Henry Clay's letter to the people of Kentucky upon the subject of Emancipation, is a frank and manly exposition of his views and opinions upon a subject of immense importance not only to that State, but to the whole Union. We would be pleased to publish it entire, but our limits forbid. As has been well said, and as this letter fully proves, the "Locofoco Legislators who withheld from him their votes for Senator on the avowed ground of their hostility to his Free Soil principles and Emancipation tendencies, for once did him justice in their excuse if not in their deed.—Mr. Clay *is* an advocate of Free Soil—not alone in remote California but in present Kentucky.—He would free the Soil of his own loved State from the blight and curse of Human Slavery.—His tendencies *are* in truth toward Liberty, and he does not wait to see how 'the party' will be affected thereby before proclaiming them. In the great metropolis of Slavedom he made up his mind to oppose openly and thoroughly the Annexation of Texas. From that same metropolis his voice again peals through the land, pleading for deliverance to those in bondage—for a new jubilee of Freedom." We are not sure that the means proposed by him are those which will be most readily adopted as the most practicable, but suggestions from such a source are worthy of and will command general and respectful consideration. At all events Mr. Clay has boldly and frankly taken that first step which is always regarded by the timid and hesitating as the most difficult of all. Mr. C. shows the absurdity of the claim that slavery is a blessing, and in reference to the argument in favor of enslaving the African race on account of alleged mental inferiority, he says—it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that every white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, farther, if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!

A vast majority of the American people are believed to deplore the introduction and existence of slavery, and would rejoice in any practicable way of getting rid of it. The want of such a way embarrassed the friends of gradual emancipation in the formation of the Kentucky Constitution in 1799.

Now, (Mr. C. adds,) by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the Western coast of Africa, that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess that, without indulging in any unkind feelings of superstition, it does seem to me that it may have been among the dispensation of Providence to permit the wrongs under which Africa has suffered to be inflicted that her children might be restored to their original home civilized and imbued with the benign spirit of Christianity, and prepared ultimately to redeem that great continent from barbarism and idolatry.

Without undertaking to judge for any other State, it was my opinion in 1799, that Kentucky was in a state to admit of the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I lament that a system, with that object, had not been then established! If it had been, the State would now be rid of slaves. My opinion has never changed, and I have frequently publicly expressed it. I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accomplished.

After full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to me three principles should govern the establishment of a system of Gradual Emancipation. The first is, that it should be safe in its operation, cautious and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, nor any rash or sudden alteration in the existing habits of society.—Second, that, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And thirdly that the expenses of their transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to most frightful and fatal consequences. Any change in the condition of society should be led by extreme care and circumspection.—The introduction of slaves into the colonies was the operation of many years' duration; and the work of their removal from the United States can be effected after the lapse of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when all after it, should be free at a specific age, all before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855, or even 1860; in this and other arrangements of the system, to be noted, I incline to a liberal margin so as to reconcile as many objections, and to unite as many votes as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of the system be a little sooner or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently fixed, from which we may look forward, with confidence, to the final extinction of Slavery within the limits of the Commonwealth.

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all born after it, I suggest should be free at the age of twenty-five, but should be afterward to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months, after their arrival there.

Speculations on Parties.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of a late date, has the following article on the subject and principles of parties, which it would be well for the Locofocos to read. The article contains many facts, but which are so carefully told as to screen the Locofocos from the odium which justly attaches to them, (especially the Free Trade portion of them,) as the friends of British interests and British prosperity.—Here it is:

Federalism.

Some of the journals tell us that the "Whig" party have again attained power, after a period of nearly fifty years. This is news to some.—We believe that we know about as much of American history, especially political, as anybody North of the Tweed, or West of the Severn, or on the Thames: and we are entirely enable to discover, in the election of the present administration, the success of any party which has been excluded from power during the last fifty years, and much less the success of a party which really did exist fifty years ago.

