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WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and

Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot and 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-tf.

DR. J. LANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—1y

DR. J. H. SHULL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st door above Stroudsburg House, residence 1st door above Post Office.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. [May 3 '73-1y.*

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.

STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872-tf.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Analomink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.] July 11, 1873—1y.

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist.

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
aug 31-tf

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Barson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
jan 13-tf

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formally kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repainted and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, '72-tf.] D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,
169 Main street. Proprietors.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

LACKAWANNA HOUSE.
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The BAR contains the choiest Liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. [may 3 1872-tf.

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872—1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

☞ *Medicines Fresh and Pure.*
Nov. 21. 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

AN EARLY DAY INSURRECTION.

The Slaughter of Negroes in 1741—A Page from History.

The "negro plot," as it was termed in the city of New York in 1741, is a matter of history. Few, however, are familiar with the story of the plot. In 1741, one fifth of the inhabitants of the city, who numbered about ten thousand, were negro and Indian slaves. The punishment to which these slaves were subjected for the most trivial offences were severe. Should three or four of different owners be found conversing together they were liable to receive thirty nine (a favorite number at the whipping post) lashes upon the bare back, and the same penalty if found alone outside the master's grounds with a club or other weapon without a written permit to carry it. The leading merchants of the city were engaged in the slave trade, the policy of the Government being to encourage their importation. Public sales of slaves was a weekly occurrence in the market place at the foot of Wall street.

A number of robberies had occurred in the city, and many slaves were punished therefor. This was followed by several incendiary fires. Suspicion was fixed upon a lot of Spanish negroes, formerly sailors on a Spanish ship, which had been taken as a prize and brought to New York, where the sailors were condemned and sold at auction as slaves. Having been freemen, they murmured loudly at this hard usage, and rashly let fall threats which were now recalled as words of ominous import.

The Spanish negroes! the Spanish negroes! was the general cry, and the city was aroused, and the magistrates had a woman named Eary Burton brought before them. She deposed, under promise of freedom, that Cæsar Vaarck, Prince Amboyman and Cuff Philips used to meet frequently at Hughson's and talk about burning the city, and that Hughson and his wife promised to assist them. That Hughson was to be Governor, and Cuff to be King, but that she had never seen any white person in their company when such conversation took place. The information was received with avidity by the magistrates. Mary Burton became the heroine of the day. The accused parties denied the charges, but many negroes were arrested, and they, frightened badly, began to accuse each other of the crimes. The first victims of the gallows were Cæsar and Prince, who were hanged on the 11th of May, 1741, upon a gibbet, erected on an island in the Fresh Water Pond, where the present Tombs prison now stands, and where so many have since paid the penalties of their crimes. They denied until the last all knowledge of the comspiracy, but admitted stealing the goods of Hogg, Hughson and his wife, with Peggy Carey, were hanged on a gibbet erected on the East River shore near the corner of the present Cherry and Catharine streets.

Cuff Phillips and Quack were tried and sentenced to be burned at the stake on the 30th of May, and on the day appointed the fagots were piled in a grassy valley in the vicinity of the present Five Points, and the wretched victims were led out to execution. The grounds adjacent were thronged with spectators, eager to witness the terrible tragedy. The poor wretches, terrified and trembling, gladly availed themselves of the last chance of life, and, on being questioned by their masters, confessed that the plot had been originated by Hughson, and that Quack's wife had set fire to the Governor's house and buildings, and that Mary Burton had spoken the truth and could name many more conspirators if she pleased. As a reward they were reprieved until the further pleasure of the Governor could be known. But the impatient crowd who came for a spectacle would not be so easily balked of their prey, and ominous mutterings were heard around the pile, with threats of evil import, and the sheriff was ordered to proceed with his duty. Scared by these menaces he dared not take the prisoners back to the jail, and the execution went on. The funeral pile was lighted, and the wretched negroes perished in the flames, knowing with their last breath they had doomed their fellows to share the same fate.

