

WM. S. REES, Esq., late Register and Recorder of this County, has been appointed agent for the New York Life Insurance Company; and also agent of the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. R. has opened an office over Shoemaker's Store, directly opposite the American Hotel, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Life Insurance in Fort Sumpter.

Just before the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and when an assault upon it was expected by the whole garrison, an officer of the United States Army, who had had his life insured, wrote to the President of the Company inquiring whether, if he fell, his policy would be paid to his family. The President replied immediately, "that although the company was not legally liable where the assured fell in battle, yet if he should thus fall now, whilst doing his duty gloriously and abandoned by the government, he need have no fears but that his policy would be paid." An answer was received from the officer, written after the occupation of Fort Sumpter, acknowledging most gratefully the liberality of the Company, and adding that now his only anxiety was removed. He expressed, also, in this, as in his former letter, the most noble and patriotic sentiments, showing that the American flag will not be dishonored, while it has such defenders. The Company that responded to the officer's inquiry, as we have described, was the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, represented in Stroudsburg, by Wm. S. Rees.

THE REBELLION.

Nothing since our last issue has transpired to materially change the aspect of the rebellion. The traitors are fully determined to rend asunder this Union at any hazard. A Southern Confederacy they are resolved upon having. They hope to have it in operation by the 20th of February next. Georgia and Louisiana have seceded and have ordered their members in Congress home; but Davidson, of Louisiana, refuses to obey.

Mississippi blockaded the Mississippi River for a few days, but it is believed that she has given up that notion. The Kentucky Legislature has refused to call a Convention, and therefore we infer that Kentucky will remain true to the Union. Fears that the Capitol would be seized by the traitors, were recently revived, but it is now thought that such measures will be taken as will preclude the possibility of such a disaster and galling disgrace befalling the Government.

Compromise is talked of by the traitors and their abettors for the purpose of delaying action against them by the Government, so that the rebels may perfect and suddenly put in execution their helioid and suicidal scheme. No compromise can effect the rebellion for good; and those who talk of it do not understand what they say. They have staked all on rebellion and will push it to the farthest extremity. The quicker this matter is seen in its true light the better. Had the Federal Government moved in time and secured the Southern Ports, the rebels could easily, in the end, have been brought to terms. But now they have nearly all the Southern Ports and completely command several important harbors, which will render a blockade of their ports more difficult and much more expensive. But it will yet be done notwithstanding. They must be shut up and starved until they regain their senses; and then, if it should appear to be best that the Cotton States, their sympathizers and negroes should be outside the Union, they, perhaps, may be permitted to go. But not till then. About nine months blockade of their ports, we think, will suffice to produce this result.

As strange and remarkable as it may appear at this enlightened age, there are those who, in consequence of cowardly party zeal or ignorance, or because of having traitorous hearts, call loudly for compromise. Compromise with whom? Why with traitors and robbers, who have set at defiance the Federal laws and have seized upon the National forts. Compromise with these at the present juncture of events? To do so, what would the Government be worth? Rebellion in the future would be encouraged; the Government would be demoralized; would cease to command respect at home or abroad, and, at no distant day, would crumble and fall to pieces. Compromise with the traitors and thereby recognize their right to rebel? No. The Federal laws must be enforced if our hitherto glorious Union is worth preserving. And we trust they will be if there is virtue, wisdom and patriotism enough in the people to accomplish it.

LECTURE!
In the Tannersville M. E. Church, by the Rev. C. I. THOMPSON, of Stroudsburg. Subject—the "HIGHEST STYLE OF MAN," February 16, 1861. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Tickets 15 cents.

A Conspiracy to Assassinate Gen. Scott. The Washington special Correspondent of the Tribune, says: From information obtained accidentally, there is reason to fear that a conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Scott was formed recently, and that several reckless scoundrels from Mississippi and South Carolina came here for that purpose. Better eyes than those of the police are upon the suspected out-throats.

