

**Arrival of the Steamer Europa.**

ONE WEEK LATER.  
Highly Important from all parts of Europe.  
England.

The proceedings in Parliament are devoid of general interest. D'Israeli's promised movement in the House of Commons, designed to test the views of Members in regard to the present Free Trade policy of the British Government, has been negated by a vote of 296 over 156.

The weather has been unusually hot. Monday is said to have been the hottest day ever experienced in London, and in Liverpool and vicinity the heat has been not less excessive. On the 9th, at Liverpool, the thermometer stood at 86 deg. in the shade and 120 degrees in the sun.

The Cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were 152 deaths, and in Liverpool 201. The disease has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infect the entire Southern coast. The growing crops throughout England and Ireland are represented as giving good promise of an unusually abundant and early harvest. The potatoe disease has appeared but in a very limited number of places in Ireland, and at present gives no alarm; while the weather both in England and Ireland is all that could be desired.

**Ireland.**

The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of intense suffering and misery that prevails in many parts of the ill-fated country—particularly in the S. W. districts. All the workhouses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear actually without the means to keep life and soul together until the crops are available, which fortunately will, from present appearance, be very early. The distress will be severe almost beyond example.

**THE STATE PRISONERS TRANSPORTED.**—On Monday Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue, were embarked on board the war schooner *Seely*, which immediately sailed for Van Dieman's Land. Previous to the departure of the prisoners, they prepared and placed in the hands of a mutual friend, an address to their countrymen, of which the *London Times* says: "It must be admitted that its tone is unobjectionable, may, even more moderate than could be expected from men, the whole tenor of whose previous conduct favored the supposition that they were acting not as free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy."

**France.**

The elections to fill 35 vacancies are going forward quietly, and the results, as far as ascertained, are in favor of the moderate candidates.

In Paris the ministerial candidates were all returned. In the Provinces, Lamartine and a few Socialists have secured their election.

On Thursday, there was a rumour in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on the affairs of Rome, and it is now said that Barrot and Dufour will retire. A doubt was expressed whether England has, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome.

**Denmark and the Duchies.**

A signal victory has been gained by the Danes over the Holsteiners in North Juland which is announced to the Minister of Marine of Copenhagen in the following telegraphic dispatch from the Commander of the Danish squadron:

The Commandant at Fredrica has demanded transport vessels for upward of 1,800 prisoners, 20 of whom were officers. I expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow morning. The enemy is totally defeated and our victorious army is pursuing them. All the enemy's battering guns are taken and several pieces of field artillery. It is said that the Danes have retaken Keonig.

**Hungary and Austria.**

The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy and courage. Advices from Vienna of the 7th have been received.

The statements about the victory won by the Ban Jellachich at St. Thomas proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country and though he had no engagement with the Magyars the affair seems to have been of little importance.

The Imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube after leaving Raab, followed the retiring Hungarians and appear to have obtained some advantage at Acs. There it is said that 500 Hungarians were made prisoners. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Babalona, where the Emperor was.

The Hungarians appear to have retired to an entrenched camp and works, at the head of a bridge thrown from the right bank of the Danube, to Cocon, from which point they manoeuvred with 20 squadrons of horse and kept up a fire with 50 guns for eight hours, but their infantry remained in their entrenchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns, in the entrenchments, and a regiment of Austrian light horse attacked and captured the battery, after cutting down the greater part of the men at their guns. The battery consisted of 6 six-pounders and 12 twelve-pounders.

**HUNGARIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA.**—The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornas Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt the same day, the 20th June. Seven cannon and one standard were the trophies of this day. The Cossacks succeeded in capturing Gen. Kiss, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians. Other accounts from Transylvania state that the other Russian corps had entered Bistritz, after a sharp action with the Hungarians.

The Austrian garrison at Raab had been compelled to surrender that fortress. A letter from Vienna in the *Independence of Brussels*, states that the Hungarians have retaken Szeged, and that the fort was to be opened on the 3d.

