



**The Jeffersonian.**

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

**The Late Storm.**

The gale on last Thursday night, and all day Friday, raged at a fearful rate and in certain localities did much damage. In this county, so far as we have learned, the loss has not been very extensive. The Albright Methodist Church, near Saylorsburg, was unroofed, and the gable ends of the brick walls were blown down, and we learn that the side walls are so much shattered and sprung that they will probably have to be rebuilt.—The barn of John J. Griffin in Stroud township, was partly blown down. Several buildings in New York City, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and, indeed, all places that we have heard from, were more or less damaged,—some blown down, and many unroofed. The shipping was generally much damaged, and especially at and around New York; and the following boats, schooners, &c., were sunk together with their contents: Barge A. Woodruff, loaded with potatoes; the schooner Middlesex and George; a canal boat loaded with 12,000 bushels of oat; two large brigs and a smaller boat, owned by the City Department; three other schooners, names not mentioned; and another boat containing 70,000 bushels of oats.

In Philadelphia 18 or 20 buildings were either unroofed or blown down. The Point Breeze Gas Works were blown down, and two of the workmen killed. The house was one story, being 60 feet from the ground to the top of the roof. It was 56 feet wide, and 250 feet long, and built of Trenton brown stone, the walls being 18 inches thick; the roof was of iron, covered with slate. The wind blew in the north side wall which forced the south wall outward taking the roof with them. The end walls remain. There were five men in the building. Three escaped with trifling injuries. Loss estimated at \$50,000. Damage done to property along the Hudson River are estimated at \$200,000.

We would say to our reader that we are not in the habit of recommending any thing that is not worth recommending, but we would say that Professor Brown's Soap, which is advertised in another column, is all that it is recommended, and we advise all who study economy to purchase a right to manufacture and use this soap.

**OXYGENATED BITTERS**—The cure effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic "breathes free," Indigestion disappears. These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

The three Opposition papers of Baltimore have each run up the name of a different Presidential favorite, and each is publishing elaborate articles in behalf of his choice. The Patriot is for Edward Bates. The Clipper advocates the nomination of John M. Watts. The American is for John Bell.

**Partridges.**

The Springfield Republican cautions the public against eating partridges at this season, as they are obliged to feed on laurel leaf, the extract of which is a virulent poi-on to the human system. This extract impregnates the flesh of the bird, and numbers of persons have been poisoned from eating it.

The Winsted Herald states that a citizen of that town invested several years since \$48 in the stock of a Hartford Insurance Company. The stock gradually advanced and dividends began to roll in. The fortunate purchaser has now received \$4,000 in cash dividends upon the original purchase, while the stock itself is worth \$4,000 besides.

**Students Expelled from College.**

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday Feb. 4, 1863. The Sandusky Register says that about fifty students were expelled from Kenyon College, in this State, on Wednesday.—The cause was the refusal to pledge themselves to attend the recitations.

**Brutality and Murder on the High Seas.**—Two mates of an American ship, charged with causing the death of six men by brutal treatment, were recently arrested at London. They alleged that the men died of yellow fever. The American minister sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, but asked that they be held to be sent to this country for trial under the Extradition treaty.—The magistrate refused to hold them without a formal requisition, and accordingly they were discharged. Much difficulty was met in keeping the mates from the fury of the mob.

The London Times says these crimes, for which the American merchant service has become infamous, demand the serious attention of the civilized world.

Another case of cruelty on the American ship Wizard King, had occurred, in which a man died from exhaustion, produced by gross and cruel neglect.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

The Admission of Kansas—Democracy and New Territories. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

A large number of Democrats are here from Kansas, and have consulted with Southern Democratic Senators who will advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union, with the proposition for a change of the boundaries, so as to include all the Territory of Jefferson, the portion of Nebraska Territory south of Platte River; this change to be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and on its ratification they are to be admitted as a State, by the proclamation of the President.

Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, the Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, Judge W. F. M. Army, and other Republicans who are here, insist upon the admission of Kansas with the Wyandot Constitution, without any change of boundary, or any other alteration—that Constitution having been already ratified by the vote of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas.