The Tribune's Charleston Correspondent states that there is a report in Charleston, that Fort Sumter had stealthily been re-occupied. This may be true; but it is by no means certain.

Only Two Parties. There will soon be but two parties in the country. There will be a Union party, sustaining the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and there will be a Disunion party favoring the overthrow of the Government. To this result events are rapidly hastening.

Dr. Winters' Balsam of Wild Cherry may be called a "wonder of medical science." It cures coughs, and colds instantly; it soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

There is a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 29, 1861. In the Senate to-day Mr. Smith of Philadelphia offered a bill authorizing suits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to recover a penalty inflicted upon themselves from the individuals aiding in the rescue; the individuals shall be punishable with a fine of \$1,000, solitary imprisonment for three years, or either penalty. The same gentleman offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to meet the Virginia and Maryland Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of February. The resolutions will be called up to-morrow.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Randall, for the appointment of seven Commissioners to Washington. It was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass. The repeal of the last half of the 95th section of the Penal Code will also probably pass.

The Select Committee of the Senate to night agreed to report Mr. Smith's bill relative to compensation to owners of rescued fugitive slaves to-morrow morning.

The Coal Trade.

The quantity of Pennsylvania anthracite coal brought to market in the year 1860, was about eight and a half millions of tons, or double the quantity reported ten years ago. In addition to this large domestic export, there is at least a million and a half tons consumed at the point of production in Eastern Pennsylvania, or produced in the Western portion of the State.

Ned Price, the well known "buffer," who accompanied Herndon on his sporting tour, was shot and killed in New Orleans on the 4th inst.

The Admission of Kansas.

Kansas is at last in the Union. The House thought it better to accept the Senate's amendment creating a judicial district, than to run the risk of returning the bill, although it was intended for the benefit of John Pettit. If the President should nominate him under this act he will be to linger some time before confirmation; and perhaps till after the 4th of March.

Baffling a Penal Offence.

The Chief of Police of Philadelphia, has been instructed by the Mayor to warn the proprietors of public houses, where raffling for poultry is allowed, that the practice is contrary to law and must be discontinued. The law says, any person who shall set up, establish or cause to be set up, any game or device of address, or hazard with cards, dice, billiard balls, shuffleboard, or any other instrument at which money or valuable things may or shall be played for, staked or betted upon shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year. The owner, tenant, or occupant of any place where such games are allowed, is likewise liable. The owner, who knows of such games being allowed, and does not complain, is not liable. So likewise, the person who through solicitation, invitation, or device, persuades persons to engage in such games.

Another Robbery.

It was discovered yesterday, as the result of a protracted scrutiny in the Land Office, that a number of warrants for several thousand acres of land had been abstracted. Some of them were sold in Baltimore. A clerk who resigned some time ago, and one recently dismissed, are suspected. The whole public service here and elsewhere is demoralized, and defalcations and robberies may be expected until it is thoroughly purged.

Interesting from the Oil Region.

The reports from the oil region continue as hopeful as ever. The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the pumping wells are yielding freely, and new strikes are frequent. Of the quantity of oil pumped daily, some idea may be formed from the fact that within two days, last week, two thousand eight hundred barrels were shipped at two stations on the Sunbury and Erie road. This was worth, say \$10 per barrel, and gave employment to upwards of four hundred teams. They have had good sledding up there since the first of December, which is favorable for getting the oil to market; but how this is to be accomplished when the roads break up in the spring, is a question yet to be determined. Think of three hundred to four hundred wagons, heavily laden, passing daily over a common road, when the frost is coming out! A railroad from some point on the Sunbury and Erie will have to be made to the centre of the oil region. One or two refineries are in process of erection near Titusville. This will save the cost of transportation of a certain percentage of the crude oil, which is lost in the process of refining; but on the other hand, the high price of coal, now commanding twenty-five cents per bushel at that place, will be a serious drawback. It is true, wood is plenty, but the owners of it are looking forward to its ultimate value, and even now are demanding double price. It is not as safe a fuel, moreover, as coal, as danger is to be apprehended from the emission of sparks. In fact, this objection is not confined to refineries, but extends to all other operations connected with the oil business; and the great probability is, that the next dry season will witness destructive conflagrations at some of the points on the creek where the works are closely huddled together.