A Whig party existed during the Revolution, composed of all men in the Continental Congress and the Continental army and navy, and all who supported the Revolutionary cause.—They were called Whigs, in contradistinction from Tories, the latter term being applied to all who opposed the struggle for independence, and contended for the continuance of British rule. Each of these parties disappeared as antagonists, at the close of 1783, the Whig party ruling undisputed, and the Tory party leaving the country, or renouncing any distinctive organization or appearance. No parties appeared afterwards, till 1787, when the Federal Convention assembled to form a Constitution; and the two parties which arose in that body, and in the State Convention to which their work was submitted, were not known as Whigs and Tories. They were known as State Rights men and Constitutionalists; and the first were most numerous in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the second in South Carolina and Georgia. In the State Conventions, Massachusetts opposed the Constitution, because it surrendered too much power to the Federal government, and adopted it by a majority of only 19 in a Convention of 355. Rhode Island would not adopt it at all till 1790, three years after its adoption by nine States, the number requisite for its operation. But Georgia adopted it unanimously, and South Carolina by a majority of 76 in a convention of 222. After the Constitution went into operation, and the country became somewhat involved in the troubles of the French revolution, a portion of the people favored an enlarged construction of power in the Federal government. These were mostly the original State Rights men of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and New York, and were afterwards called Federalists. Another portion contended for State Rights, were mostly the original Constitutionalists of the Carolinas and Georgia, and were afterwards called Republicans. Subsequently these parties were distinctly divided in a contest for the Presidency, the Federalists being led by Mr. Adams, the Republicans by Mr. Jefferson. The Federalists gained the victory in 1706, and the Republicans in 1800; and the latter retained power till 1824, the Federalists disbanding on the retirement of Mr. Madison in 1816. During this whole period of 41 years, from 1783 to 1824, Whigs and Tories were unknown as parties in American politics; or if the terms were occasionally applied, the first was given to the Republicans, and the second to the Federalists.

After the election of Mr. J. Q. Adams in 1825, some of the "Jackson men" attempted, but unsuccessfully, to revive the distinctions of the last 28 years, calling themselves Republicans, and the "Adams men" Federalists. They found obstacles to this in the "Jeffersonian Republicanism" of Mr. Adams, and the early "Federalism" of Gen. Jackson. After the first election of Gen Jackson, the "opposition" rallied under the name of "National Republicanism," and after his second election, under that of "Whigs." These "Whigs" were out of power during eight years, and afterwards gained it temporarily in the election of Gen. Harrison. Their other candidate, Mr. Tyler, not proving a "Whig," they remained in a manority till the recent election. According to this history, the present "Whig" party were unknown as such till 1836. And they cannot claim the doctrines of fifty years ago, without claiming Jefferson and Madison for leaders, as well as Adams and Hamilton; for fifty years ago, some modern "Whigs" were "Republicans," and some modern "Democrats" were "Federalists." Mr. Clay is a modern "Whig." Yet fifty years ago, he was a "Jeffersonian Republican." Fifty years ago, the "Federalists" contended for alien and seditional laws, standing armies, large navies, and a national debt. Do the modern "Whigs" contend for any of these things? We believe not. Fifty years ago, the Republicans contended for economy and strict accountability in the Federal government. Do modern "Whigs" contend for these things?—Some partisans of Gen. Taylor say that he was elected on this very ground, and it is distiuctly taken in his inaugural address. In short, any attempts to identify modern "Democrats" with old Republicans, or modern "Whigs" with old Federalists, are preposterous, exhibit ignorance of our political history that is truly ridiculous. The issues of fifty years ago were settled long ago; and we defy anybody to show that the last election presented a single important issue that was presented in any Presidential election preceding. During the whole canvass, nobody heard of alien laws, sedition laws, the policy of public debts, the rights of neutral commerce, impressment of seamen, war with England, high tariffs or national banks. The slave question was the only distinctive point presented in the last election; and here the extension of slavery was opposed by the "Van Buren Democrats," supported by some of the "Cass Democrats," and opposed by others, and dodged by the whole "Taylor party." And how stood the question fifty years ago? It was settled in the Federal Convention of 1787, unknown during the administration of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, revived in the last administration of Monroe, and unknown from 1829 till the Wilmot Proviso. The debates in Congress in the times of Jackson and Van Buren, about "abolition petitions," did not involve the extension of slavery. How the present successful party can be regarded as a continuation or revival of any party of former times, especially fifty years ago, surpasses our comprehensions. And furthermore, we have read that General Taylor was an old Repablican, and not an old Federalist, in the days of Jeffrson and Madison.

JEALOUSY AMONG THE LADIES.—The ladies are all jealous of Clickener's Sugar-coated Purgative Pills, for heretofore they (the ladies) flattered themselves that they were the only medicine in nature which was at the same time sweet to the lips and reviving to the heart. In fact it is a luxury to be sick now-a-days, the pleasure is so great of being made whole again by Clickerer's Sugar-coated Purgative Pills, they being adapted to all Constitutions, and their operations unattended with nausea, pain or gripe.

