(Continued from first Page.)

vania, her people, and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended. They will not permit it to be resisted.

It has been intimated that on questions connected with the institution of Slavery, and rendition of fugitives from labor, there have been indications of a disregard of her Constitutional obligations. To the clause of the Constitution relative to fugitives from labor, and the legislation under it, there ever has been in Pennsylvania, with all her avowed aversion to domestic slavery, implicit obedience. With an earnest desire that, by a free interchange of moderate and rational opinions, obedience to the law may be made, not only implicit, but cheerful, it is proper to refer to some of the difficulties in relation to the subject now existing in the public mind.

The clause of the Federal Constitution relative to fugitives from labor, involves these propositions:—1. That involuntary service or slavery may exist in the States of the Union by constitutional recognition. 2. That the escape of the person so held shall not operate as a discharge from such service or labor. 3. That on the claim of the party to whom such service is due, there must be a rendition of the fugitive.

To interfere by Legislative enactment, or othwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property recognized in the first proposition, would be a daring violation of the clear obligations of the Constitution. No human being can pretend that by this Commonwealth such an interference has ever been attempted. Whatever may be the feelings of the people in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the consequent increase of anti-republican and sectional representation in the National Legislature, no effort has ever been made to disturb or destroy the vested rights of citizens of other States; and when those rights may be endangered by the escape of a slave beyond the limits of the State, where the relation is acknowledged, our citizens have acted on the principle, that no sympathy with individual suffering ought ever to weaken their sense of duty to the plain requirements of the organic law.

In the adjustment of rights and official duties under the last proposition, more difficulty has been found to exist. By whose agency is the fugitive to be given up? What force is to be given to the word "*claim*" as used in the Constitution? Is not the delivery of the fugitive to be made only through the agency of the National government? These have been vexed and mooted questions.—The final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case to which Pennsylvania was made a party, and the recent fugitive Slave law, gave a judicial and legislative interpretation to this clause of the Constitution, which cannot be misapprehended. The power and duty of enacting laws to carry into effect the Constitutional direction, being ruled to be in Congress and in Congress only, any interference on the part of the State authorities is unauthorized and without binding force.

If the Constitution implies a duty to be performed by both National and State Governments, and vests each with power over the subjec, the framers of that instrument failed to express in clear terms, as in other cases, the obligations of the parties. The latitude of construction required to give such powers to the State legislatures, would authorize the passage of laws, and the enactment of regulations, upon every delegated power of the National Govenment, without regard to the action or non-action of Congress. The General Government is admitted to be one of ascertained powers, but it ceases to be so the moment concurrent jurisdiction vests in State Sovreignties. In the practical workings of the system of concurrent jurisdiction much evil would arise. Thirty one Sovreignties might prescribe different rules of action--each meant to make effective national legislation, and the dangers resulting from conflicting enactments, and the consequent destruction of harmony and order, could not fail to alarm the patriot. Whenever power over a subject matter is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the power has been exercised, the authority of the States has been judicially declared, as above stated, merged and abolished. This is the rule of law as that of common sense.

An opinion has been expressed by men of eminent legal learning and patriotism, that legislative action on the part of the States is expedient to aid in the execution of the powers of the general government. In this opinion I cannot concur. To admit the position would imply an inability on the part of the national government to execute its powers, and would prove destructive of the theory so zealously maintained by our republican fathers, that the National and State governments are independent sovereignties, such acting within its proper constitutional sphere.

It was doubtless a conviction of the soundness of the foregoing views, which induced my predecessor, Govenor Shunk, to sanction the act of the 3d March, 1847.

The power to act on the subject of the extradition of fugitive slaves being thus vested solely in the National Government, it is the plain duty of the citizen to submit to its enactments under the Constitution. To act differently would be clearly rebellion to Government.

If the word "claim" was intended to express an ascertained right of property to the person of the fugitive vested in the claimant, then much of the difficulty surrounding the question is settled, and the mere demand for the person of the fugitive, fixes his destiny by the terms of the Constitution. His extradition would be determined without proof of ownership on the part of the claimant, and without evidence of the identity or flight of the person claimed. If, however, the term used in the Constitution, signifies a challenge of the property, belonging to the claimant, and withheld from him—and the enactments on the subject requiring proof of right to substantiate the claim, and the concurring decisions of the Supreme Court, affix this meaning to the term, then the question arises, how, and through whom, shall the claim be made, and by what evidence sustained.

In the adoption of the proper remedy to assert this clear right, patriotic citizens may differ, and the privalege to maintain and express that honest diversity of opinion must not be impaired. To surrender it, under violent threats and denunciatory clamor, would be an abandonment of the deeply cherished privalege of liberty of thought and speech. When the enactments of the National Congress fail to convince the people of their justice and propriety, it is their duty to seek their modification and amendment. The recently enacted fugitive slave law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens, and unless our written constitutions are worthless parchments, until the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment. Are its defects of such a nature as to warrant the public in urging its amendment?