The steamer Joseph Whitney, which sailed from Boston on the 10th inst., with 80 United States troops for the relief of Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas, has been heard from. She succeeded in her mission.

How Secession Must Die.

It seems impossible for the Slaveholding States to do, or refuse to do, anything that will not redound to the advantage of the Free States. As we have shown already, the Secession movement is bringing business and prosperity to the North, which will increase daily until the South shall be of no account whatever—except as a cotton field. Its agricultural production will be the same as now, but even its mechanic industry in its present limited forms will exist. Those important branches of its prosperity will be wholly lopped off, and vigor transferred to stimulate Northern growth.

Already our Northern cities, and New York in particular, are feeling a quickening of their trading pulses from the very partial interruption of business at the Southern seaports. And this is but the beginning. The ports of Mobile and Savannah and New Orleans are still full of shipping, bearing away the products of the Southern country and of the Mississippi Valley. But when they shall have departed, that will be the end of commerce at those ports. There cannot be less than 400 ships now loading in the various harbors of the South.

When this whole business shall have been transferred to Northern channels by the shutting of Southern ports and thrown upon Northern cities, it is impossible to overestimate the amount of profit that will be reaped by our commercial and financial circles. The present banking capital of this city will be wholly inadequate to the transaction of the new business they will have to do. Our wharves will be overloaded with Southern products. Our docks will be choked with foreign and domestic shipping. Our railroads will, with their present resources and accommodations, struggle in vain to keep up with their fast accruing burdens of transportation.

Our steamers and sailing craft luggers and towboats, our mechanics and laboring men in any way connected, directly or indirectly, with commercial and shipping circles, will know an activity of employment never before experienced. Every other branch of traffic will feel a corresponding impulse, in a greater or less degree.

Such is sure to be the commercial effects of Secession upon this city, and like results will be experienced in every other great commercial emporium of the Free States, and throughout the maritime parts of the country.

In this way are the laws of trade destined to prove the great pacifier of our political agitations. Against them, the Slaveholding States cannot long hold out. Those States rebel in vain against their position. Connected with us by geographical necessities, and by a wise and beneficent Constitution whose stipulations must be enforced, they cannot escape the destiny imposed upon them as members of a common Government.

In revolution themselves, they will bring upon their own heads all the calamities of revolution; while not one of those calamities will be felt by the loyal States. And while that revolution lasts, the one will sink deeper and deeper in the mire of disorder and ruin, while the other will continue to progress in the paths of prosperity.

How long can it be possible for the Slave States to endure, under such circumstances, without breeding a powerful and growing party clamorous for restoration to the benefits of that great and beneficent Government, whose laws have been defied and whose protection has been repudiated by disappointed and traitorous political leaders?—Tribune.

When Lola Montez went to California as an actress, she engaged an agent. This gentleman was a married man, with two children, and seeing him unhappy in their absence, she presented him with sufficient money to bring them and their mother on. Shortly after their arrival, the husband died. Lola then adopted the widow and orphans—educating the latter at Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy. An officer in the United States navy fell in love with one of those girls, and Lola, literally acting in loco parentis, approved his suit. During her last visit to England, the marriage took place. Lola did not again encounter her protegee (who accompanied her husband to a distant State, where he was detailed for public duty) until a recent period, when she met her walking down Broadway, in company with a lady of the highest ton. With her usual impulse, Lola rushed to her young friend—literally the child of her charity—as to embrace her. The young lady coldly drew back, and said, "Madam, I do not know you!" "Not know me? I am Lola Montez." "Madam," she exclaimed, as she turned coldly away, "I know you not—I never saw you before, and if you persist in speaking to me, I will call a police man," and walked away. Lola went home, more in sorrow than in anger, and that same day had the first attack of paralysis, which, a few days ago, destroyed her.

