



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, February 7, 1850.

Notice.

There will be a public debate at the Court House on Tuesday evening, February 12th. Subject of debate—Should Congress pass a law preventing the introduction of Slavery into the newly acquired Territories? The members of the Lenni Lenape Institute will participate in the discussion.

The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are invited to attend. S. C. BURNETT Sec'y.

A Chance.

A first rate Gunsmith is greatly wanted in this place, and a sober, industrious man can do well.

Henry Clay and Slavery.

Mr. Clay introduced a series of resolutions in the United States Senate last Tuesday a week, to settle the whole question of Slavery. He proposes to admit California into the Union without slavery, reduce the boundaries of Texas, and establish Territorial Governments for all the Territories. He made an able speech on the subject.

LOCOCOFO STATE CONVENTION.—The Locococo State Central committee have fixed upon Williamsport as the place of holding their next state convention, to nominate a candidate for canal commissioner, the time being the 19th of June next.

A New Fraud.

Notes purporting to be issued by the "Farmers Bank of Harrisburg," (Pa.) are in circulation in the West. There is no such concern.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

The appointments of the Canal Commissioners, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, have been made and have caused a wonderful fluttering among the "faithful." A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in relation to them, and if threats made in a moment of rage and disappointment were not generally unreliable in their nature, we would expect to have the support of some of these disappointed applicants and removed office-holders, at the next election of Canal Commissioner. Many curses are showered on the devoted heads of the Canal Board, which, however, will have no effect upon men who for personal aggrandizement are capable of making promises only to break them. Such is the nature of Lococofoism—no member of the party scarcely, who will take an office at all, will give a hearty support to the nominee, unless in the distance he sees the prospect of an office and some shining gold. Such men never act from anything but the basest motives, and it is not surprising that they are often disappointed, and that when disappointed, they give vent to their rage in language not the most refined.

Mr. Gamble, it is said, is entirely without influence in the Board. His friends have all been shored aside to make room for the favorites of the old hunkers.

Awful Calamity in New York.

Terrible Explosion—One hundred lives supposed to be lost.

A calamity of a terrible character occurred in the City of New York, on Monday morning last. The steam boiler in Taylor's machine shop in Hague street, burst at an early hour, with a terrible explosion, causing an awful destruction of human life. The building was occupied by Taylor & Co., and by St. John, Burr & Co., hat makers, both employing a large number of workmen. There were one hundred and twenty-three persons in the building at the time; sixty employed by Taylor & Co., and sixty-three by St. John, & Co. Of this number it is believed that one hundred lives were lost.

The engineer in the employ of Mr. Taylor, made the fires this morning earlier than usual, and the extreme cold and the fact that the fires had been extinguished on Saturday evening, caused the boilers to be frosty, and as soon as warm the explosion followed.

As soon as the explosion took place, the whole building was raised from its foundation to a height of about six feet, then tumbled down, crushing nearly every one in it. The windows in the neighborhood were all broken by the force of the explosion.

Thirty dead bodies had been taken from the ruins up to 12 o'clock. Sixty or seventy bodies are still buried beneath the ruins. Voices are still heard from amidst the ruins—the cries are most distressing and heartrending.

The losses of Mr. Taylor, machinist, and St. John, Burr & Co., hat manufacturers, are estimated at \$70,000. Partly insured.

Wants a Husband.

Miss Mary G. Willis, of Concord, N. H., advertises for a husband. She says she is neither "rich, fat, nor forty," but only twenty-five, of slight figure, and poor. She is in "peculiar circumstances," which "render it desirable that she should receive an immediate answer." Somebody might have compassion on her, in case of satisfactory explanation as to the "peculiar circumstances."

During 1849, there were erected in the three principal cities of the Union, the following number of new buildings: N. York, new buildings, 1495; Philadelphia city and liberties, new buildings, 2000; Baltimore, new buildings, 1984.

Some of the friends of Mr. Calhoun assert that he will never again, in any reasonable probability, be able to take an active part in public affairs, his health being completely prostrated. Mr. C. is now more than seventy years of age.

Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottawatomie County, Ia., is exhibiting an invention of his—a saw-mill which derives its propelled power from the weight of the log to be sawed. The principle is simple, and the invention do away with all steam and water-power saw mills. Don't believe it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Jan. 28.—In the Senate, many petitions were presented—among them one for a county called "Penn" out of Schuylkill, a new county to be called "Windsor" out of Berks and Schuylkill; several for new Banks and the re-charter of old ones; one for a law authorizing the trying of all cases of misdemeanor by a Justice of the Peace and six Jurymen, &c., &c.

