

The editor of this paper was last week appointed Post Master of Stroudsburg. We would take this opportunity to say that we feel very grateful to those who so generously procured for us the appointment. It will be our earnest endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all.

The Steamboat Project Revived.  
We learn by the last number of the Millford Herald, that a gentleman from Pittsburg having experience in the navigation of rivers, will inspect the channel of the Delaware from Port Jervis to Easton. It is the intention of the Company to vigorously press the matter forward, and as speedily as possible arrive at a definite conclusion as to the practicability of navigating the Delaware.

The War Feeling.  
The martial spirit of the North is at last aroused. The roll of the drum is heard in every hamlet from the Pines of Maine to the plains of Kansas, and from Mason and Dixon's, to the Canada line. Northern blood moves slowly, it is not easily fired, but when it comes it comes like the rushing avalanche, as restless as the Thunder bolts of Jove. On this account, the taking of Fort Sumter by the rebel forces was the happiest event that has transpired in the last quarter of a century. It has made a unit of the North in three days. Party feeling and party distinctions are obliterated, and buried beneath the wave of a common interest and a common danger. The great invincible North and West stand up to day, to a man, to vindicate our Country's flag, and hurl to the shades of Hell, the dastards who have insulted it, and plotted to overthrow the Republic. God be praised, there is patriotism and virtue and honor and courage still in existence, and our glorious country is safe.

Our usually quiet Borough, has presented an unlooked appearance for the past week; with crowds of excited citizens, from town and country parading the streets, with drums beating and the shrill life screaming, and flags flying. Several meetings have been held in the Court house for the purpose of raising one or more volunteer companies for service in the coming struggle. Captain Keller is here with such portion of his Company as are willing to go, and the citizens are volunteering to fill up the ranks. As soon as the Company is full (75 men are required) its services will be tendered to the Governor. The Citizens generally have come forward with liberal donations for the support of the families of such of the volunteers as are in indigent circumstances. At the last meeting it was understood that over two thousand dollars was raised for that purpose. From the manner in which other countries are furnishing men and means, in the present crisis, it is a disgrace to Monroe to linger behind. She should furnish two good companies at least, of a hundred men each. Those who are needy, can leave their families with perfect assurance that they will be provided with all necessities and comforts during their absence.

The War.  
The war is no longer a question, for it has actually commenced. Fort Sumter has surrendered to traitors, and now the torrid flag flaunts defiantly over her battlements. Virginia has seceded, and takes sides with the traitors. The Federal troops when on their way to defend the Capital, were assaulted by armed mob traitors in the city of Baltimore, and two were killed and ten or twelve wounded. The Arsenal at Harper's Ferry was burned with 15,000 stand of arms, to keep it out of the hands of the rebels. For a few days after Virginia seceded, the Federal Capitol was in great danger of being seized by the traitors, but now it is believed to be safe.

The patriots of the Free North is a road to the highest pitch, fully determined to avenge the insults heaped upon our National flag, and to put down the traitors, and to maintain at all hazards, the Constitution and Union, which were so dearly purchased by our forefathers and cemented with their blood.

Recruiting in all the Northern States is going on at a rapid rate, and very soon we will have a tremendous force in the field more than able to cope with any force the traitors may produce.

The North is a unit, and is unanimously resolved that the Federal laws shall be enforced. The traitors must go to the wall, but their doom is certain.

Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, has offered his services to the Secretary of War, either to raise a regiment or to serve as a private soldier in the ranks. Mr. Cameron said to him, "Sir, this is the first instance in history that ever I heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered to serve in the ranks." "Then," said Clay, "let's make a little history." A company of 100 volunteers was speedily raised and put under Clay's command.

A girl who has lost her beau, may as well hang up her biddle.