South Carolina.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861. The special Charleston correspondent of The American says that the South Carolina Vigilance Committee have ferreted out a man named Dodge, who enlisted as a soldier at Fort Moultrie, charged with being a correspondent of The New-York Tribune, and compelled him to leave the State.

Fort Sumter.

No re-enforcements have been sent to Fort Sumter, as stated in The Herald, and none are now intended.

Prepayment Required.

Letters addressed to members of the Legislature or any officers of the State Government at Harrisburg, must be prepaid by stamps, the same as ordinary mail matter, in obedience to a late order of the Post Office Department, otherwise they will not be forwarded, but returned to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Heretofore, these letters have been forwarded, without payment, and the postage collected from the State by the Postmaster at Harrisburg.

Rhode Island Legislature.

Providence, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861. The House of Representatives have concurred with the Senate in repealing the Personal Liberty bill. The vote stood 49 to 18. Five members were absent.

Mr. Nelson's Speech.

Mr. Nelson made much impression on the House in his candid, telling, and vigorous speech. While he advocated the Crittenden proposition, he signified his willingness to take any other that would restore peace, and even was ready to extend the old Missouri line to California. His exposure of the precipitancy of South Carolina, and the motives which operated to produce it, was very effective. He announced distinctly that Tennessee would not be coerced into any such scheme, and her people were against secession as a remedy for real or supposed wrongs.

Messrs. Milson, Clemens, Etheridge, and Nelson have done much to correct erroneous impressions, and to show the South how Northern sentiment and policy had been misrepresented for sinister purposes. If their speeches were widely circulated, an extended reaction would be inevitable.

Kentucky and North Carolina.

The refusal of Kentucky to hitch on to the disunion car, causes much commotion among the conspirators, and is another blow leveled at Mr. Breckinridge, who, with Messrs. Powell, Stevenson, and the like, has been urging her to take position with South Carolina.

It requires two-thirds of the Legislature, under the Constitution of North Carolina, to call a Convention, and if that cannot be now obtained, the managers propose to convene one by the act of a majority, in disregard of that requirement. Secession cannot progress except through revolution.

About two weeks ago a scandalous painting on canvas was received by Mr. Lincoln, per express, from South Carolina. It represented Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet chained, and his body adorned with tar and feathers. Comment is unnecessary.

The Nebraska Legislature passed an act abolishing Slavery in that Territory, over the Governor's veto, by an almost unanimous vote.

Offers of men and money to defend the property of the Union, continue to be made, in great abundance, in all the Free States.

The Republicans of Newark, N. J., one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the east, resolved in public meeting, last week, against any more compromises and in favor of sustaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws.

The Constitution of the U. States in its present shape is good enough for us; and we shall, to the best of our ability, resist any alterations which timid time-servers and crafty compromisers may propose. If the Union is about to fall a part, under our existing organic law, no modifications of its structure which have for their direct object the national recognition of slavery, can give that time-hallowed instrument increased vitality or render a dissolution of the confederacy less imminent. "Let well enough alone," is a good motto at all times, and particularly when treason and discord are rife throughout the land.

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

BY THE HARBOR OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. While enjoying the comforts that wealth can bestow, Should before thee, a brother in indigence, bow Do not scorn his petition; his sorrows relieve; Remembering, "Thou hast nothing, thou didst not receive."

Do not pause to inquire how his life has been spent; Nor what, for the future, may be his intent; Give freely, whatever thy hand findeth to give, Remembering, "Thou hast nothing, thou didst not receive."

Had God asked credentials of merit, or birth, Ere He blessed thee, with many good things of this earth, Thy situation in life, perchance now would be More humble than his, who is bending to thee.

A kindness bestowed, a word gently spoken, May fill with delight, a heart nearly broken, And the prayer of the grateful, for benefits given, Will rise to the ear of the Mighty in Heaven.

Then with cheerfulness give, in this dread winter time, A trifle may save a poor brother from crime, And for a short season, from sorrows bugle, Give aught; fuel, money, food, or clothes made by Pyle.

