, while "for domestic purposes one jet equaling in effect 18 lbs. of candles, and costing only 4d. (eight cents) for 12 hours, will give a light fully equal to three argand lamps, and double that of any ordinary gas burner.

"It is asserted also that the requisite apparatus is cheap, perfectly portable, and capable of being managed even by a child; that the light is free from smell, very white, extremely pure, and characterized by the property of burning steadily, continuously without diminution.—The patentee is the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, and the statements made are so far endorsed by respectable and competent persons as to lead to the hope that the discovery may not be attended by the usual fate of all wonderful patents, namely great confidence and excitement during the experimental stages, and intense mortification when they are brought to working-day practice."

From Kansas and Pike's Peak. ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1858. Accounts from Southern Kansas indicate a very unsettled and disordered condition of affairs, frequent robberies, house burning and other depredations having recently been committed. The disturbances are said to have grown out of the disposition of certain parties to disregard the compromise entered into by Gov. Denver and the people in June last. Public meetings have been held in several places for the purpose of putting down the existing lawless spirit, and bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The Nebraska City News says that preparations are being made to start a stage line from that place to Pike's Peak, and that Russell, Majors & Waddell will send trains of provisions, mining utensils and machinery early in the Spring.

The Omaha Times contains a letter stating that an election has been held at the mines, and members returned to the Kansas Legislature. A Delegate to Congress was also elected, with the view of organizing a new Territory. Mr. Smith, member elect to the Legislature, confirms the previous favorable reports as to the mines, and states that gold abounds in greater abundance than in California, he having been in both places. Mr. Davis, the new Delegate to Congress, is now en route to Washington.

Religious Toleration.

Full religious liberty in Denmark has been granted dissenters. They can form associations, choose their pastors, open chapels, hold periodical meetings, make proselytes, with no restraint or hindrance by the Government. The character of citizen is made wholly distinct from that of believer. The members of the Diet and public officers are not subjected to any test whatever; they need not belong to a particular church.

From Mexico.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 14. New Orleans papers of Thursday last, containing Vera Cruz dates of the 2d inst. are received.

The defeat of Zuloaga by Degallado at the Bridge of Totolatlan is confirmed. The Spanish Consul, now that the Constitutionalists have nine points of the law in their favor—namely, the possession of Tabasco—expresses himself pleased with Gov. Corso's satisfactory explanations to the American, French and Spanish Consuls, wherein he denies the calumnious statement published by the expelled Zuloaga Governor, but intimates he has deemed it his duty to make a requisition upon the Captain General of Cuba for a vessel of war, not for any hostile purpose but to remain in port with the exclusive object of sheltering her Catholic Majesty's subjects in case it should be necessary.

It is certain that Gen. Artega has completely defeated the troops commanded by Col. Ruelas in the neighborhood of Gannuagnato. Artega had not entered the city, preferring to keep up his communication with Degallado. Col. Ruelas, after his defeat, went to the City of Mexico, where he arrived on the 26th ult.

Several rich houses in the City of Mexico refused to pay the contributions demanded by Zuloaga.

A Boy's Tongue Fastened to a Lamp-Post.—His Father cuts it away.

On Saturday morning, a little fellow about eight years old, a son of Mr. Gillean, bookseller, while playing with some other boys on North street, approached a lamp-post and carelessly applied his tongue to its gray frosted surface, when in an instant, to the boy's own horror, and utter astonishment of his playmates, he was held fast by his tongue, to the post suffering very severe pain, and totally unable to extricate himself. Of course the boy could not speak, and could only manifest his feelings by signs with his hands.

Various applications of warm tea, steam, &c., were made by some neighbors who heard the unusual noise of the other boys, and came to learn what was the matter, but of no avail, such was the action of the cold iron that the hold was even getting tighter. When after about ten minutes had elapsed the boy's father heard of the affair, and hastening to his relief, he took a knife and was obliged to cut the tongue loose, leaving its skin still fast to the post, and causing the blood to flow very profusely. Immediately on his release the poor little fellow became insensible, and was taken home.—London (C. W.) Press, Nov. 22d.