For sale at the Republican Office, by *T. Schoch*, the only authorized agent for Stroudsburg.

DIED,

At White Haven, Luzerne Co., Pa. on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst, SARAH HAYDEN, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hayden, aged 8 years 11 months and 10 days.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee;
Though sorrows and darkness, encompass the tomb;
The Savior has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide—
He gave thee—He took thee, and He will restore thee
Where death has no sting, since the Savior has died."

Silence

That dreadful cough! The Lungs are in danger! The work of the destroyer hath begun. The cough of consumption hath in it a sound of Death!

Are you a mother? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps, confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold, her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her, the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

Young man, when just about to enter life, disease sends a hear-crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future, your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. Attree, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq, was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of New York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians---Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. Garrabrantz, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skelton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief---but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. Henry Jones, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing. The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals, 19 Delancy-street, gave it to a sister-inlaw who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. Lehretia Wells, 95 Christie-st. suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine. This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Agents for Monroe county.---Theo Schoch, Stroudsburg; C. Saylor, Saylorsburg; G. B. Keller, Cherryvalley; H. Peters & Co. Marshall's creek; H. Kintz, Bartonsville; J. Stouffer, Tannersville.

Pike county.---Peters & Labar, Bushkill; W F. Brodhead, Dingman's Ferry; J. S. Wallace Milford; W. Shouse, Wilsonville.

Dr. Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plasters sold as above.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau-st N Y.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of Administration to the estate of George Bowhanan, late of the County of Pike, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate are reqcested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

FRED. A. ROSE, Administrator.

Milford, March 8, 1849.--6t.

BLANK MORTGAGES
For sale at this Office.

The testimony in its favor is overwhelming. The proprietors are daily in receipt of letters and certificates, going to prove its remarkable efficiency to all cases of worms, both in children and adults. The relief given, and the immediate improvement of health which follows its use, has called the attention of physicians to this article, and they freely recommend and prescribe it in their practice.

The retail price is 25 cents per vial, which brings it within the means of all.

Brooklyn, L. I. January 16, 1847.

I do certify that I gave one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my child, and in seven hours it passed 23 large worms. Any person doubting this may apply for further information at my residence corner of York and Jackson streets. JAMES McCAFFREY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. March 2, 1844.

I certify, that I took two vials of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which I found to be the greatest cure for worms I have ever used. I have been troubled with tape worms for a number of years, and I have never found so good a medicine as B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. I therefore recommend it. MARTHA CLIFT.

The public is cautioned against counterfeits and spurious articles, and to put no confidence in statements that "Kolmstock's" and "S. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge are the same or as good as the only genuine article, which is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

For sale in Stroudsburg, by T. SCHOCH, Agent. March 15. 1849.—eow 1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Pike, will be sold at public vendue or out cry at the Court House in Milford, in said County, on the 27th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, the following described property, late the estate of HARVEY ROYS, Esq., dec'd, to wit: All those certain Town Lots of the town of Milford, numbered upon the general plan of said Town

387, 388, 389, 390, 391 *and* 392

fronting on Broad street, and

436, 445 *and* 446

fronting on George street, and those parts of Town Lots of the Town aforesaid, numbered as aforesaid,

437, 444, 465 *and* 472

adjoining the lots above described, bounded by a fence dividing those part Lots from lands of Richard Eldred, and lands late of George Bowhanan. Upon said premises are erected a large

Frame Dwelling House

and a large STORE HOUSE adjoining Upon the premises is also a never failing WELL of excelleni WATER.

ALSO:

A certain tract or lot of land situate in the township of Westfall, in the County aforesaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Hornbeck and lands of Charles Ball on the south east, by lands of Richard Eldred on the south west, and by lands late of Daniel Quick on the north, containing

60 ACRES,

(more or less.) This lot is situate about two and a half miles from the Village of Milford, on the public road to Port Jervis. About 8 acres of the tract is in a good state of cultivation and the greater part of the residue is covered with Timber valuable for fire wood and fencing purposes.

TERMS—One half Cash, and one half at 6 months to be secured by bond and mortgage.—Possession given on the first of May next.