Flag Raising.  
A meeting was held at the Depot, on Saturday last, for the purpose of raising a Union Flag, which had been presented by the ladies, upon the Depot building. The meeting was called to order by John D. Young, Esq.  
Mr. Henry Detrick was appointed President, Messrs. Jesse Smith Pettit B. Prior, and John Stielwell, Vice Presidents; and Warren R. Van Vleet and Edward Brown, Secretaries.  
John D. Young, Esq., addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner; at the close of which, the flag was raised amid deafening cheers for the "Star and Stripes. General Burnett was then called upon; who responded in a brief but stirring address. Three hearty cheers were given for the General on his retiring. John Nyce and C. M. Priece afterwards addressed the meeting.  
Three cheers were proposed and given with a will, on the part of the donors of the flag, who graced the occasion with their presence.  
The Stroudsburg Cornet Band was in attendance, and entertained the assembly with some choice music. A salute was fired and the meeting adjourned amid deafening cheers for the Union.

WARREN VAN VLIET,  
EDWARD BROWN,  
Secretaries.

BUSHKILL Pike Co. Pa. April 23, 1861.  
MR. EDITOR:—We read sometimes about anomalies in nature,—things that are too disgusting and loathsome to even name; but is there in earth or Hell a thing so base, so vile, as the traitor to his own country. We read of a Judas Iscariot, and we blu-fer for the sake of humanity; we have heard of Benedict Arnold, and our hands instinctively clutch an imaginary dagger, which would fall plunge to the hilt in the bosom of the accursed traitor; but I am sorry to say that Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold are alive to-day;—not only alive but in and about Bushkill. We have here a thing, among other things, boasting of the crime of a Judas of the Peace, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania like Secretary Floyd and others of his stamp; plotting rank treason against both a man guilty both of Treason and Perjury at the same time. This man I believe to be a rank secessionist. There are others here like him, though for the credit of the State and humanity I am happy to say their number is few.  
If the others do not reform, I may have occasion to show them up before long.  
Yours very Respectfully  
A. Z.

The New Apportionment.  
The following is the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, upon the basis of the Census of 1860, as it has finally passed both branches of the Legislature.—Pennsylvania now has twenty-five Representatives in Congress, but under the new ratio, she loses two, and is cut down to twenty-three—the number she had during the ten years previous to 1840:  
1st District—Philadelphia, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards, with a population of 130,000.  
2d—Philadelphia, First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards. Population, 129,000.  
3d—Philadelphia, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. Population, 124,843.  
4th—Philadelphia, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards. Population, 127,863.  
5th—Bucks county, part of Montgomery, and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Wards of Philadelphia. Population, 129,908.  
6th—Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, south of the Schuylkill. Population, 115,647.  
7th—Berks and part of Montgomery.—Population, 143,819.  
8th—Lebanon. Population, 116,315.  
9th—Schuylkill and Lebanon. Population, 121,346.  
10th—Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Carbon and Northampton. Population, 136,615.  
11th—Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne. Population, 130,241.  
12th—Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Wyoming. Population, 133,147.  
13th—Dauphin, York and Lower Mahoning townships, Northumberland county. Population, 114,957.  
14th—Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland. Population, 109,058.  
15th—Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams. Population, 132,791.  
16th—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin. Population, 101,427.  
17th—Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre. Population, 144,735.  
18th—Jefferson, Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield. Population, 121,314.  
19th—Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion. Population, 135,650.  
20th—Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette. Population, 147,322.  
21st—Allegheny county, south of Ohio and Allegheny rivers. Population, 126,361.  
22d—Allegheny, north of Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Butler and Armstrong. Population, 122,867.  
23d—Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene. Population, 123,287.

The Border States.  
We trust the Government at Washington will stand no more nonsense on the part of the Border States. The word to every man of them should be—"Choose ye this day whom ye will serve!" They are for the Union and the Constitution, or they are against it. We want to know where they are, and how many we have to fight; whether seven States or fifteen. War draws the line; and Virginia, Kentucky, and all now war ring or doubtful States, must take their stand on one side or the other.

Gen. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is serving in the Worcester regiment as a common soldier.

### THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Affairs at Baltimore.—The City in the hands of a mob—Bridges broken down—Railroad tracks torn up.  
Philadelphia, April 21, 1861.  
The passengers who left Baltimore last evening have arrived here. They report the particulars of the burning of bridges on the Baltimore road. The train of Friday night went safely through to the bridge at Canton, where a crowd, lying wait, fired a pistol at the engineer, who stopped the train. The crowd compelled the passengers to leave the cars. The crowd then occupied the cars, and forced the engineer to take them back to Gunpowder Bridge. Here the train was stopped, and the crowd set fire to the draw of the bridge and waited till that portion was burned; returning to Barb River bridge, the draw was likewise burned. The crowd then returned to Canton Bridge and turned that. The train conveyed the mob to the President street station.  
A passenger also reports that the Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort M. Henry, threatening to attack it. The reply of the commander was that if attacked he should be compelled to defend the fort and fire on the city.  
Gen. C. Walliander's mansion is reported to have been burned. It was located nineteen miles from Baltimore, and cost \$100,000.

The wounded Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Boston, Monday, April 23, 1861.  
Several Massachusetts volunteers, wounded at Baltimore, reached here this morning, among them Mr. Stevens of Lowell, who was reported dead. He had three ribs broken by paving stones. Mr. Stevens states that fifteen wounded Baltimoreans were taken to the Station House with him. He intends to join his Regiment as soon as he is able to do so.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 20, 1861.  
This afternoon the police took charge of the steamer Virginia, and a steamer on the Erie-River line was subsequently taken possession of and chartered by the Government, and is now fitted out for a transport. The steamer Virginia is capable of carrying a thousand troops.  
A case of arms was seized this morning, disguised as a case of whips.  
The police are keeping a vigilant inspection on the wharves.

Contraband Goods seized in Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, April 21, 1861.  
The detectives have discovered packages of arms, consigned to the South and are about to arrest the parties concerned for high treason.

The vacant Girard House has been converted into a vast tailoring establishment for making uniforms for the troops. Hundreds of girls are employed, with sewing machines. Thirty thousand suits are to be made up.  
The police have seized large quantities of contraband goods about being shipped to the South. The parties will be arrested and tried for treason. Among the articles are four tons of sheet lead, directed to Jackson, Miss., via Memphis. It is supposed that this lead was for bullets.

The popular warlike West is flaming with patriotic ardor and is pouring its thousands by the Ohio railroads into Pennsylvania. There were said to be 10,000 troops at Harrisburg on Monday who are doubtless by this time on their way to Washington by steamboats. Every train that reaches Harrisburg from the West brings troops.

Arrest of a Traitor.  
Harrisburg, Monday, April 22, 1861.  
Information was received by Governor Curtin to-day that Lieut. S. Buff, late of the United States Army, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, fled from that place threatening Governor Curtin, by aid of the telegraph facilities in his possession, succeeded in having him arrested to-day at Haverhill, in York County, Penn. It is said that Seater has been communicating information to the rebels as to the exact location of things at Carlisle, and of the movements of Governor Curtin's troops. He will probably be taken immediately to Carlisle and delivered to the officers of the barracks.

The Pennsylvania Loan.  
Philadelphia, April 23, 1861.  
State-Treasurer Moor, came to the city to-day in relation to the half million loan for the war. The Banks took it all at par. A noble amount was offered. The Philadelphia city tax boat has been tendered to the Government by the authorities. She is now under steam for special service.

Vigilance Committee.  
This morning Gov. Curtin sent a communication to Mayor Kepner, stating that spies and disaffected individuals are in our midst, and suggesting that a Committee of Vigilance be appointed. The Mayor at once issued his proclamation, and the loyal citizens assembled in large crowds at the District Attorney's office, and enrolled themselves for the purpose of preserving the peace. The citizens are intensely concerned in this matter, but they seem determined to do their work in a quiet and peaceable way. This is to be no gag law or extreme measure adopted; but every man who preaches disaffection or treason will be dealt with promptly. This is a good move, and one very much needed. We urge traitors to beware!—Harrisburg Telegraph.

John B. Myers, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, has offered to raise a half million of dollars, to be tendered to assist in defraying the expenses of the war. Creditable, for an individual.

### THE SITUATION.

According to our latest advices, the present position of affairs in and about Washington is as follows:  
1. There were some Forty-five Hundred men under Gen Scott's orders in Washington on Monday and no fears apprehended of an immediate attack, nor of success should one be made.  
2. The principal rebel force known to be embodied this side of Charleston, S. C., consists of about Three Thousand Virginia and Maryland Secessionists who on Monday morning were still at Harper's Ferry. They are understood to be to be under the command of Col Lee, late of the U. S. Army.