On Wednesday evening, of last week, at the going down of the Sun, the entire Heavens presented the most beautiful appearance that our eyes ever beheld. It is impossible to describe the regularity and variety, the tints and shades with which the Sun and clouds bejeweled the sky. No brush of earthly painter could even imitate the exquisite coloring. From shade to shade it deepened in color, yet ever beautiful, and leaving the beholder wrapt in astonishment and admiration. We are sure no person who was so fortunate as to have observed that painting can ever forget it. It was perfect, as are all the works of that great and universal author.—Columbia Democrat.

A Delicate Remittance.—A Texas paper mentions having received a letter from a friend, accompanied with the scalp of a Comanche Indian.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is less active, owing to the storm which prevails; the arrivals are still large and the low grades are quite heavy, but good brands are sustained, with a fair inquiry for the trade and the East; the sales are 6,700 bbls, at \$4 20a\$4 45 for superfine State; \$4 90a\$5 05 for extra do; \$4 95a\$5 15 for low grades of Western extra; \$5 35a\$5 50 for shipping brands of round hoop extra O-b; \$5 60a\$7 for trade brands do; \$5 50a\$7 75 for extra Genesee. Rye flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 250 bbls at \$3 40a\$4 20. Corn Meal is dull; sales of 300 bbls. Brandywine at \$4 and 100 bbls. Jersey at \$3 50 for good.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is rather heavy and unsettled, but there is more inquiry for milling; the arrivals are very light. Oats are more freely offered, and are heavy, the storm restricting business, sales of State at 47a49c, and Western and Canada at 53a55c. Rye is quiet but firm, at 76a78c. Corn is rather easier; the arrivals of new are larger; sales of 17,400 bush. at 72a75c. for new Southern Yellow; 76a77c. for Western mixed, the latter for choice; 84a85c. for old White Southern; 73a75c. for new do., and 74, 75c. for New crop Jersey Yellow. White Beans are steady; sales of 300 bush. at \$1 15a\$1 25 per bush.

PROVISIONS.—Pork; the sales are 3,000 bbls. at \$17 60 for old Mess, and \$17 50 for large parcels; \$17 90 for new Mess, and \$13 75 for new Prime. Beef is plenty and is heavy, with large arrivals; sales of 350 bbls. at \$6a\$6 50 for Country Prime; \$7 50a\$8 for do. Mess; \$8 50a\$10 35 for Repacked Mess, and \$10 50a\$11 50 for extra; Prime Mess is nominal. Beef Hams are in demand; sales of 364 bbls. at \$14\$15 for Western. Dressed Hogs are more plenty, and rather lower; heavy corn-fed are scarce; sales 6 1/2a7c, and very choice at 7c. Cut Meats are steady; sales of 130 bbls. and tes. at 6 1/2a6c. for shoulders, and 9 1/2a9c for Western Pickled, and 1,000 Hams, city cut and cure, at 9c. in bulk. Butter is in fair request at 14a24c. for State—the latter for prime Fall made, and 12 a18c. for Ohio. Cheese is in demand at 8a9c. WHISKEY.—The market is firmer; the demand is fair; sales 600 bbls. at 25a 25 1/2c.

A Good Shot.

Haines of the Allentown Register is responsible for the following:—"Mr. John S. Bickley, formerly of this place, now the proprietor of a shooting gallery and Restaurant in Reading, made some good shooting last week, as we learn from one of the papers of that city. Mr. V. Lowe held an apple 1 1/2 inches in diameter, between two fingers at arms length, and Mr. Bickley, with a duelling pistol, at a distance of thirty-two feet, knocked the apple out of its position. Both parties must have been endowed with great courage; the one to fire and the other to be fired at."

The Seat of Life.

