



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Gen. Tom Thumb  
Is to be in Stroudsburg, to-morrow, the 22d. The General is certainly a very great curiosity. Several musicians accompany him, so that an excellent entertainment may be expected. We have heard it intimated that this is not the original Tom Thumb. This idea is ridiculous—he is the veritable Tom Thumb, and no mistake.

SECESSION.

The Rebels of the Cotton States are very active in establishing their Negro spreading Kingdom. They on the 18th instant, inaugurated Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President of what they call the "Confederated States of America," on which occasion an inaugural address was delivered, in which the Federal Government is set at defiance, and the future power and greatness of their bastard Republic are depicted in glowing colors.—This same man Davis a few days ago talked in a conservative tone, but now he suddenly grows bold, and menacingly flourishes his sword at the powers that be. He declared the right to secede is undoubted, and that any attempt on the part of the North to in any manner interfere with the construction and prosperity of their Confederacy will be met by the sword. This discloses the fact that the Rebels rather desire and expect war, and renders it necessary that the Federal Government should resort to such measures as will ensure it against subjugation to the slaveholders' illegitimate rebellious Republic.

If this Government is maintained, if it is not surrendered to the traitors, the policy of the incoming Administration must, and we believe will be, to hold on to all the Federal property, to control all the ports of entry, and, in short, to be master of the commerce of the Nation.—Otherwise the Government will have proved itself a rope of sand; the traitors will have vindicated their rebellious conduct, and have established the right to secede at will from the Union, with or without just provocation, all of which was foreign to the design or wish of the founders of the Government. Their intention was to render this a strong and perpetual Government. One that should be amply able to maintain itself against all assaults from foes without, or from traitors or rebels within. The only question now is, shall this Government be preserved and perpetuated, or shall it be destroyed. If it is maintained and perpetuated, the rebels must be treated as traitors, not as conquerors, as a compromise at this critical time would declare them to be.—When order shall have been restored, and rebellion subdued, if it then shall appear necessary to alter or amend the Constitution, let it then be done in accordance with the provisions of that instrument.

A medicine scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, merits and will receive the support of the public. Witness the *Oxygenated Bitters*, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

Railroad Bill Passed.  
The bill for the relief of the Santury and Erie Railroad, and also the Bill for the commutation of Tonnage tax duties, passed the House of Representatives finally on the 16th inst.

New Railroad.  
Abill has been introduced into the legislature to incorporate "The Bethlehem Railroad and Mining Company." They intend to build a railroad to the Borough of Bath, Northampton county. Capital stock \$50,000, with power to increase to \$100,000, in shares of \$50.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.  
Harrisburg, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.  
The bill to commute the tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed the House this morning by a vote of 75 to 22.

The laboring classes of New York have in the Savings Banks of that city four millions of dollars more than the entire valuation of Charleston, negroes included.—*Low Jour.*

By Railroad accidents in 1860, there were killed in the United States, 74 persons, and 316 wounded. This is the smallest number in any twelve months in the past eight years.

The Democrats insist that if the Union is to be preserved, party platforms must be swept away; and yet they stick to theirs with bull-dog tenacity. The Democrats have got the country into trouble; the Republicans are called upon to sacrifice their principles in order that Democratic policy may be continued.

The County Convention of Teachers was held at the Court House, on Saturday the 16th inst.  
John F. Drinkhouse, Esq., was appointed Chairman. On motion, the regular rules were suspended. There being no new business to dispose of, the following question was chosen for discussion.  
*Resolved*, That a noisy school is better than a quiet one to discipline the mind of the scholar for future usefulness.  
The Chairman of the meeting, by request, arose and delivered an impressive speech on said question. Messrs. Nye and Van Vliet took an active part on the same and acquitted themselves with much credit. Question decided in the affirmative.  
The second question discussed:  
*Resolved*, That in our Common schools, pupils should recite Arithmetic in class.—Messrs. Nye, Van Vliet, Lee, Rhoads and others took part. Decided in the affirmative.  
C. S. Detrick, Esq., County Superintendent, was present, and delivered an excellent address which was well received by all in attendance.  
The next county meeting will be held at Snyder'sville, on Saturday the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock p. m. The question to be discussed on that occasion.  
*Resolved*, That the Common School system should be sustained.