On the 6th of June six others shared the like fate, and on the 11th three of the Spanish sailors were also burned at the stake. Five days after two others were condemned to be burned and three to be hanged, and five more of the Spaniards convicted. On the 19th of June the Governor issued a proclamation of pardon to all who would confess and reveal the names of their accomplices before the 1st of July. Upon this accusations multiplied, and Mary Burton, who at first denied all knowledge of any white man, save Hughson, being implicated, suddenly remembered that John Ury, a schoolmaster, had also been concerned in it, and he was hanged.

From the 11th of May to the 29th of August, one hundred and fifty four negroes were committed to prison, fourteen of whom were burnt at the stake, eighteen hanged, seventy-one transported, and the rest pardoned or released for want of evidence, while twenty-four whites were committed to prison, four of whom were executed. It was a true foreshadowing of the Reign of Terror. Every one feared his neighbor, and hastened to be the first to accuse, lest he himself might be accused and thrown into prison. Fresh victims were daily seized, and those with whom the jails were already overflowing were transported or hanged, with scarcely a form of trial, in order to make way for the new comers. So rapid was the increase, that the judges feared that the numbers might breed a pestilence, and devised short methods of ridding themselves of them, sometimes by pardoning, but as often by hanging.

The tragedy would probably have continued much longer had not Mary Burton, grown bolder by her success, began to implicate persons of consequence. This at once aroused the fears of the influential citizens who had been foremost when the negroes were concerned, and put a stop to all further proceedings. She received her hundred pounds, blood money, and the city fell back into a feeling of security.

How Smoking Tobacco is Prepared.

The tobacco as it comes from the plantation is dried to the utmost, and passed through a mill in which a revolving cylinder, armed with small projections, grates it into tiny particles. It is then by the same machine sifted through a series of sieves similar to those of a wheat fan, that which remains on the upper and coarser seives being passed and repassed through the mill until sufficiently fine for use.—For this it is unnecessary to stem the leaves, the refuse stems being themselves, used in the manufacture of inferior grades, and the sweepings of the stemming room are devoted to a like purpose. These last are first carefully examined, to make sure that nothing is left in them to break the mill, no nails or stones to injure the machinery. A man on his hands and knees was picking over a pile of sweepings the day we visited the factory, seeming as intent on his task as the searcher for pearls in the oyster pits of Ceylon.

The inferor grades of lugs, &c, can be used only for smoking. Indeed, no leaf if worthless for the manufacture of one or another of the innumerable brands somewhere between the golden chaff which the millionaire fills hif costly meerschaum and the black mixture which Paddy smokes in his clay pipe as he drives his dray—there is a place and use for it all.

Smoking tobacco is generally put up in bags, holding from two ounces to one pound each, one pound being the limit allowed by the Government for any single package. The packing is done by means of hollow iron cylinders, over which the bags fit closely, and are tightly drawn. Into these the tobacco is poured, and by working a treadle a wooden mallet into the cylinder, compressing the mass into the smallest possible compass. This operation is repeated until the bags are full, when the cylinders are withdrawn, leaving the closely packed tobacco in the bag.

The number of bags required for this business may be imagined from the fact that in the single factory visited by the writer their manufacture furnishes a support for fifteen poor families, beside which a large number are made by persons who merely do the work as a source of pocket money. The manufacture of tobacco is the principal industry of Richmond, out stripping even iron in the revenue which it produces. The largest income listed last year in the State of Virginia was that of a Richmond tobacconist, and what the Bourse is to Paris, the Stock Exchange to New York, that the Tobacco Exchange is to Richmond.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Fat Wives.

The people in portions of Africa have many curious customs and superstitions Among the former may be mentioned the fashion of having fat wives. Being introduced to a great Chief's wife Speke thus describes her: "I was struck with the ordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty of the immoderately fat fair one. She could not raise, and so large were her arms that the flesh between the joints hung down like large, loose stuffed puddings."

The chief, pointing to his wife, said; "This is the product of our milk pots; from early youth upwards we keep these pots to their months, and as it is the fashion at court, we have very fat wives."