3. The rumor that this force, or any force, had appeared on Arlington Heights—across the Potomac from Washington and five miles from the heart of the city—is not confrmed. It might be possible from that position to bombard the President House and the west end of Washington, but not to render that city untenable.  
4. Our Seventh Regiment and the Massachusetts Sixth appeared off Annapolis on Monday morning, only to find that city, and the U. S. Naval S. hoel there located, in the hands of a body of Secessionists, principally from Baltimore, who had found in the Naval S. hoel a strong position, and had trained guns to dispute the landing. Considerable delay occurred, but ultimately our men landed without loss—probably at some distance from the pier—and prepared to march across the country to Washington, thirty odd miles distant. The road is a good one, the region very thinly populated, while it affords no favorable positions for disputing the march of a resolute body of troops, except possibly at the bridge over the Patuxent. We feel confident that the Seventh reached Washington without loss on Monday night or early yesterday.

5. A Massachusetts corps has charge of the Baltimore and Ohio (branch) Railroad so far east from Washington as the Annapolis Junction; and the branch thence to Annapolis has been so broken up as to render it impracticable. It is besides destitute of cars.  
6. Gen. Scott has burned the upper bridge over the Potomac, near Georgetown. This indicates that he begins to think he can work before him.

7. The Secessionists of Maryland have a rumor that Fort Pickens, Florida, has been taken, with a heavy loss of life.—Though we do not credit this, we must consider that the telegraph south of Washington is wholly in their hands, and that they would have the first news of any such result.  
8. Maryland below the Saquoehanna is wholly in the hands of the Secessionists, who, by telling the people all manner of falsehoods about the Northern forces summoned by Lincoln to subdue them and set their treacherous tree, have produced a general fright. Nobody dares say he is for the Union; and thousands are trying to get their families beyond the reach of danger. Many of them are toasting; Winter Davis is out of sight; Henry W. Hoffman, just appointed Collector at Baltimore, was roughly handled by the Secessionist at Harper's Ferry, near which place he lives. He, of course, dare not attempt to exercise his official functions at Baltimore. The Governor has been coerced into calling the Legislature, to meet on Friday, and meantime an election for Delegates is to be held in Baltimore, where a Secession Ticket has been nominated, and none other will be voted. Of course, we shall have the State declared out of the Union forthwith.

9. The turning of Federal property at the Navy Yard near Norfolk was to have been from the Secessionists, now rampant throughout. The steamship Merrimack is gone with the rest. Just an hour or two late, the Pawnee arrived with eight hundred Massachusetts men on board, who would have saved all that could be got a day had they been little sooner. But Gen. McClellan had but sixty men in all and could not get even the Merrimack a way with his force.

10. The President, greatly surprised on first learning that Pennsylvania troops on their way to Washington had consumed the Northern Central Railroad to Cockeysville, fifteen miles from Baltimore, and been stopped there by the destruction of a high bridge, yielded to the recommendations of the Maryland authorities, and consented to order them back to Pennsylvania and have them come to Washington by the Annapolis or some other Bay route. Accordingly, a part of them moved backward on Monday evening. But, after learning of the stoppage at Annapolis, and probably learning, also, that the navigation of the Potomac below Washington has been obstructed by rebel batteries, the President appears, though it is not certain, to have given orders to return to and hold Cockeysville, and perhaps to push through by that route to Washington.

The Affair at Harper.  
Carlisle, Pa., Friday, April 19, 1861.  
Lieut. Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here with his command of 43 men, at 3 p. m. to-day.  
Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Gov. Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under direction of the War Department, destroyed all the munitions of war, armory, and arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under the cover of night, and almost in the presence of 2,500 troops. He lost three men.

Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed. The command made a forced march of 30 miles last night from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Maryland.  
Lieut. Jones and command look much worn and fatigued. They were most enthusiastically received by our entire population.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 19, 1861  
A dispatch received here from Washington, says all the arms that were at Harper's Ferry were burned in a pile.