On motion, the proceedings be published in the newspapers of the county.  
Adjourned.  
DAVID S. LEE, Sec'y's.  
LEWIS VAN VLIET, Sec'y's.

The Workingmen of Pennsylvania.  
*No Compromise with Traitors—the enforcement of the Laws.*  
Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune, Easton, Pa., Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.  
A very large and enthusiastic meeting of mechanics and workingmen was held here to-night. Long before the hour fixed upon for organizing, the Court House was jammed; hundreds were unable to get into the building.

The meeting organized by calling John J. Otto to the chair, supported by a large number of Vice-Presidents. On taking the chair the President stated that the meeting was called to adopt measures in favor of enforcing the laws, and that none but workingmen would be allowed to participate.  
Strong resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted in favor of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, denouncing Secession and declaring a general strike.

Ably and patriotic speeches were made by several.  
The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheer upon cheer for the Union.

A great similarity has often been noticed between the utterances of Mr. Lincoln and those of Henry Clay. Take, for instance, the subjoined extract from a speech which Mr. Clay delivered in the Senate in 1859, in reply to Mr. Dawson of Georgia:  
"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unswayed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore, as much as any man living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government. I am for ascertaining whether we have a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a Government. Nor, Sir, am I to be alarmed or disheartened from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of Disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the Government; and, Sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union."

Doesn't this read like Mr. Lincoln's admirable speech at Indianapolis or like that at Pittsburgh?

A very simple cure for burns has been accidentally discovered in charcoal. It is said that by leaving a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By laying the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

Col. Forney said in his speech before the Union meeting in Philadelphia:—"Civil war is to be deprecated, but when the argument has been exhausted, when they go out of the Union to destroy us, then the dread alternative has come; then I, speaking for myself and for two boys—each six feet high—am ready to shoulder my gun, and die in the last ditch in defense of my country."

Severe Winter in Europe.  
The winter has been very severe in Europe. The papers report that the Scheldt has been frozen over at Antwerp for the first time in forty years. The valleys of the principal French rivers, inundated and frozen, present the appearance of vast ice-bound lakes. An immense number of rats that infested the river banks have been killed by the frost—a deliverance which, however welcome to the farmers, will scarcely compensate for the enormous injury done to the cultivated lands now under sheets of ice.

The returns of 1850 show the militia of the Northern States to be 1,255,573; and of the Southern States, 778,864.

A Proclamation.  
Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the Fourth of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:  
Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my Proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the Fourth day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to set as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
By the President:  
J. S. BLACK, Secretary of State.

What Does it Mean?  
The *Charleston Mercury* was very abusive of Gen. Houston because he would not call a special session of the Texas Legislature. It quotes from the patriotic letters just published by old San Jacinto, and remarks:  
"Such is old Sam. We hope he will not at last die like old Zack Taylor, of a pain in the stomach."  
We have often heard it hinted, in a quiet way, that Gen. Taylor was poisoned by some southern fanatic, because of his hostility to pro-slavery schemes; in this reference the *Mercury* to his death a hint to some enterprising Texan to put Gen. Houston out of the way in the same manner? If not, why refer to Gen. Taylor's death at all?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Self-Sacrificing Collector.  
A jobbing house in Philadelphia employed a lawyer in North Carolina to collect a debt of \$90. In the course of time he received from him the remittance of \$85. Having been unable to collect the debt in the regular way, he had "boarded it out." In concluding his letter to the firm, he wrote: "I have retained \$5 for my services, though the commission is but \$1.50. I have only to say that if you knew the *abominable anguish* I have suffered while boarding out your bill, you wouldn't begrudge the extra half dollar."

Union Parties in the South.  
Letters from Charleston state that a Union party exists in that city, which is protected by the Government, will do battle for the Union. Quite a revolution exists in Alabama. Cobb has been burnt in effigy, and the people are alarmed at the prospect of being ground down by the leaders, like serfs. A reaction is evidently taking place in the Gulf States, which will yet sweep the despicable leaders of the Disunion movement into merited oblivion.

The Census of 1860.  
The official returns of the Census of 1860, have been compiled and sent out. The total population of the United States is 31,647,569, an increase since 1850 of 8,454,993. The total population of the 19 Free States, 19,950,759, and of the 15 Slave States, 12,443,499. The six Territories and the District of Columbia have a population of 262,701. Under the apportionment based on this Census, the South will lose 5 members of Congress, and the North will gain 5. The Slave population of the South is set down at 3,999,283.