The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

"Are you in love, Mary?" "Yes, mother." "How much?" "Well, I don't know exactly, but I should think about five feet or thereabout, for I feel it all overish."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday eve. 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. James Postens, by Rev. Edward Barras, Mr. Charles W. Angle, of Middle Smithfield, and Miss Mary K. Postens, of Stroud.

This happy swain and lovely fair, Have seal'd their vows at hymens shrine, May untold joys attend them here, Around their future hopes entwinc.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1861. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales comprise 6,400 bbls. at \$5 20a \$5 30 for superfine State; \$5 65a \$5 75 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio. Rye flour; sales of 230 bbls. at \$3 40a \$1 20. Corn Meal; sales of common Western at \$3. Buckwheat flour is saleable at \$2a \$2 25 per 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 17,400 bush Chicago Spring at \$1 23a \$1 24; 17,600 bush Milwaukee Club at \$1 25a 26. Oats; sales of Western and Canadian at \$3a \$3 25, and State at \$3a \$3 25. Rye; sales of Jersey in small lots at 70c. Corn; sales of 57,000 bush at 67c.

PROVISIONS—The sales are 470 bbls. at \$17 75a \$17 87 for New Mesa, \$18 37 for Unimproved Mesa, and \$13 for New Prime. Cut Meats; sales of 7 1/2 hhd. and tcs. of 6 1/2 c. for Shoulders, and \$2a 1/2 c. for Hams. Dressed Hogs are very firm, and in fair demand at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4. Butter is plenty, and fair demand at 10a 1 1/2 c. for Ohio, and 14a 1 1/2 c. for State and Fall made at 19a 2 1/2 c. Cheese is in steady demand, and is held firmly at 9a 10c for Ohio, and 10a 1 1/2 c. for State.

A Brother lawyer once told Saxo that a beard was unprofessional. "Right," said Saxo, "a lawyer cannot be too bare-faced."

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 well known medicine is no imposition, but a pure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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 hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 31, 1861—J. N. DURLING, Agent.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eye-lids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC OPHTHALMIC PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eye-lids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eye-lids, or falling, weak, or defective sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions. N. B.—A full set of Humphreys's Homoeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, \$5; do. in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen vials, and book, \$2. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Hollingshead & Detrick.

DIED.

In Stroud township, on the 4th inst., Alice and Martha, children of Jackson and Emily Quorke, aged—Alice 4 years, Martha 2 years.

In Smithfield, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Catharine Smith, wife of John Smith, aged 65 years 1 month and 25 days.

In Stroudburg, on the 27th inst., Michael Brown, aged 83 years 6 months and 22 days.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents, that the following accounts have been filed in the Register's office of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation to the Orphans' Court of said county, at Stroudburg, on Thursday, the 28th day of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Account of William Starbird and John Boys, Administrators of Franklin Starbird, late of Stroud township, deceased.

Account of Frederick P. Miller, Administrator of Phineas Miller, late of To byhanna township, deceased.

Final account of Peter Getz and Joseph Getz, Administrators of Adam Getz, late of Ross township, deceased.

Account of George Ribernd, Administrator of Catharine Ribernd late of Ross township, deceased.

First account of Peter Sees, surviving Executor of Samuel Price, late of Price township, deceased.

First account of John S. Fisher, Administrator of Edward Hawk, late of Polk township, deceased.

Final account of Stephen Hawk, Administrator of George S. Hawk, late of Polk township, deceased.

First account of John S. Fisher, Administrator of David Serfass, late of Polk township, deceased.

Account of Timothy Marsh, Administrator of John Mann, late of Ross township, deceased.

Account of George Phillips, Administrator of Jacob Phillips, late of Stroud township, deceased.

Account of Richard S. Staples, Administrator of John Space, Jr., late of Smithfield, township, deceased.

JOSEPH BARRY, Register. Register's Office, Stroudsburg, January 31, 1861.