The bill amending the Constitution, by providing for an elective judiciary, passed a final reading, ayes, 29, nays 3.

In the House, a great number of petitions were presented, some of them of the same character as those referred to in the Senate.

Jan. 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Darsie reported a bill that so much of all general and special acts of Assembly heretofore passed, as exempts any kind of property from taxation, except school houses used exclusively for public worship, and grave-yards not embracing more than five acres, belonging to religious congregations, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Feron offered the following joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed?

Resolved, &c., That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capitol, to take its place in the monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon, these words: "Pennsylvania, Founded 1721, by Deeds of Peace." In the House, many private bills were passed, none of them interesting to our readers.

Jan. 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Shimer presented a petition from citizens of Northampton, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be located at Easton.

In the House, the general Appropriation bill was considered and passed through a Committee of the Whole.

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, the nomination of Wm. B. McClure, as President Judge of the Allegheny district, was confirmed.

Petitions were offered asking for a repeal of the \$300 exemption law, for a bank at Allentown, for the re-charter of the West Branch Bank and the Harrisburg Bank, for an investigation of the Susquehanna Bank; &c., &c.

In the House, the Reading Railroad bill was considered, and passed by a vote of 52 to 35.—Nothing of importance.

Feb. 1.—In the Senate, the Reading Railroad bill was discussed and passed. [This bill is a supplement to the bill authorizing the chartering of the company, and relates to the debts, mortgages, &c., and the liabilities of the company.]

A message was received from the Governor together with a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, announcing the appointment of A. W. Benedict, Esq., as Deputy Secretary.

In the House, Mr. Pierson reported a bill to consolidate the City and County for all purposes, with recommendation, from Committee of City and County members.

Mr. Walker, read in place a bill for the new county of "Redstone," out of Washington and Fayette.

Mr. Pierson offered a resolution that the Bank Committee report a bill repealing so much of the Act of 10th April, 1849, as authorizes the new issue of Relief Notes, and all issues hereafter made under such act, shall be of denominations of \$5.—which act was adopted—yeas 52 nays 37.

Feb. 2.—Senate.—The Speaker presented a petition from Luzerne county, praying the re-charter of the Wyoming Bank, with an increase of capital.

Mr. Brooke, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for an alteration of the constitution, so as to extend the elective franchise to all, without regard to complexion.

Mr. Frailey, petition of citizens of Lebanon, in favor of repeal of the act of 1842, abolishing imprisonment for debt; two petitions from citizens of Northampton county, in favor of the Farmer's Bank at Easton.

House.—The constitutional amendment, relative to the election of Judges, came up in order. Mr. Porter moved to postpone for the present, as a matter of courtesy to Judge Conyngham who was absent—which was disagreed to.

The amendment was then finally taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Porter, McCalmont, Smyser, and others, and finally postponed on motion of Mr. Hoge.

Report of Committees.—Mr. Porter (Judiciary), bill to build a lock-up house at West Newton, with amendments; also, a bill authorizing representatives of Peter Miller to pay certain monies to German and Lutheran congregations at Easton.

Singular Freak of Nature.

The fable of Iphis and Janthe, which forms one of the most striking tales in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, was probably true after all. Just such a thing has happened in the state of Massachusetts. A petition was yesterday presented to the legislature on the part of an individual in the town of Chilmark, stating that he has a child 15 years old which was born a female [apparently] and christened Rebecca, but that recently it has manifested itself to be of the male sex. He therefore petitions that the name of this androgynous offspring may be changed to William. We are informed that this account is perfectly correct, and that the instance presents one of the most curious cases in physiology. Truth is stranger than fiction.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

Discovery of a Northwest Passage.

A letter in the *Courier and Enquirer*, dated Mazatlan, Nov. 23d, states that the British frigate Amphitrite, sloop-of-war Hecate, and the Thames yacht club, schooner Nancy Dawson, arrived on the 19th inst. from the Northern Ocean. The writer affirms that they have discovered a northwest passage in lat. 73 and lon. about 30, having gone one degree and a half farther north than any vessel had previously been. He also states that they discovered a new continent, but on account of ice could not approach nearer than 15 miles to land. They did not find Sir John Franklin and on account of ice were forced to leave.

THERE WERE 591,926 tons of coal transported through the Delaware and Raritan Canal during 1849.

Statement, Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commonwealth for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849.

Yr	Receipts	Expenditures	Gain	Loss
1845	3,010,662.24	3,289,028.12		278,365.88
1846	3,592,667.78	3,259,264.07		
1847	3,927,025.89	3,680,813.74	246,212.15	
1848	3,831,776.22	2,935,276.68	896,500.54	
1849	4,432,888.85	4,084,277.89	348,610.96	105,500

[Cents omitted in loss and gain.]