A gentleman of Albany, who has lost a beautiful young wife, could not bear to give her up. So he has had her head embalmed and placed in a gold case, which occupies a prominent position in his sitting-room and in his thoughts.

The depth of snow in New Hampshire at the present time is almost unparalleled. Measurements made of the quantity fallen, show that in all there have been about seventy inches, and traveling is very much impeded. In Western New York, also, a vast amount of snow has fallen.

Sudden Death.  
Edward Fagin, a young man of this place, was found dead in a building near the Lehigh Bridge on Sunday afternoon. He was a tin-smith by trade and an excellent workman, but dissipation hastened his end.—*Easton Journal.*

One of the oldest citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, who has done the State some service in times past, proposes the formation of a company of old men. He says he wants *real old fellows who can't run.*

The fraternal advice of the Providence Journal to Kansas is: "Now, young sister State, don't you go and secede before we have had a chance to spend a few millions on you."

A heavy blow has been struck at the rebels. The House passed Feb. 6, the bill abolishing postal facilities in the seceding States. This bill, introduced by Mr. Colfax (Republican) of Indiana, directs a total suspension of mail facilities in the States which have declared their separation from the Union, and forbids the making of new contracts.

Counting the Presidential Votes.  
The electoral votes cast by the several States for President and Vice President of the United States were on Wednesday duly counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and that in orderly pursuance of the Constitution and the laws, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN have been respectively declared elected to the high offices in question.

In Nothing has Custom changed more than in the Treatment of the Sick.  
But a little while ago bleeding, blisters, cathartics, and emetics formed the staple of medical treatment. It was customary to give large doses of the most active and poisonous medicines, and not infrequently a man's reputation depended upon the size of his doses. Among the people cathartics and emetics were common, and a dose of pills was the prescription for almost every imaginable ailment.

There was an undefined idea that disease was a material something which had unaccountably got into a man, and must be physicked, bled, blistered, or sweated out of him. It was a sort of material bewitchery, which must be exercised and cast out.  
But all this is now bravely altered.—The milder means are most popular.—The lancet and blister plaster are almost unknown. All the torturing adjuncts of old-school practice are mainly laid aside, and nature, not physic, is relied upon while physicians now often boast how little medicine they give.

Homoeopathy has had much to do in this changing public sentiment. Her mild doses and measures, and above all the sentiment of mildness breathed in her practice, and its eminent success, have inspired people with confidence in mild measures and a repulsion to the practices. Among those who have contributed to this change Prof. HUMPHREYS stands pre-eminent. His extensive advertisements and writings, the very general introduction of his Specific Homoeopathic Remedies, and their unquestioned success, have demonstrated practically the curability of disease by the mild sugar pill dosage, while he has gained an enviable reputation by the success of his system.—The arguments of Homoeopathy may or may not be sound, but its practical success in the form of Specifics is beyond question, and its influence in forming a better public sentiment not less decided.

An important estimate of the various propositions to restore the Democratic party to power by means of a new compromise to be made with Slavery by the Republicans, is set forth in the following passage of a letter from Mr. George Peabody, the great London banker, to a correspondent in Boston:  
"I cannot conceal from you the fact that the Credit of the United States Government is now on trial in Europe. By the last steamer we hear of plans of concession and compromise with those who are openly defying the laws. Now, it is not my purpose to discuss the merit or the motive of any of these projects, but I must tell you that if your Government entertains any plan of concession at the present moment—it it have to purchase the permission to peacefully inaugurate the lawfully elected President—its credit will receive a fearful blow in Europe.—You must expect to have Federal stocks sent back in large quantities from England and the Continent. People will not trust a government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of upholding law and order, compromises with traitors. We had enough of Peruvian and Mexican bonds, and shall be careful not to retain those of a government whose policy is concession to anarchy."

There can be no doubt that this is perfectly true. Nothing could be so ruinous to the credit of any Government, and especially of such a Government as ours, as buying off rebellion. If we succumb to the traitors, or to those who threaten to become such unless we simply prove that 1, our Government is worthless; and 2, that we ourselves are more worthless than the Government. It is only by standing for the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws, without conditions, and without compromise, that we can hope either to preserve our self-respect or the respect of other nations.