A sister in law ef the King was a perfect wonder of hypertrophy. She was unable to stand except on all fours. Speke unblushingly requested to measure her. This is the result.

"Round the arm, twenty-three inches; chest, fifty two inches; height, five feet eight inches. All these are exact except the height, and I believe I could have obtained this more accurately if I could have laid her on the floor. Not knowing what difficulties I should have to contend with in such a piece of engineering I tried to get her height by raising her up This after infinite exertions on the part of both, was accomplished, when she sank down again fainting for the blood had rushed into her head. Meanwhile the daughter had set before us sucking at a milk pot, on which the father kept her at work by holding the rod in his hand; for, as fattening is the first duty of fashionable female life, it must be duly enforced by the rod if necessary.

"How much are those tearful bulbs by the quart?" asked a maiden of a White street grocer. He stared at her a moment, recovered himself, and said; "O, them inyuns; eight cents."

Advantages of Drunkness.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener and the more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you wish to prevent your friends from raising you in the world, be a drunkark; and that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a drunkard, and you will not be at all disapointed.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will be ragged and penniless to your heart's content.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard, and then you will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed upon by knaves, be a drunkard, for that will make their task easy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a drunkard, and it will vanish insensibly.

If you are determined to expel comfort from your house, be a drunkard, and you will do it effectually.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a drunkard, and you will soon be more disagreeable.

If you would be a pest to society, be a drundard, and you will be avoided as an infection.

If you would smash windows, break the peace, get your bones broken, tumble under horses and carts, and be locked up in a station house, be a drunkard, and it will be strange if you do not succeed.

If you wish all your prospects to be clouded, be a drunkard, and they will soon be dark enough, as drunkenness is the mother of disease.

The Beggar on Horseback.

"Coal Oil Johnny," says the Sioux City *Journal*, is the plagiarized pet-name given a young soldier named Forrester, stationed at one of the upper forts. He recently fell heir to $25,000, and of the amount a remittance was made to him of $3,000. He got a furlough and went to Yankton, where for the last three or four weeks he has been imitating, to the best of his ability, "Coal Oil Johnny" of Pennsylvania fame. He has been making it very interesting for the boys, spending money for their benefit with a prodigal hand. He drinks but little himself, and is not known to have been intoxicated at any time, but he has no objection to his "friends" getting drunk as lords at his expense, as often as their constitutions will permit. His delights is to drive a four-in hand, and give everybody a ride; and he makes presents without number, and but a few days since sent a Yankton belle, on the occasion of her brithday, a $200 organ. Perhaps the best instance, however, of his disregard of lucre was shown when he bought a team, which struck his fancy, for $730, and two days later sold them to a Russian colonist for $130. His $3,000 is nearly gone, and when he has run through that he says he is going to settle down in Yankton, buy a livery stable, and become a prudent and decorous citizen. He is in the meantime hoping through the influence of his ducats to secure his discharge from the service.

Packing Oranges and Lemons.

A full grown orange tree yields from 500 to 2,000 fruit annually, and arrives at the bearing state in three or five years, as does the lemon tree; both grow luxuriantly in most soils. The plantations (in the Mediterranean countries) are called gardens, and vary in size, the smallest containing only a small number of trees, and the largest many thousands. The fruit is gathered in baskets similar to peach baskets, lined with canvas, the basket being beld by a strap attached and passed around the neck or shoulders. From the garden the fruit goes to the repacking magazine, where it is removed from the boxes, in which it was packed in the gardens, and repacked for shipment by experienced female packes, after having been carefully assorted by women, and wrapped in separate papers by young girls. As many as 500 persons (mostly women and children) are employed by some of the fruit growers in their gardens and magazines, in gathering, sorting, and repacking for shipment, the wages paid them varying from nine to sixteen cents a day. In sorting, every fruit that wants a stem is rejected. The boxes are then securely covered, strapped, and marked with the brand of the grower, when they are ready for shipment. Twenty years ago, this trade was nothing in its commercial characteristics, or the inducements it offered to capitalists. Now it is progressing with giant strides into prominence, and is a considerable source of revenue to the government.