The important fact taught in the above table, is that during the administration of Whig treasurers, between the years 1845 and 1849, the finances of the State have been in a flourishing condition—and whenever we had Locofoco Treasurers, the finances were in an unhealthy condition. During 1845 and '46, when Mr. Snowden, (Loco), was in office, there was a deficiency of over two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, (\$279,172)—in 1847 when Judge Banks (Whig,) was Treasurer, there was a surplus in the treasury of two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, (\$296,312)—in 1848, during the term of Mr. Plummer, (Loco) there was a deficiency of one hundred and three thousand five hundred dollars (\$103,500)—and in 1849, during Mr. Ball's (Whig) administration, there was a surplus of over three hundred thousand dollars (\$391,910.) Last year at the recommendation of Mr. Plummer, the State Treasurer, \$200,000 was borrowed, to meet the February interest, and \$55,000 which were to be appropriated to the payment of outstanding canal debts, were, we believe applied to the same purpose. This year the interest will be paid without the necessity of a resort to a loan, or if any, a very small one. We have now a Whig Treasurer, last year we had a Locofoco officer. The people cannot fail to discover who are their true friends, who are more careful of their interests.—*Pa. Intel.*

Coffee—Its Present Scarcety.

Coffee, which has come to be an article of prime necessity in this country has been unusually scarce for a year past, and is now selling all over the country at greatly advanced prices. Accounts from abroad do not justify the hope that there will be a very great decline in price for the present.—The last crop in South America is said to be greatly deficient, in Java the eruption of a volcano has destroyed a great number of the coffee trees; in Venezuela, according to letters received recently, severe rains had greatly reduced the crop; in Hayti, sumptuary laws had prevented its reception at the various ports, but lately it was coming in more freely. The enhanced prices of the article will take a goodly sum out of the pockets of the people of this country.

Remarkable Death.

An old lady named Montague, of Newport, Ky., while sitting in her chair at the fireside, on Tuesday morning, in company with her family, suddenly rose from her seat, and requested those present to go for certain neighbors, stating that she desired them to come and see her die. She was then in apparent good health. Her way and manner were so solemnly and seriously earnest, that her request was complied with immediately. The neighbors came.—Mrs. M. was seized with sickness and carried to bed—and died in the presence of those whom she had sent for! She said, before she died, that she had received a summons while seated in her chair.

"The itch at Hagerstown" is not so bad as has been represented. No schools were dismissed, but some scholars who had it were; and no families are down with it, as all who have it are up and scratching. So says the Pledge.

A clasp, to fasten the bed clothes to the bedstead and keep restless husbands from "kicking the covers off" their spouses, &c., has recently been invented in Baltimore.

Iron Trade of the West.

The *Cincinnati Chronicle* states that there are in that city six rolling mills, employing 765 hands, and operating with an aggregate capital of \$700,000. The annual product of the iron manufactured at these mills is \$1,380,000, and the quantity of material consumed is 21,400 tons. The number of foundries, engine and machine shops, &c., is stated to be twenty-six, and the amount of capital invested in them, \$1,448,000. In these, 1,805 hands are annually employed to work up 15,095 tons of iron, which, when manufactured, produces \$2,439,000. There are also sixteen stove manufacturing. These employ 938 hands, who annually convert 11,325 tons of iron into stoves, with their appurtenances. The aggregate amount of capital invested in these establishments is \$617,000, and the annual product of their manufactures, \$917,000. Including the "ware," and incidental expenses, the products of stoves and stove manufactures may safely be estimated, the *Chronicle* says, at a million of dollars annually.—The growth of the iron works has been more rapid than even the increase of the population.

Increase of Business at the Mint.

Since January 1st, 1849, there has been deposited at the mint in Philadelphia, \$6,000,000 of California gold. In the year 1847, there was 510 deposits of gold for coinage; in the month of December, 1849, there were 545 deposits. We learn from Messrs. Adams & Co., that they have, at the present time, upwards of a hundred deposits at the mint, waiting for coinage.

A "Rabbit Story."

A singular incident occurred, the other day, in Berks County, which deserves a notice. The Reading papers informs us that a fellow lost his leather purse, containing a small amount of money in notes, in the following singular manner. He was loading wood on his wagon, when he observed a rabbit in the pile, which he caught. Removing a few more sticks, another made its appearance; and in order to secure it, he tied the hind legs of the captured one with the strings of his purse, and in fancied security, laid down the rabbit, when it started off at a fleet gallop with purse and money. The countryman pursued it for upwards of six miles, when getting exhausted and out of breath, he gave up the chase. This is a pretty tough story; but as it occurred in "Old Berks," where such things are more likely to happen than in any other place, it is no doubt true to the letter.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.—We learn by the Wisconsin papers, that the taxes of that State are so heavy, that many of the collectors have given up their commissions rather than incur the odium or enforcing the collection.