Mr. Thomas Hutchinson of Boyle County, Ky., lately visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, and in reply to the question what was the feeling of Kentucky concerning the Pro Slavery rebellion, answered that the people of that State were for the Union, but that they would regard any movement of coercion as a declaration of war. To this statement Mr. Hutchinson reports Mr. Lincoln as replying, emphatically:  
"If Kentucky means to say that if the Federal Government undertakes to recapture the Southern forts and collect the revenue, and war ensues, she will unite with the South, let her prepare for war."

This is the true doctrine. Those who pretend to believe in the Union, and yet declare themselves ready to fight for the pretended right of Secession, may as well understand that the case is a serious one. If there is a right of Secession, there is no Government. They who assert the one deny the other; while the Federal Executive, whose members are solemnly sworn to fulfill the duties of a Government, must, in obedience to the sacred obligations of their oaths, begin by demonstrating that there is a Government. This is Mr. Lincoln's duty, and it is also, thank God! his inflexible determination; and we may be sure that there will be no sham, no false pretenses, in his mode of treating the subject.

Another Onset on Gov. Hicks.  
Judge Le Grand, a prominent Maryland secessionist, paid a visit, a few days ago, to Governor Hicks, in order to induce him to call a Convention. Being, however, unable to make any impression upon the mind of the old Governor, he finally tried the same game which the secessionists have been playing successfully on Mr. Buchanan. He asked the Governor whether he was quite sure that, in the event he should continue to be deaf against the clamors of the advocates of a Convention, an attempt upon his life would not be made. The Governor quietly replied to the astonished Judge that, if he had forty lives to lose, he would lose them all before he would call a Convention. The Judge then left.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION.  
Never pronounce a man happy, because He has riches and treasures in store;— These may help to contribute to comfort, but yet  
There are wanting full many things more.  
We are apt to imagine the wealthy man, must  
Be free from all burdens and cares;  
To know nought of the sorrows and longings, in which  
The poor man so bounteously shares.  
All men stewards, intrusted with gifts  
Of greater or lesser degree;  
That the cares of the wealthy are many, surely must  
"As a natural consequence," be.  
The sleep of the poor man is never disturbed  
By grim spectres of broken banks;  
Nor by a fall in the prices of land and of stocks  
Or any of Dame Fortune's pranks.  
"A mediocrity of state, conduces the most"  
To comfort and freedom from care.  
Then "Give me not riches, nor poverty"  
Should  
Be man's, fervent and daily prayer.

Removed from the depths of wan poverty, e'en  
Should fortune withhold her blind smile;  
Men still can enjoy many goods things of life,  
And wear clothes, manufactured 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.

Can an Individual Secede?  
Some one propounds the following pertinent query to the Philadelphia Press:  
"I am a citizen of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county. Our taxes are heavy, mine amounting to about \$200 a year. I wish to know whether I have not as good a right to secede as South Carolina or New York? I desire to establish a monarchy in a small way, myself to be king, and to be entirely independent of the world. I have very many friends, in numbers about equal to the white population of South Carolina, two guns, three bull dogs, six months' provisions, &c. If you think I am right, say so, and I will fight to the bitter end."  
WEST HEMPFIELD.

New York Markets.  
WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1861.  
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; sales of 12,000 bbls. at \$5 10 a 5 25 for superfine State and Western.  
GRAIN—Wheat, the sales are 17,300 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 15 a 1 17 for No 2, in store and delivered.  
PROVISIONS—Pork; small sales of Prime at \$13, and new Mess at \$17 a \$17 12. Dressed Hogs at 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 for Western, and 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 for City. Cut Meats; sales of 61 bbls. and tea. at 6 1/2 for Shoulders and 8 1/2 a 9 for Ham.—Butter at 10 a 12c. for Ohio; 14 a 17c. for State.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.  
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S  
Celebrated Female Pills.  
PROTECTED BY PATENT LETTERS.  
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is an 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, on no occasion, calm, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Fall 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 30 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by  
July 31, 1860.—J. N. DURLING, Agent.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.  
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' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC OPHTHALMIC PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, 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' Homoeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, \$5; do. in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, 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 Hollishead & Detrick.

MARRIED.  
On Thursday last, the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Klein, Mr. Franklin Brutzman, of Middle Smithfield, and Miss Catharine Williams, of Stroudsburg.  
By the same, on Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Joseph Walter, and Miss Catharine Walter, both of Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa.