### Speaker of the Senate.

Hon. Lewis M. Hall, of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield, was on the 18th inst. elected Speaker of the Senate of the State for the adjournment, having received the entire Republican vote of the Senate. Mr. Hall is one of the younger members of the body over which he is called to preside; yet, during his brief legislative career he has evinced talents of a high order, and a knowledge of parliamentary law and proceeding not surpassed by any other member of the body. Mr. R. M. Palmer retired from the Speaker's chair "full of honors" and the esteem of all with whom his official position brought him in contact. During most of the winter he has been laboring under a severe bodily affliction which prevented him from constantly fulfilling the duties of his position as Speaker and rendered it necessary for the Senate to appoint a Speaker pro tem, which position was filled by Mr. Penney, one of the Senators from Allegheny. Mr. Palmer, we believe, shortly leaves the United States to take charge of his post as Minister to the Argentine Confederation, whether he has been appointed by President Lincoln. He will bear with him the best wishes of his numerous friends for success, health and prosperity.

### Philadelphia Appointments.

Washington, April 19.  
The President has made the following appointments for Philadelphia, viz:  
Collector—W. B. Thomas.  
Director of the Mint—James Pollock.  
Treasurer do—Jay Cook.  
Surveyor—E. Reed Mayer.  
Naval Officer—Dr. E. Wallace.  
Navy Agent—James S. Chambers.  
General Appraiser—B. Rush Pleanly.  
Post Master—C. A. Whitson.  
District Attorney—Geo. A. Coffey.  
Marshal—Wm. McIward.  
Appraiser—Joseph M. Cowell.  
The following is Major Andersons dispatch to the Secretary of War:  
Six—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours until my quarters were entirely burned, and the main gate destroyed by the gorged wall severely injured, my magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining.  
I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard, being the same as offered by him on the 11th inst. prior to the commencement of hostilities and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with color flying, drums beating, and bringing away both company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.  
ROBERT ANDERSON,  
Major 1st artillery.

### Ex-Senator Brothead.

On Saturday this gentleman, who has served in both Houses of Congress, and who has repeatedly as a legislator taken the oath to defend and uphold the Constitution, was asked to sign the call for a meeting of citizens to sustain the Government, when he made a traitor's reply. In answer to the question whether he would sign the call he said, "his grand father had fought for the Union, and sooner than he would sign that call, he would permit his right arm to drop from his shoulder. Such bold antics are treason acting on the streets of Easton. But it is also reported that he should have said that the meeting on Saturday evening was called by Judge Maxwell for private purposes, when the truth is that Mr. James McKean was one of the first to originate it. We trust that this Ex-Senator repents upon the patriotism of his grandfather, while he is talking comfort and secret aid to the rebels and traitors against the very flag his sire fought to maintain. What degeneracy! We wonder that so ungrateful a descendant did not shame thus to disgrace an honored ancestor! A grand son unwilling to defend the flag his grand-father raised! Shame and dishonor on such a man! No indignity and dishonor can be too deep for such an unworthy and traitorous descendant.

The steamship Star of the West owned in New York, but under charter to our Government, and sent down to Louisiana, with provisions, &c., to take off the United States troops still remaining in Texas, has been captured by the armed steamer Matsagoras in the service of the Jeff Davis Government. There are suspicious of treacherous collusion between the captured commander and his captors. The loss will be quite heavy, and the troops remaining in Texas may be exposed by it to extreme privation and suffering.

Cosmopolite Rousseau of the "Confederate" service is fitting out several other vessels at New Orleans—the stolen United States steamship Santee among them—to prey on our commerce in the Gulf. The steamship now on her way hither from a pinwall, with the California passengers and about One Million Dollars in bullion, is watched for by these pirates, who confidently expect to make her their prey. As she is probably entirely unsuspecting of danger, she is very likely to fall into their clutches.

The books of the "Confederate" Loan have been closed at New Orleans—the Secretary of the Treasury declaring that he has as much subscribed as he wants. First loans are apt to go off easily.