It is understood here that the question of population will not be urged. Judge Pettit of Kansas said here, in public, "that though he took no part in the political affairs of Kansas, yet his candid opinion was that there are at least 20,000 voters in Kansas, as Parrott and Johnston got over 16,000 votes. Upon a six months residence, there must be now over 20,000 and allowing five persons to a voter, it would make the population 100,000, which would come up fully to the requirements of the English bill."

I learn that the Southern Democrats propose "to resist the organization of any new Territories." They are forced to this position by the condition of their party upon the question of "Popular Sovereignty;" one portion of the party insist that the doctrine of the Nebraska bill shall control in the organization of every new Territory. The other portion carry out the teachings of the President in his late message, demand that every bill organizing new Territories shall contain a provision prohibiting their Legislatures, by "unfriendly legislation," or otherwise, from interfering with Negro Slavery, but it shall make it their duty to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect, extend, and perpetuate their peculiar institution. Such being the position of the Democratic party, it is impossible for them to agree upon the organization of any new Territory. In this dilemma they intend to dispose of the whole public domain as follows: Dakota and the region round a boat is to be attached to Nebraska, and its institutions are to conform to the fortunes of that Territory; while Utah and the Territories south of Kansas are to be annexed to New Mexico, and to follow its fortunes to Democracy and Slavery!—This will show to what we are tending.—The Slave Power, having secured Slavery in New Mexico by law, proposes to bring this immense territory under the same enactment, thus securing it to Slavery forever.

**Clay and Pennington.**

In no part of the U. States was the election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House of Representatives, hailed with more enthusiasm than in the city of Lexington, Ky. The secret spring of this joyous manifestation is thus laid bare by a Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. He says:—

"I think it was in either 1845 or 1846 that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had to mortgage Ashland. In the meantime, a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debt and relieve him from his embarrassments, and Mr. A. H. Trotter, the agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends. The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Hon. Wm. Pennington was sent to Kentucky with the money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, and asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and upon being shown that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there were. Mr. Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness, which was done, and a draft on one of the New York banks was handed him, and Mr. Pennington left the bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid. The next day Mr. Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes, if possible, and was shown in the side room of the bank. After sitting a few moments he asked Mr. Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr. Scott looked at Mr. Clay to see if he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called yesterday and paid all of his indebtedness. Mr. Clay started when Mr. Scott spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends. Such, sir, is a brief narrative of an incident in the life of the Speaker elect; and here, sir, where Mr. Clay lived, his personal friends are rejoiced that he has been honored with the Speakership.

Garibaldi sent to Col. Colt of Hartford the following letter in acknowledgment of his offer of one hundred rifles:—"Noble Col. Colt, an adoptive citizen of the great Republic, proud of belonging to the universal cause of the people, I accept with gratitude, in the name of my country, your benevolent and generous offer.

"The arrival of your arms will be hailed among us not only as the material support sent by a brave man to a people fighting for its most sacred rights, but as the powerful moral aid of the great American nation. I am, with affection, your devoted.

Vino, Jan. 15. G. GARIBALDI."

**THE PRESIDENCY.**

New Jersey for the nominee whoever he is. From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

We think certain of our political friends here, and elsewhere throughout the State, make a mistake, both as to policy and judgment, in saying, and repeating, that certain prominent men, if nominated for President by the Chicago Convention, "cannot carry New Jersey." It is a mistake to take in policy, because no one can now tell who will be the Chicago nominee; and if it should chance to be the man, or one of the men, whom we taught the people to believe "cannot carry New Jersey," we shall have just so much work to undo in order to carry it. If one gets to thinking it is impossible, to accomplish a thing, he is very apt not to try at all, or if he does, to go at it in such a desponding lazy manner as to insure the result anticipated. Again, it is a mistake in judgment, for while it would doubtless, be somewhat more difficult to carry New Jersey for Seward or Bates than for Dayton or Pennington, we have the best possible reason for believing that New Jersey CAN BE CARRIED next Fall for the Chicago nominee, be he whom we may.