Intelligence has been received by the *Nation*, a Belgian journal, to the following effect: On the 1st and 2d July, Dembinski, with his own corps of 40,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskievitch, in the defiles between Miskolez and Erlau. The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps commanded by the Prince in person into the meshes of the Theiss. We have not received any details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarian reserves of veterans to the number of 100,000 men, marched the next day by Waitzen for Raab, to reinforce the army of Gorgey, who on the 4th of July has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

**PROCLAMATION FROM KOSSUTH.**—Kossuth issued on the 24th ult. at Buda-Pesth a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language to rise in arms against the invader. The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade it is manifestly intended to work on the religious feelings of the people and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d for Szeged.

**Germany.**  
BADEN.—Rastadt was fearfully bombarded on the 7th, but according to the last accounts it held out and the garrison had hoisted the black flag in token that they would rather die than surrender.

**Another Disastrous Fire in St. Louis.**  
—Five Steamboats Destroyed.  
St. Louis, July 29.

A fire broke out this morning about 3 o'clock on board the steamer Algoma, lying at the levee. The fire when first discovered was just about the wheel house, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the whole boat was enveloped in flames.

The flames immediately communicated to the San Francisco, lying alongside, and thence spread to the Mary, Phoenix, and Dubuque.—So sudden was the fire, and so rapid did the flames spread, that the whole of these boats were entirely consumed.

The Mary was fully freighted for N. Orleans, and had on board a large stock, principally hogs.

The San Francisco arrived late last evening from the Missouri, with a heavy cargo.

The Algoma came in shortly after the S. F., with a full freight, consisting chiefly of hemp, rope and tobacco.

The Phoenix was up for Cincinnati, and had a portion of her cargo on board.

The Dubuque was from the Upper Mississippi, and had discharged most of her cargo.

It is feared that some of the persons on board the Algoma may have been burned up with the boat. The captain barely escaped in his night clothes, although he was up at the time the alarm was given.

The freights of these boats were entirely destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

The Alexander Scott, moored above the Algoma, was saved by the timely exertions of the firemen, without much injury.

The Lucy and Bertram arrived a short time before the fire broke out, and fortunately having steam still up, hauled out and dropped down the river.

The Haidee, Highland Mary, Emigrant and Dan Gilman, moored below the Algoma, were with considerable difficulty saved.

**MARRIED.**

By the Rev. M. H. Sisty, at the Indian Queen Hotel, in Stroudsburg, on Wednesday, August 1st, Mr. Charles W. Gilpin and Miss Margaret Lancaster, both of South Sterling, Wayne county, Pa.

**MONROE COUNTY, ss.**

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abraham Depuy, Margaret Houser, widow of George Houser, dec'd., Daniel Depuy, John Neyhart and Jemima his wife, Ferdinand Dutot and Hannah his wife, Christopher Teeple and Eliza his wife, Benjamin V. Bush and Sarah his wife, John Depuy, Christopher Groot, Reuben Groot, Ransom Williams and Maria his wife, Ellen Groot, Edwin Groot, Theodore Groot and Elizabeth Groot heirs and legal representatives of Aaron Depuy, late of Smithfield township, Monroe county, yeoman, deceased.

Greeting: Whereas, by an inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, the real estate of the said Aaron Depuy was appraised as follows, to wit: No. 1 containing

**140 Acres and 18 Perches,** more or less, at and for the sum of thirty-three dollars per acre for each and every acre thereof. No. 2 at and for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars. No. 3 at and for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. No. 4, containing

**31 Acres and 108 Perches,** more or less, at and for the sum of fifteen dollars per acre for each and every acre thereof. No. 5, containing

**One Hundred and Furteen Acres,** more or less, at and for the sum of twelve dollars per acre for each and every acre thereof. And, whereas, none of the heirs of the said deceased appeared in Court on the return of the said inquisition to take the premises therein mentioned at the appraisement, you and every of you are therefore hereby cited to be and appear at the next General Orphan's Court to be held at Stroudsburg, for the county of Monroe, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the said premises aforesaid at the said appraised prices.