A drove of deer, during a trip of the cars from Sandusky, ran alongside of the train for several miles. It was a novel sight for the passengers.

Venison!—Six thousand one hundred and twenty one pounds of Venison were forwarded to Philadelphia by railroad from the Lewistown Depot a few days since. A Deer load that.

Land Titles in descent.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman says that the land system at Salt Lake city is based upon the Free Soil System.—The land is not allowed to be sold. Every man can have as much as he can occupy by paying for the survey and recording. The record constitutes his title of occupancy, and that is all the title he has. This and his improvements he can sell—nothing more.

A NEW PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—At Savannah, on the 9th inst., Messrs. Jackson and Maxfield proceeded to accomplish a singular pedestrian feat. One hundred potatoes were placed in two parallel rows—each potato one yard from the other, and each line extending one hundred yards, so that the distance to be traversed, in order to place each one separately in the basket at the starting point, was nearly six miles. The work was done by Jackson in thirty-six minutes, or two and a half minutes less than the time stipulated. His competitor gave up immediately after the expiration of the thirty-six minutes, leaving two potatoes not raised.

Gold and Silver—Good in this World and current in the Next.—The N. Y. Spirit of the Times gives some reminiscences of a Tennessee miser, named Tyson, who loaned money at enormous discounts, and would handle nothing but specie, holding a bank note in perfect abomination. The closing scene in the old fellow's career is thus recorded in the columns of the veritable "Spirit."

Old Tyson lay upon his death bed, and he knew it, so he called all his children around him and spoke to them as follows:

James, I give you the farm on Beaverdam.—John, I give you the place next to Robinson's. Mary, you may have all the bed clothing, and the papers you will find in this pocket book; and so he went on disposing, saying not one word about his money. His children looked at each other and then at him, and as he was waning fast, John ventured to remind him of his cash on hand.

"My money—oh, yes," exclaims the dying miser, "my money—why my children, I have left you very well off, much better than I was when I started in the world; but my money I cannot spare. I intend to take that along with me, for I have often heard that gold and silver are good in any country," and so he died.

California Item.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.—All the necessities of life have advanced within a few days past, and there is little prospect of their falling again before next summer. Flour is now 50 dollars the barrel, and scarce at that; loaves of bread which could be bought for six cents in New York, are selling for 75 cents; beef, which was selling last week for 12 1/2 cents, is now 50; mutton is held at a dollar a pound; veal 75 cents. During last week we were somewhat "hurried up" by the election printing, which gave our compositors an opportunity of making something over a hundred dollars each—a sum which probably was never before handed to a journeyman printer in this or any other country for one week's work.—*Placer Times, Nov. 17*

MARRIED.

On Saturday, February 2nd, by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. FREDERICK F. PHILLIPS, of Mount Bethel, Northampton County, and Miss ANN STAPLES, of Stroud township, Monroe county, Pa.

DIED.

At Doylestown, on the 31st ult., WILLIAM STOKES, aged about 81 years.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, Penn'a, to me directed, I will expose to public at the public house of Jacob Long, in Baronsville, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to wit: A tract of land situate in Pococo township, adjoining lands of Peter Learn, Peter Metzgar, Abraham Metzgar, and land of the estate of William Bingham, deceased, containing about

193 ACRES,

more or less. The improvements, on which are a

Log House

one and half stories high, a LOG BARN, a good Orchard, and other Fruit Trees; about forty acres cleared, about fifteen of which is meadow; a stream of water passes through the same.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Long, and Caharine Long, and to be sold by me.

PETER KEMMERER, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, Pa.

January 31, 1850.

Estate of Abraham Flyte, Late of Ross township, Monroe County, dec'd. Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay, duly authenticated to

JOHN FLYTE, BARNET FLYTE, Administrators.

January 31, 1850.

BLANK MORTGAGES For sale at this Office.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Mercury, nor Antimony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This act is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence among the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly accounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGOUR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels clogged within two days.

Diarrhea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILEs. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve the highest and most emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints. General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—King's Evil, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines.

SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATIONS OF THE HEART, PAINTER'S COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES. Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure; and they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS. Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY THEODORE SCHOCH, only authorized Agent for Stroudsburg, February 7, 1850.

Country Produce. Butter, Eggs, &c. taken in exchange for any goods in my line of business. JOHN H. MENICK Stroudsburg, January 1, 1849.