About $65,000 in silver coin arrived at Chicago on Friday last by the Adams Express Company from the Philadelphia Mint, consigned to one of our national banks and a firm of private bankers, who are paying it out at par. The bullion from which it was coined was from one of the smelting and refining works of that city, which is producing about $200,000 worth monthly, all of which it wall continue to have coined for circulation.

Mr. Benjamin Rainear, of Stoe, Creek township, N. J., has raised a trophy tomato weighing 28¾ ounces, and measuring one way 16 inches and 14½ inches the other.

Power of Music.

To regard music in the light of a medicine seems rather a strange idea, yet its curative power was fully recognized long ago. Frequently the life of a dying man may be saved by music not too near his bedside. It is only to catch his attention and hold it with something that imparts pleasurable feelings, in order to sustain him beyond the moment of supreme exhaustion, which marks the crisis of disease. Usually, however, the ears of the dying are regaled with no sweeter music than the sighs and sobs of their sorrowing friends. Of course they are troubled and depressed, and when the critical breath comes, fail to catch it, and so die There is much in this theory, startling as it seems Music, as an agent for promoting health, is of high value. If invalids would devote an hour or two daily to practicing vocal music, it would restore them to health. Persons with weak lungs may thus ward off fatal lung diseases. The effects on the body and mind are excellent.

Take Heed.

No matter how intimate you may be with the friend with whom you have business transactions—put your agreements in writing. How many misunderstandings arise from the loose ways in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction, the matter is dismissed by each party with the words. "All right; all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for the lawyer and the courts. More than three fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may by the change in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits are avoided.

"That beats the Jews," is a very common expression, but we do not know its origin. There are some things in which the Gentiles cannot beat the Jews when the latter do their best. In New York the other day there was an Israelitish wedding between representatives of two of the wealthiest Hebrew families in that city. An arched way was built from the curb to the door, carpeted, and the interior of the house resembled an opening day of a jewelry store. The presents were without number, and valued at $25,000. In the center of one room was a canopy, under which at opposite sides stood bride and groom. The bridesmaids stood behind the bride, the mother of the bride by her daughter's side. After advice by the Rabbi, that official executed a Hebrew chant, and then the bride and groom tasted wine from the same goblet, which was held to their lips by their parents. The ring was then placed on the bride's finger, and the Rabbi, casting a glove on the ground, the bride-groom crushed it beneath his heel, and the two were declared husband and wife.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: A man residing in Sancon township, this county, whose name our inquiry failed to ascertain, had hoarded in different places about his house twenty thousand dollars in greenbacks. When the recent panic came upon the country he grew fearful lest in the prevailing scarcity of currency his savings might be discovered and stolen. He went out and offered some of it to his neighbors on mortgage and the offer being accepted, he went to take it out of its hiding places. Six thousand dollars were found to be so moulded as not to admit of identification, and the saving farmer possibly knows now that his wealth would have been safer in somebody else's hands than his own. It would be a pleasure to get hold of his name, for while a man has a right to dispose of his money as he pleases, one whose method has proven so disastrous would serve as a warning to all similarly disposed. And we do not doubt but that we have many such in Lehigh county—penny wise and pound foolish.

If you want to try a man's capacity give him a cigar, then a strip of paper, light a match, and as soon as he has the cigar bit off and his paper in a blaze, ask him an important question that can't be answered under sixty seconds. The generality of mankind pull hard and then begin to reply, stop short and pull again, and recommence fresh. Then they send out a sentence enveloped in smoke and about as clear as ground green glass; then they break off short and go for the weed again, and, finally, they try to convey their ideas in an eloquent glance, the paper burns down to their fingers, and their hand goes up like a pigeon out of a spring trap. Their final expression of sentiment is not exactly suitable for a class at Sunday school.

The growing importance of our export trade in leather, is said to have attracted considerable attention abroad. The stock is reported to be eagerly sought after by English dealers, and it is stated that there are a number of large commission houses in Liverpool and London, whose sole business is the sale of American leather, which, it is affirmed, will compare favorably with any made in Europe

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Lancaster machanic has made a steel shaving 54 feet in length.