The next contest will turn not upon men, but upon principles, and whether this man or that is the nominee will make very little difference in this State. As Jersey-men we should, of course, prefer a Jersey nominee, in the person of William L. Dayton, William Pennington, Theodore Frelinghuysen, or others that might be named; but if, in the wisdom of that Convention, it be thought expedient to present some other name, the people of New Jersey will labor none the less faithfully for his election.

The Opposition can—must—will carry New Jersey for the Chicago nominee.—Every indication points unmistakably that way. Even what seems to be a division, a disintegration of the Opposition party at this time, is really tending to strengthen and add to its numbers. In place of every rotten branch lopped off, at least five vigorous shoots will spring forth; or, to be less figurative, for every selfish, ambitious demagogue who may leave the Opposition and join the "Third Party," we shall get at least five honest votes from as many honest men. The why and wherefore, and the how, it is not our purpose to discuss at this time; but that is, or will be so, we are assured by our friends in all parts of the State.

We say to our friends everywhere, put down in your calculations the seven electoral votes of New Jersey for the Chicago nominee, whoever he may be. Whether it be Dayton or Pennington, Frelinghuysen or Seward, Banks or Bates, Cameron or Bell, Crittenden or Chase—whatever it may be—New Jersey is good for seven electoral votes for the Chicago nominee.

**Singular Development by Means of a Dream.**—Some time early in December last, a family residing in this county had a child, of some five years of age, who died, and on the next day was buried in a neighboring graveyard. On the night succeeding the sepulture of this child, her mother had a dream in regard to her lost little one, that weighed so heavily on her mind that she would take no excuse or be put off, but the grave must be examined to see if the child's remains were still there. She had dreamed of seeing her child taken from the grave, and, although her husband went and looked at the grave, and told her it looked unchanged from the time they had left it, still she insisted on a further examination; and, finally, to satisfy his wife, and without any faith in the reality of the dream, the husband, in company with several neighbors, went to the graveyard, opened the grave, and then the little coffin; and, judge of their surprise, all was there except the mortal remains of the child. It was gone.

We cannot consent to be considered as believers in dreams, yet there is something in this instance that will stagger the faith of the most incredulous, and give them reason to doubt whether all the visions we see when asleep are merely phantoms or not. This is, to us, a most singular case, and we know it to be true. [Indiana True American.]

The Charleston Courier announces that the Institute Hall has been engaged for the use of the Democratic Convention, and that the Hibernian Hall has been secured for the Mills House as an additional place for dormitories.

**No Free Blacks in Florida.**

The Legislature of Florida has passed an act compelling all free negroes to leave the State before this time and next October, or choose their masters and become slaves.

Gov. Hicks of Maryland dispatched his Secretary of State to Washington to pay the congratulations of his Excellency to Gov. Pennington, upon his election to the office of the Speakership.

**New York Markets.**

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1863. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour, the sales are, 7,800 bbls., at \$5.45 10 for superfine State; \$5.25 a \$5.40 for low grades of Western extra; \$5.65a\$5.70 for ordinary round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.60a\$7 for St. Louis and Genesee extra. Rye Flour; sales of 241 bbls., at \$3.60a\$4.40. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand, and is plenty, at \$1.62 1/2 a \$1.75 per 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat; sales of 2,200 bush, good White Canadian at \$1.40 in store. Rye; sales of small lots at 86a97c. above. Corn; sales of 22,000 bush, at 78a79c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 780 bbls. at 17 50 for old Mess and Thin Mess. Dressed Hogs are not plenty, and in good demand at 7 1/2 c. for Western, and 81a82c. for City. Roll Butter is plenty at 11a15c. Cheese is in fair demand at 9 1/2 a 11 1/2 c.

Thomas Stephen, formerly a clerk in the Montreal City Bank, and now a prisoner in the Provincial Penitentiary, it is said, has lately inherited a fortune of £50,000 sterling—\$400,000.