Witness the Honorable NATHANIEL B. ELDRIDGE, Esq. President Judge of our said Court, at Stroudsburg, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

M. H. DREHER, Clerk.  
Stroudsburg, August 2, 1849. 31.

**WANTED.**

A journeyman Blacksmith who understands his business thoroughly, can obtain steady employment at good wages by applying immediately to the subscriber.

ALSO.—An apprentice to learn the Blacksmithing business. A boy between 16 and 18 years old, of good moral habits, who desires to learn the business will be taken.

VALENTINE KOUTZ.  
Stroudsburg, July 19, 1849.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of alias levavi facias, (No. 15, September term, 1849) issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County Penn., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Monday the 20th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain

**SAW MILL** and TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND, situate partly in Tobyhanna township, Monroe County, and partly in Carbon, (formerly Monroe) county, on the waters of the Tobyhanna creek, bounded by lands surveyed in the names of Christian Christman, George Getz and Henry Arndt, Sarah Dyer, John Daniel Hartung, Mary Conrad, containing about

**341 Acres and 12 Perches,** and allowance; being the greater part of a tract of land surveyed 22d April, 1793, on warrant dated 20th December, 1792, granted to Daniel Hartung. The improvements are one

**Log House** sixteen by eighteen feet, one and a half stories high, about 3 acres cleared, the balance covered with hemlock, beach, birch and some maple timber.

The sale will be held at the saw mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Bond and Ezra Hays, and to be sold by

PETER KEMMERER, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, July 26, 1849.

**School Exhibition.**

At the solicitation of numerous friends, the undersigned has concluded to hold at the Court House in Stroudsburg, on Thursday, August 2d, an exhibition of the scholars now under his tuition, when a large variety of popular speeches, extracts, dialogues, &c., will be recited, and the entertainment interspersed with a variety of singing.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M., and performance to commence at half-past seven.

To enable him to defray necessary expenses, twelve and a half cents will be charged for the admission of adults. Children free.

The citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.  
OLIS B. GORDON.  
Stroudsburg, July 26, 1849.

**NOTICE.**

In the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County.

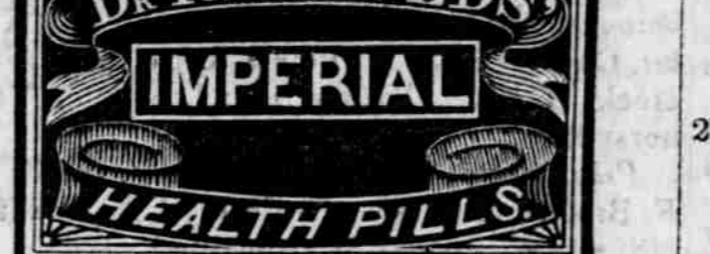
The Auditor appointed by the Court, to audit, settle and adjust the accounts of *William Neal*, Assignee of R. T. Downing & Co., EBENEZER LEVICK & Co., GEORGE D. SMITH and EBENEZER LEVICK, and to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the said Assignees, will hold a meeting on the 4th day of September, 1849, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at his office, No. 115 South 6th Street, opposite Washington square, Philadelphia. All persons claiming as creditors or otherwise, will please send in their claims.

WILLIAM L. HIRST, Auditor.  
Philadelphia, July 19, 1849.

**A CARD.**

**Dr. V. M. Swayze, Surgeon Dentist.** Announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he intends visiting that place on the 1st of August next, and will remain about three weeks, during which time he will be happy to wait upon all those who may be desirous of obtaining his professional services—His acquaintance with the people, and his well known reputation as a Dentist, it is hoped will serve as a sufficient recommendation to all who may require his services.

June 7, 1849.



It is confidently believed that no combination of medicine has ever been formed that gave so universal satisfaction, that operated so thoroughly and yet mildly, and in such perfect accordance with the Laws of Life as the above Pills. Recommendations are daily being received; and orders are being sent from the western, southern and eastern States.