An unknown disease is taking the breath out of Chester county cows.

There are 8086 voters in Reading, a decrease of 490 since last year.

All the rolling mills in the Lehigh valley are reported to be in full blast.

An Allentown man, who has lost confidence in banks, is carrying $4000 about in his pocket.

James Headley, of Attleboro, Bucks county, is 99 years and 10 months old, and is still vigorous and healthy.

Three inches of snow have fallen at Negaunee Mich., and seven inches at Port Geary Manitoba.

The *Standard* says that cigars, snuff and tobacco absorb more capital than bread in Pottsville.

Over 500,000 cigars were manufactured in Lebanon county in the month of September.

An extensive vein of iron ore has been discovered near Ridgebury, Bradford county.

Roache's ship yard at Chester employs 1,300 men, and pays out for wages $17,000 weekly.

A Chester county man has a cat twenty three years old. Its eyesight is good, and it doesn't use tobocco.

Five million dollars in English tovereigns have been recently melted in she Assay Office at New York, and sent to the Mint, in Philadelphia, for coinage.

St Lawrence county, New York, appears as the rival of Oneida in high priced cattle, five short horns having recently been sold in that county for $15,000.

An ignorant old lady was asked by a minister visiting her if she had religion. She replied: "I have slight touches of it occasionally."

John D. Reber, a merchant of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, has a canary twelve years old, which has raised sixteen young birds this season. Pretty well done for an old stager.

Lancaster city gave a Republican majority for municipal officers last week, electing Capt. Stauffer for Mayor. The Councils are also Republican, for the first time in many years.

The total debt of New York city and county is stated at $136,208,961, the city debt being $101,262,506. The total investment in the city and county sinking fund is $23,218,612.

The "Circassian girl," exhibited by Barnum, is visiting her native village of Olney, Illinois. The deceptive creature has already salted $11,000 in seven-thirties.

The Icelanders are beginning to emigrate quite extensively to the United States. They are said to resemble the Scotch in appearance and are a bright, healthy looking class of people.

The "champion" pumpkin raiser so far this season belongs to Shaeffertown, Lebanon county. He raised 13 pumpkins on three stalks, averaging from 140 to 160 pounds. One of them measured 79½ inches.

Mr. David Marvel, residing near Hazlettvill, Del., has raised one of the largest hogs on record. Its length is nearly 7 feet and its girth about 8 feet, its weight being estimated at between 1400 and 1500 pounds.

The "champion" pumpkin raiser so far this season belongs to Shafferstown, Lebanon county. He raised thirteen pumpkins on three stalks, averaging from, 140 to 160 pounds. One of them measured seventy-nine and a half inches.

The Atlantic Mills, at Lawrence, Mass, closed Thursday evening for the remainder of the week, and will run only four days in the week for the present. The nail mills of the Bay State Iron Works have suspended operations, and 260 men have been discharged.

In Lancaster, a grocer's horse ran away, and in about one minute broke off a lamp post, smashed a fire plug, knocked down a sign and three awning posts and drove a swingletree through a seventy five dollar plate glass window, and didn't run a square to do it. Enterprising horse, but rather expensive.

It is the opinion of some of the most able financiers of New York, that there will, by the first of November, be from thirty millions to thirty five millions of dollars in gold afloat in that market, without any regard to private hoards, and the price cannot be kept up. This is an encouraging prospect.

The lady who tapped her husband gentley with a fan at a party the other night, and said, "Love, it's growing late; I think we had better go home," is the same one who after getting home shook the rollingpin under his nose and said, "you infernal old scoundrel you, if you ever look at that mean, nasty calico faced, mackerel eyed thing that you looked at to night, I'll bust your head wide open."

About sixteen years ago Mr. Wm. Meling, now a resident of Minersville, Schuylkill county, while engaged in blasting in California, had his little finger carried away by the premature explosion of a blast. Last week his hand became inflamed and festered and upon opening at the place where his finger had been, a piece of stone was taken out, which must have remained there ever since the accident.