Government Funds received from Texas.  
Mr. Baidadell the contractor of the custom house at Galveston, Texas, arrived at Washington on the 3d, bringing with him nine thousand dollars of government funds, handed him by the collector of that port, which the secessionists failed to get hold of. He represents that the people of Texas have not been fairly heard, and gives a gloomy account of affairs, most of the citizens being disgusted with the revolution. Mr. Baidadell called on several of the secretaries.

### York County Aroused.

The state of feeling in ancient York county may be inferred from the following incident: A few days ago Mr. Lilly, residing a few miles from Hanover, in York county, having gone into the town to attend to some business, ventured to assert that though a Northern man, he sympathized very much with the South. One of the bystanders immediately drew out his watch and said: "You have just two minutes and a half to leave the town." As he began to demur, he was told that if he preferred a ride he could have it, and some one ran for a rail. He took the hint and vacated!

### Family Poisoned.

Week before last the family of Jacob Shoemaker, living about a mile below Bushkill, in Monroe county, had a narrow escape from death by poisoning.—The family had just finished breakfast, when all, except Mr. Shoemaker, eight in number, were suddenly seized with symptoms usually produced by poison. They however soon recovered, and are now apparently free from any of the evil effects of the sudden prostration. It is not thought that the poison was administered maliciously, but rather that it had accidentally become incorporated with some article of food. Truly, a providential escape.—Milford Herald.

When one of the city regiments is marching down to the steamer, a young man who had risen from a sick bed to go with his company, fainted in the street. A sturdy fellow stepped from the crowd on the sidewalk, saying, "Give me his hat and cartridge box;" they were given to him, and without another word he marched on in the place of the sick man.

The first actual success on the side of the United States in this war was achieved at Alexandria, Va., on Friday night last. A party of fourteen went from Washington and seized a steamer there with several thousand stand of arms belonging to the rebels, compelled the engineer to fire up, and brought her in triumph to Washington.

The oldest man in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is Mr. Bates, Attorney General, who is 63. The youngest man in it is Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, whose age is not stated. Mr. Seward is in his 60th year. Mr. Chase is 53, which is also the age of Mr. Smith. Mr. Cameron is 62.

James Redpath is now a General Agent of Emigration to Hayti, and has an Office at 221, Washington St., Boston.—Respectable colored people desirous of migrating thither, can by corresponding with that office learn the inducements held out for such enterprises.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from \$25 to \$60 per month, and expenses paid. The ERIE is a new machine, and very simple in its construction.—A diploma was awarded out March 1st by the Industrial Association of Farmers & Mechanics, held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its exhibition in 1860, over the Gower & Baker, and Goodrich Machines. It is equal to any machine in use, and the price is but fifteen dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Milan, Ohio.  
March 14, 1861.—Gm.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S  
Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY PATENT.  
BY ROYAL LETTERS.

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, hysterical and white, 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, see 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 to return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by  
J. N. DURLING, Agent.  
July 31, 1860.—ly.

### New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861.  
FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat; the sales are 19,900 bushels at \$5.25 1/2 for Superfine State and Western; \$5.45 for 55 for shipping brand of Round Hoop Extra Ohio. Rye flour; sales of 200 barrels at \$3.00 3/4. Corn Meal; sales of Jersey at \$2.80 1/2 3/4, and Brandywine at \$3.15  
GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 8,700 bushels Chicago Spring at \$1.18 1/2 2/3; 2,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1.25 1/2 2/3. Oats at \$0.35 1/2 3/4. Corn; the sales are 74,000 bush. at 68 1/2 for new mixed Western, delivered 64c for Yellow at 67 1/2 3/4.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 1,100 bushels at \$18.25 1/8 5/8 for Mess. \$19.50 for Clear, and \$13.25 for Prime. Cut Meats; sales of 340 hogs at 77 1/2 for Shoulders, and \$1.25 for Hams.—Butter; sales of Ohio at 16 1/2 for and State at 19 1/2, Cheese at 7 1/2 for Ohio, and \$2 1/2 for State.

MARRIED.  
In Hamilton, on the 23d inst., at the house of Andrew Keller, by the Rev. Henry S. Platt, Mr. Rodgers J. Loring and Miss Sarah Ann Keller, all of Hamilton.