HORACE L. WEST,
Milford, March 8, 1849. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Pike Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court house, in Milford, in said county, on

Saturday the 17th day of March next,

at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Westfall, in the county of Pike, bounded on the Delaware River and lands of Levi Middaugh, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, with the buildings and other improvements thereon erected and being the same land upon which the within named Zephaniah Drake resided at the time of his death. Also one other piece or parcel of land situate as aforesaid, adjoining the above described property, being the same land for which the said Zephaniah Drake took out a warrant from the land office of Pennsylvania, containing

THIRTY ACRES

more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Zephaniah Drake, deceased

JACOB KIMBLE, *Sheriff.*
Per H. WESTBROOK, Deputy.
Sheriff's Office, Milford, Feb. 22, 1849

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

To our Friends in the Country.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!!

R. T. CONRAD AND J. P. SANDERSON, EDITORS.

The publishers of the *Daily News*, believing the best interests of the party demand the wide extenston of cheap and thorough Whig papers, and having frequent applications from the country for the formation of Clubs, offer their Daily Journal to Clubs of six subscribers, (having the paper sent to the same post office,) for $27 per annum; and to Clubs of TWELVE, at $50 per annum. The terms of the *Daily News*, to single subscribers, is $5 per annum.

The Dollar Weekly News,

a cheap literary and family journal, published every Saturdy, is furnished to single subscribers at One Dollar per annum; and to Clubs at the following low rates:—Six copies, $5; Thirteen copies, $10; Twenty copies, $15; Twenty-seven copies, $20; Thirty-four copies, $25; Forty-two copies $30; and Fifty copies, $35. The Dollar Weekly News, contains all the latest intelligence, with a vast amount of literary matter, and choice reading, and has already a wide circulation.

The conductors of the News are Whigs, and they are determined to spare no effort to make both their daily and weekly journals, efficient organs of the Whig party; but while doing this, special attention will also be paid to general News, Literature, the Arts, Science, the interests of Trade and Business, the Markets, &c., with all such other matters as are necessary to make a good Family and Business Paper.

☞ No paper will be forwarded unless payment be made in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the time subscribed for.

☞ Money may be remitted by mail, postage paid, at the risk of the publishers. Address,

J. P. SANDERSON & CO.,
News Buildings, N. E. corner Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Levi Vangorden, late of the Township of Westfall, in the County of Pike, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES S. WALLACE, *Executor,*
Residence at Milford, Pike County, Pa.
Milford, Jan. 25 1849.--6t.

STROUDSBURG ACADEMY.

The Spring Sess on of the *Stroudsburg Acad emy* will open on Monday the 17th inst., when READING, WRITING and ARITHMETIC will be taught for $2 per quarter of 12 weeks. GRAMMAR and GEOGRAPHY, with the use of the globes and maps, $2,50 ALGEBRA, ASTRONOMY, BOTONY, MENSURATION, BOOK-KEEPING, PHILOSOPHY, &c. $3. Beginners in LATIN and GREEK for $3,50.

All pupils charged from the time they enter until the end of the quarter, except in cases of sickness.

The principal hopes by properly and seasonably imparting instruction to the young, patient endurance in moral training, and unwearied diligence in the various branches of his profession, to merit and obtain that patronage and support which the arduous duties of an instructor demand.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Stroudsburg, April 6, 1848. *Principal.*

Fashionable Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

THADDEUS SCHOCH, at his old stand in Hamilton street, Easton, Pa., opposite T. & P. Mixsell's store, continues to manufacture to oder, every description of

Boots and Shoes,

for men and boys; also the most fashionable *Gaiters, Buskins, half Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies and Misses,* which will be warranted to fit, be made of the best materials, and sold at small profits for cash. Also on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which will be sold cheap, and can be recommended.

The public are respectfully invited to call, leave their measures, or examine his ready made stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident they will be suited with the style, quality and price of his articles.

ALSO---Just received a large supply of

GUM SHOES,

for Ladies and Misses of a new style, very superior, together with a stock of Men's Gum shoes; also Children's Gum shoes. *Call and try them.*

Easton and Milford Mail Line,

VIA STROUDSBURG.

Passengers in this line will leave JOSEPH HAGENBUCH's Inn, sign of the "Black Horse," Easton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, passing through the following places, viz:—Richmond, Centreville, Williamsburg, Dills' Ferry, Delaware Water Gap, Dutotsburg, Stroudsburg, Bushkill, and Dingman's Ferry, and arrive in Milford the same day: Distance 60 miles. Returning, leave Samuel Dimmick's Hotel, Milford, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and arrive in Easton the same day.

Fare from Easton to Stroudsburg, $1 25
" " Milford, 2 87

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

WILLIAM DEAN.
Stroudsburg, June 3, 1847. *Proprietor.*