**EASTON BOY'S COMPLAINT.**

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. That we're an abused fraternity, No one will dare gainsay, We almost wish we were not born, In this enlightened day,

When to be boys in feeling, as In years, is deemed a crime; We find ourselves lamenting oft, With grandsires, the good time, When down the hills with safety Their tiny sled could glide And pedestrians with courtesy, Would smiling step aside,

When many games of ball, could be Indulged in, without fear That a wily Policeman, would soon Upon the ground appear.

"Play is needful to the child, As sunshine to the flower" And if the gladsome spirit's checked, By arbitrary power,

You'll find that morals will decline While dodging is in vogue; That eluding the starred gentry, will Make many a youthful rogue.

Give us the privileges, we have right to claim, and then You need not fear we'll trample on The rights of grown up men.

You can't expect, that boys will walk The streets, in steady file, Just as the men pass onward, to The Hall of R. C. Pyle,

That place where finest articles Are always to be had; Suited to aged men and young, The little child, and lad.

Pyle's store is opposite the Old Easton Bank, where those who want fine clothing made in the very best manner are invited to call. All work warranted equal to the best. Customer work and sold at the lowest prices.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is infalling in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**To Married Ladies**—It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

**CAUTION.**—These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything harmful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet accompanying each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, J. H. MOSES, (Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed in any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 30 pills, by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg by July 1, 1863.—J. N. DURLING, Agent.

**Caution.**—I hereby caution all persons against buying or receiving a Promissory Note, given to Charles B. Shaffer, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1859, dated at Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa. The amount being one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest, as I have received no value for it I will resist the payment of it. JOHN PIERSON, Covington, Pa. Feb. 2, 1860.

**Auditor's Notice.**—Estate of Wm. Mosteller, Deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Monroe County, to examine and if occasion require settle the account of Peter and Philip Mosteller, administrators of said deceased, and make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Public House of Jacob Knecht, in Stroudsburg, on Friday the 24th day of February next at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them at the time and place aforesaid, or to be forever barred from coming in upon said fund. R. W. SWINK, Auditor. Stormsville, Feb. 2, 1860.

**Auditor's Notice.**—In the matter of the petition of John Edinger, executor of Rachel Morgan, deceased, for an Auditor to report on all the questions raised by the prayer of the petition, &c. The undersigned, auditor, appointed by said Court, in the aforesaid matter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Thursday the 16th day of February, A. D. 1860, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. WM. K. HAVILAND, Auditor. Stroudsburg, Jan. 19, 1860.

**Caution!**—I hereby caution all persons against hunting, fishing, or going through grass, grain or orchards upon my premises, as I am determined to prosecute trespassers to the full extent of the law. JOSEPH HOUSER, Smithfield tp., Aug. 11, 1859.

**SOFT SOAP**

AT 75 CENTS PER BARREL!

Every one can make a Barrel of Soap in twenty minutes. This discovery was made by PROFESSOR BROWN, of Edinborough, Scotland. He has secured Patent Rights in England, France, Germany and Russia, and has applied to the United States for his Right to a Patent, and has sold in Europe OVER 600,000 PATENT RIGHTS, TO MANUFACTURE THIS SOAP.

He has now a Manufactory in London, which is the largest in the world. He sells the Soap there for 75 cents per barrel. The cost in New York City, to manufacture this Soap, is 62 cents per barrel. The ingredients can be purchased at almost every Grocery store in this country.

We will not say, as most all Soap manufacturers do, that it will wash without boiling or rubbing the cloth, for every one knows that it cannot be done without the use of acid, or something that will injure the cloth; but we do say that it will not injure the cloth, and is the best thing in the world for washing hands, and far superior to the old fashion Soft Soap for all kinds of washing. It will save one-half of the labor in cleansing your houses in the spring. We have Three Agents in the United States, who sell 800 RIGHTS PER WEEK.