Mr. Brown Sequard, in a recent lecture before the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, stated that he found a spot in the brain, not larger than the head of a pin, which if merely touched by a foreign body, produced death as instantaneously as if the individual had been struck by lightning.

Here are a couple of recipes for housekeepers, which are simple, and, no doubt, efficacious:

TO ENTIRELY CLEAR OUT THE RED ANT.—Wash your shelves down clean, and while damp rub fine salt on them quite thick, and let it remain on for a time, and they will disappear.

TO PREVENT MOTHS IN CARPETS.—Rub or strew around the edge of carpets and on them salt and pepper, and they will not eat them.

The New York Post says some forty professional English thieves, house breakers, &c., many of whose portraits figure in the "Rogues' Gallery," left for home in recent European steamers, some of them carrying away comfortable fortunes!

Cheap Poultry.—(Chickens were sold in the market at Cincinnati, Ohio, last Friday, at ten cents per pair, and good sized turkeys at 25 cents each.)

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

From the Rockland GAZETTE, Me

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—For the year past we have been advertising the above named Hair Restorative, and month by month its sale has gradually increased, until it now commands a more ready sale than any other article of its kind, giving in almost every instance entire satisfaction. A clergyman, resident in a neighboring town who had for years suffered from a burning sensation in the head, with an occasionally dry, itching humor, which prematurely turned his hair gray, and latterly causing it to come off rapidly, leaving the crown nearly bare, seeing the advertisement of the article in the Gazette, was induced to try it, and now, after the use of two bottles only, his hair has turned quite dark, and is very soft, the scalp clean, and the recently bald spots covered with a beautiful growth of silky dark hair, the sight of which, with his commendation of the Restorative, will command an increased sale.—We would state to any who may wish to know, that we are permitted, privately, to give the name of the individual to whose case we refer.

Sold in Stroudsburg, by Hollis-head & Detrick, and James N. Darling, Drugists. See advertisement in another column.

BIRTHS.

In Stroudsburg, on the 2nd inst., Ellen, daughter of Ja-per and Mary Rosenkrans, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

In Stroudsburg, on the 16th inst., Ida May, daughter of M. A. and Catharine Wuster, aged 2 months and 28 days.

Notice to Grand and Petit Jurors.

All persons summoned to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, in the several Courts of Monroe County, at December Term, 1858, are hereby notified not to attend, as the President Judge will not be present, and no causes will be tried. MELCHOIR BOSSERD, Sheriff. Sberiff's Office, Stroudsburg, December 16, 1858.

An Ordinance.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and assistant or Common Councilmen of the Borough of Stroudsburg, in council met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

That an Alley of the width of twenty feet be laid out and ordained as a public highway, by the name of Quaker Alley, the same commencing at a point on Centre street (in the Borough of Stroudsburg) two hundred feet westerly, from Main street and extending from thence North seventy-four degrees and a half, East four hundred and eighty-one feet, thence North forty-seven degrees and three quarters, East forty-two feet, thence North seventy-four degrees and a half, East one hundred and forty-seven feet to Chesnut (or Knob) street, in said Borough of Stroudsburg, at the point where the division line of lands of Robert Hutton and Robert Boy's interests said Chesnut street, the same being in conformity with the survey made by order of said Council, drafts of which are filed in the Prothonotary's office at Stroudsburg, and among the records of said Borough. And the Ordinance approved May the 7, A. D. 1855, entitled "An Ordinance providing for the opening of a certain alley and the assessing of damages for the same," is hereby repealed: Provided that this ordinance shall go into effect December 27th A. D. 1858.

Approved Dec. 13th, 1858. SAMUEL MELICK, Burgess. Attest—JACKSON LANTZ, Secretary. December 13, 1858.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

A large and constant supply of Ground Plaster, at DeWitt & Pine's Mill (formerly Stoke's) at \$8 per ton. DeWITT & FINE. Stroud township, Nov. 18, 1858.—4m.