At the Lutheran Parsonage in Hamilton, Feb. 16th, 1861, by the Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Isaac W. Teeter, of Jackson, and Miss Sarah Custard, of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pa.

DIED.  
In Stroud township, on the 17th inst., Alexander, son of William and Susan Smiley, aged 2 years 8 months and 3 days.  
In Stroudburg, on the 17th inst., infant child of John McCarty, aged 1 mo.

Executors Notice.  
Estate of Geo. W. Brown, late of Stroud Township, dec'd.  
Notice is hereby given, that Letters testamentary upon the Estate of George W. Brown, late of Stroud township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Monroe county, in due form of law; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are also requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement to  
MICHAEL R. BROWN, } Executors.  
JAMES P. BROWN, }  
Stroud township, Feb. 14, 1861.—Gt.

\$10 REWARD.  
Lo! on the day before Thanksgiving a White Setter Dog, answering to the name of *Hud*. Marked and speckled with liver on ears, nose and fore paws and around one eye, with a liver colored spot near root of tail.  
Any person delivering the dog to the subscriber, safe and sound, will receive his thanks and the above reward.  
EDWARD F. PALEN.  
Coresville, Monroe Co. Pa. 3 miles N. E. from Oakland Station.  
February 14, 1861.—Gt.

The Original and Celebrated American Man in Miniature, GEN. TOM THUMB, SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!  
At the Court House, in Stroudsburg, on Friday, Feb. 22, (Washington's Birthday), and morning only at 11 o'clock, Saturday Feb. 23, as the General appears in Scranton in the evening. Those will positively be the only three entertainments—doors open all an hour in advance. The Little General appears in all his new Songs, Dances, Imitations, Statues, &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN the great English Briton and Buffo, from the Nobilities Concerts, London; Mr. WILLIAM DEVERE, the American Tenor, and Mr. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist.  
ADMISSIONS.  
Day Entertainment 25 cts.; Children under 10, 13 cts.; Schools admitted on liberal terms; Evening Entertainment 15 cts., reserved seats 25 cts.; Children under 10, 10 cts. The magnificent and costly presents received from the crowned heads of Europe will be on Exhibition. The General will ride in his Miniature Carriage, (presented by Queen Victoria) drawn by Lilliputian Ponies and attended by Elfin Coachman and Footmen, from his Hotel to the Court House previous to each entertainment. He visits Scranton on the 23d.  
ALFRED CALEY, Business Agent.  
February 7, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
By virtue of a writ of *ven. ex. de terris*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on  
Friday, the 22d day of February  
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Sandt & Kachline, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate, to wit:  
A certain tract or piece of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Pocono township, Monroe county, adjoining lands of Charles Reinhart, Peter Shuck, and others, containing  
Ninety-nine Acres,  
and seventy three perches, more or less—about five Acres cleared. There is a spring of water on the premises, and one  
Log House, one and a half stories high, about 18 by 20 feet.  
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nicholas Hahn, and to be sold by me for cash.  
JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, }  
January 31, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
By virtue of a writ of *alias lev. fac.* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on  
Friday the 22d day of February  
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of Sandt & Kachline in the Borough of Stroudsburg, the following described real estate to wit:  
All that certain two-story Brick House, situate in Stroud township, in the said County of Monroe, on the East side of the road leading from Stroudsburg to Milford, usually called the Milford Road, containing in front on said Road, 20 feet, and in depth 28 feet, and the lot or piece of ground, beginning at a post on the East side of the Milford Road, thence by land of John Stillwell North 81 degrees, East 120 feet to a post, thence by same North 45 degrees, East 41 feet to a post, also a corner of Peter H. Teerpen's land, thence by the same South 81 degrees, West 162 1/2 feet to a post on said Milford Road, thence along said road South 9 degrees, East 30 feet to the place of beginning.  
Seized and taken in execution as the property of William L. Bush, and to be sold by me for cash.  
JAMES N. DURLING, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg, }  
January 31, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.  
POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or PAIN DESTROYER.  
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Blisters, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used with great success, for Tooth-ache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhoea, Hysterics, and other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of testimonials use it daily in their unqualified recommendation. Sold by your agents and dealers, and by  
F. HUMPHREYS & Co., 562 Broadway, March 29, 1860.—Gt.