We ask no one to buy without seeing for themselves. We could bring recommendations from more than 600 Hotel Keepers, Laundry men, Boarding House keepers, and Farmers, if we had room to do so, but we think every one will be convinced upon trying it that it will do all that is said. Our Agent will be prepared to furnish samples to every one who will try it. Our Agent will be prepared to sell and appoint agents for States, Counties, Towns and Individual rights at Peter Kemmerer's Hotel, Feb. 16, few days only.

**FROM THE PRESS.**—The London Times says "Professor Brown has received, of the Russian Government, a Patent on his Soap. He has accumulated for himself a large fortune by his great Discovery. He was offered for his Patent Right in Russia the sum of \$200,000, which he declined."

The N. Y. Tribune says it is the best soap in use for all washing purposes and is used by all our hotel keepers, and Laundry men and is recommended by them as being the cheapest and best soap now in use. The N. Y. Herald says, it is a great saving to Farmers; it saves their ashes for agricultural purposes, and saves all the labor of boiling the soap and leaching the ashes, and is said by every one that uses it to be the best soap now in use.

[FROM AN AGENT IN BOSTON] Mr. Brown.—Dear Sir.—I want you to send me twenty thousand more Circulars. I sold, yesterday, 223 Patent Rights. Yours, Respectfully, J. L. HANSON. [FROM THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BROADWAY LAUNDRY.] New York, Dec. 21st, 1859

PROFESSOR BROWN.—Dear Sir.—I purchased your Agent a Right to manufacture and use your soap. It in one month saved me in labor and soap over ten Dollars. It is the best soap in use for washing clothing. Yours, respectfully, JAMES NORRIS. Feb. 16, 1860.

**License Applications.**—MONROE COUNTY, ss. I, JOHN EDINGER, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for said County, do certify that the following named persons have filed with me, in my office their respective petitions for licenses, and paid the advertising fee, as follows, to wit: Tavern Licenses.

James Postens, Stroud township, Conrad Flaming, Polk township. John P. Dowling, Coolbaugh township. Casper Metzgar, liquor store, Mamilton. Witness my hand and the seal of the said Court at Stroudsburg, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1860. JOHN EDINGER, Clerk.

**TRIAL LIST—FEBRUARY TERM 1860** John P. Brock, assignee of Brock, Emery & Co. vs. Mary Keller. Daniel B. Burnett vs. The Overseers of the Poor of Stroud township. Edward R. Sciglin vs. Conrad Driesbach. Peter Gross vs. Conrad Driesbach. Ezra Marx vs. John Vanliet. Lewis Weiss vs. Charles W. Decker. John Merwine and William Walsp, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Godfrey Greensweig, deceased, vs. Joseph Kemmerer and Peter Keller. Francis Hagerman vs. Harrison Snyder and George Snyder. Alexander McKenzie vs. John Haslam, Sen'r.

**For Rent.**—The Tavern Stand and Farm, situated in Prieberg, on the main road leading from Salem and Newfoundland, to Stroudsburg; is now offered for rent, on reasonable terms. An industrious and reliable person will find it to his advantage to call and examine the premises. Possession given first of April. N. B.—Ferdinand Dutot, Esq. of Stroudsburg, will give any and all information required, concerning the property. Prieberg, Feb. 2, 1860. 41.

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given, that the following account has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Monroe County, and will be presented for confirmation, at the next Court of Common Pleas, of said County, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1860. Account of J. Edward Hoodmasher, Guardian of the children and minor children, of Peter G. Shupp, late of Polk township, Monroe county, Pa. deceased. JOHN EDINGER, Proth'y. Stroudsburg, Feb. 2, 1860.

**Wm. K. Haviland, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STRODSBURG, MONROE CO., PA.** Office at James H. Walton's, Esq.—collections made, and business attended C with promptness and dispatch. Stroudsburg, June 26, 1856

**Administrators Notice.**—Estate of JOHN PRICE, Late of Price Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims, are desired to present them, in proper order for settlement, without delay, to JEREMIAH POSTENS, DANIEL LONG, Adm'ors. Prieberg, Jan. 26, 1860.

**CHARLTON BURNET, Attorney at Law, STRODSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA.** Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. vis, Esq. q.