These Pills contain no mineral, narcotic, poisonous or irritating substance, whatever; but are prepared of the most harmless, mild, balsamic, and restorative Vegetable Extracts that can be produced from the four quarters of globe; carefully selected and compounded by the proprietor himself, with strict reference to vegetable chemistry and the immutable laws of health.

For particulars see the circulars that accompany each box. For sale wholesale and retail at the office of the proprietor, Elmira, N. Y. General agency for the south and east 108 John street, N. Y.

**Agents for Monroe County.**  
Theodore Schoch, Stroudsburg  
A. S. Edinger, Tannersville  
J. R. Howell, Pocono Tantery  
Oliver D. Smith, Coolbaugh township,  
Simon Gruber, Naglesville

**SOAPS.**

Fine scented Soaps for washing and shaving—also the celebrated shaving cream, for sale cheap, by JOHN H. MELICK.  
Stroudsburg, July 5, 1849.

**RESOLUTION**

Relative to an Amendment of the CONSTITUTION.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows. The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years if they shall so long behave themselves well: (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1849.  
Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.  
SAML. W. PEARSON, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 2, 1849.  
Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.  
WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE."  
"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Huges, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Mathias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Smiser, Sterrett and Sine—21.  
NAYS—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Pouzeiger and Darsie, Speaker—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative."  
"JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."  
"Shall the resolution pass? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Ashleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, Joseph W. Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. Grove, Robert Hampton, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Chas. Hertz, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lamberton, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob M'Cartney, John F. McCulloch, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Laughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryan, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Suively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jost J. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, Geo. T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wailes, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerby and William F. Packer, Speaker—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Augustus K. Coray, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, Wm. Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. M'Callmont, John M'Kee, William M'Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rundle Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, Geo. Walters and David F. Williams—26.

So the question was determined in the affirmative."  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Harrisburg, June 15, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss: I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays," taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1849.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSAND HAINES, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.  
Harrisburg, July 5, 1849.—3mo.

**MYERS' LIQUID CURE,**  
A positive and never-failing remedy for PILES,

whether Internal, External, Blind or Bleeding, Scrofula, White Swellings, Ulcers, and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Canker Sore Mouth, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, &c.

Also—For Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c. We feel justified in proclaiming the fact to the world that of all medicines ever brought before the public none have ever been more beneficial to afflicted humanity than "Myers' Liquid Cure." We know that this is saying a great deal, but if we were to write Volumes, we could not say too much in praise of this.

Health-restoring, Life-prolonging Remedy. Hundreds, nay thousands, bless the happy hour when first they were made acquainted with its transcendent virtues; and our present purpose is to inform other thousands, how and where they may obtain that relief, which they perhaps, have long sought for in vain.

The superior excellence of this preparation over all other medicines for the speedy and permanent cure of PILES is well known to all who have tested it. It has been proved in thousand of instances, and has NEVER FAILED to cure the most obstinate cases, and we are confident it never will fail if used a proper length of time according to directions. As a proof of our entire confidence in its efficacy, we assure all purchasers that, if, after a proper trial, it prove ineffectual, the Money paid for it will be returned.

The "Liquid Cure" is an effectual Remedy for Ringworms, Bites, Pimples, Barber's Itch, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, &c., and for Cutaneous Diseases of every description.

It is both safe and effectual for Rheumatism, giving immediate and permanent relief. No preparation now before the Public can surpass the excellence of the "Liquid Cure" for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, &c.

Its effects as a REAL PAIN KILLER are MAGICAL. Every Family in the land should provide themselves with this invaluable preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Pamphlets, containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure" may be had gratis of our authorized agents.

"Myers' Liquid Cure" is prepared only by JEROME & Co. 21 Spruce street, N. Y.

Theodore Schoch, Agent for Stroudsburg John Lander, Agent, Craig's Meadow's, June 7, 1849.

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