**LEWIS D. VAIL, Attorney at Law,** Office removed to No. 109 North Sixth st. (above Arch.) Philadelphia. February 2, 1861

**STODDARD, N. H., Sept. 30, 1859.** Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Gentlesmen:—I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced, by the unpromising recommendation of Dr. Green, "to try one bottle, and if no benefit was received to discontinue the use."

The use of one bottle warranted a further trial, to the extent of some three or four, with a careful observance of the accompanying directions. The result was, an almost entire relief from the usual dyspeptic symptoms and their depressing, painful consequences. I believe these Bitters produced an entire change in the habits of my system, and upon the active energies of the digestive organs. I now deem myself exempt from Dyspepsia as most persons. These Bitters have also been of service to other members of my family.

Very respectfully yours, AUGUSTUS W. SMITH.

**THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS. STODDARD, N. H., Sept. 30, 1859.

**THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—I was, for many years, a great sufferer from Dyspepsia or Waterbrach, and tried almost everything within my reach, but to no benefit, until I was induced by the recommendation of my physician, Dr. Hazelton, to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters. The first bottle produced but a slight alteration in the disease, and had it not been for the urgent request of my physician, I should have discontinued their use, thinking them to be of no avail; but his confidence inspired me to persevere, and after using to the extent of half a dozen bottles, I had entirely regained my health. I hope all Dyspeptic persons will be induced to give them a fair trial, being confident that the remedy is the most potent, for the various forms of Dyspepsia, that has been produced. Yours, STEARNS POSTER.

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company** The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The net profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company. Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience, and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to WM. K. HAVILAND, Secretary. MANAGERS. J. Depue Labar, Jacob Knecht, Richard S. Staples, Jacob Stouffer, Charles Peters, Charles R. Andre, Silas L. Drake, Theodore Schoeb, Goldlieb Aueracher, Thomas W. Rhodes, Joseph Feener, Sam'l S. Dreber, Stoddell Stokes

**STODDELL STOKES President.** GOLIEB AUERACHER, Treasurer. SILAS DRAKE, Surveyor. The stated meeting of the board of Managers takes place at the Secretary's office, on the first Tuesday of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. Stroudsburg, Sept. 16, 1858.

Dyspepsia, Debility of the System, Dyspepsia, Debility of the System, Dyspepsia, Debility of the System, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and the numerous other diseases arising from Indigestion and functional disorders of the stomach, find, when the disease is beyond the power of medicine, ready relief in that established and sterling remedy,

**THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,** THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

Reliable Testimony. We call the attention of the reader to the following letter from President Smith, of Walsington University: MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 28, 1859.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,—Gentlemen:—I first made use of the Oxygenated Bitters some seven or eight years since. Having suffered for twenty years from a form of dyspepsia, which was attended with a nervous headache, on an average of not less than one day in a week, I was induced, by the unpromising recommendation of Dr. Green, "to try one bottle, and if no benefit was received to discontinue the use."

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**Mutual Fire Insurance Company** The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The net profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company. Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience, and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to WM. K. HAVILAND, Secretary. MANAGERS. J. Depue Labar, Jacob Knecht, Richard S. Staples, Jacob Stouffer, Charles Peters, Charles R. Andre, Silas L. Drake, Theodore Schoeb, Goldlieb Aueracher, Thomas W. Rhodes, Joseph Feener, Sam'l S. Dreber, Stoddell Stokes

**STODDELL STOKES President.** GOLIEB AUERACHER, Treasurer. SILAS DRAKE, Surveyor. The stated meeting of the board of Managers takes place at the Secretary's office, on the first Tuesday of each month, at 1 o'clock P. M. Stroudsburg, Sept. 16, 1858.

**Administrators Notice.**—Estate of JOHN PRICE, Late of Price Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having legal claims, are desired to present them, in proper order for settlement, without delay, to JEREMIAH POSTENS, DANIEL LONG, Adm'ors. Prieberg, Jan. 26, 1860.

**CHARLTON BURNET, Attorney at Law, STRODSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA.** Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. vis, Esq.