That part of the law which authorizes the creation of a new and irresponsible tribunal under the name of Commissioners, is liable to exception. Waiving the inquiry whether the Judicial power of the United States can be vested anywhere but in regularly organized courts, with the records of courts, there are objections of serious import to the institution of this tribunal. All history shows, that special tribunals, clothed with discretionary powers over persons and property, are liable to abuse, and have been instruments of oppression.

If in these, the early days of the Republic, when no reason of urgent State necessity can be invoked, powers of a high judicial nature over the liberty and property of an individual, are to be vested by appointment of an inferior tribunal, in an irresponsible person, the scrutiny of the life, reputation, and liberty of the citizen in after-times, when new political or social emergencies may arise, will depend on a most precarious tenure. The Courts of the United States, whose Judges have a pride of character, and over whom a controlling influence is exerted by the impeachment clause of the Constitution, should alone be invested with these extraordinary powers.

Rather than hazard the chances of illegal decisions, and the cosequent irreparable injury of an individual, results so full of danger to the peace and good order of society, the Judicial power of the Nation might wisely be extended. If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by Jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single judge, the kind of proof required should be indicated, and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved.

Processes issued should be returned, and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had issued without hearing had before the judge, should be visited with the penalties of kidnaping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights of the owner of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

One other matter, connected with our Federal Relations, claims your attention. It is the Union of the States, and the dangers which are supposed to threaten it in connection with the question of Slavery. Whether Slavery be the cause or pretext of infidelity to the Union, and to what precise extent disaffection exists, it is not my purpose to inquire. There was local disloyalty long before Slavery became the immediate source of excitement, and there will be local disloyalty long after Slavery and the questions connected with it are finally adjusted.

But be the cause what it may, it is in vain to deny that the Union of the States is lightly and irreverently talked of in certain quarters, and made the subject of heated discussion by rash and unreflecting men. I cannot believe, however, that any serious design to disrupt and overthrow the Government exists, to any considerable extent in any portion of the country. The American heart revolts at the idea.

What is the National Union? It is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of the religion, the bulwark of all law and order. It gives the surest pledge of protection to the oppressed children of other lands, who coming from scenes of misery and discord, expect here harmony and peaceful refuge. It is literally "a beacon on the top of a mountain and an ensign on a hill" to the lovers of rational liberty throughout the world. It was an emanation of the same pure spirit of conservative freedom, of justice, and of truth, which conceived, controlled and consummated our Revolutionary struggle. It is the perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism. It is hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic. It is sacred, as the sole remaining memorial of the enlightened labors of the best minds of an age, distinguished for its devotion to the cause of human rights, the elevation of man's social condition, the investigation of political truths, and of revolutionary action against the dogmas and fanaticism of tyrannies and tyrants.

The Union of the States is the outer and inner wall, which encircles and guards the temple of our independence. The Union alone secures to our commerce protection on every sea, defence to our citizens on every shore, gives us a proud name among the nations of the earth, and ensures to the Republic an enlarged and glorious destiny. Its preservation ratifies the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone the results of democratic institutions. The dissolution of the National Union would be the beginning of civil war, the strife of sections, of scenes of fraternal discord. It would raise the arm of the bondman amidst the horrors of servile war; and the destruction of a race of men alone would terminate the fearful struggle.—It would involve conterminous States, acting as jealous strangers, in vexatious disputes about rights of navigation, of tribute, of transit.—It would sacrafice the faith of the nation. It would destroy the army and the navy, and with them the proud recollections of their early exploits. The trophies of the nation would be dispersed, and the great communion of thought, of sentiment, and of interest, in which, for more than seventy years, we have gloried, would be gone forever.

Deeply impressed by these considerations, and relying most confidently on the entire sympathies of the General Assembly of a State, which has never known an instant's disloyalty to the Union, I solemnly protest against the utterance of rash and ill-advised thoughts on a subject so dear to our constituency, and more earnestly against all deliberation by means of conventions, or other modes of action, unknown to the Constitution, and having for their object either the dissolution of the Union, or the discussion of sectional and hazardous questions, for the decision of which, the Constitution has made ample provision. Pennsylvania venerates and cherishes the unimpaired institutions of our fathers.

With the fervent prayer that Almighty God will so direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations," the suggestions and recommendations contained in this annual message are respectfully submitted for your consideration and action.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1851.

S. C. BURNET,
Attorney at Law,

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA.
Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by William Davis, Esq.
October 24 1850.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning except Sunday on a large sheet of fine white paper, forming eight pages of six columns each, or about the size of two average Country Newspapers. About six of these pages are new every morning; the aggregate of Editorials, News and Miscellanies being greater than that of any other paper in America, and greater than any but one or two in Europe, though its price is but *half* that of other first-class Dailies in this Country and less than *one-fourth* the cost of similar journals in England. Two Evening Editions are issued to supply each subscriber with the latest news up to the hour when his coppy must be mailed.

The Tribune is edited in chief by *Horace Greeley*, who has special charge of all matters pertaining to the Politics and Legislation of our own Country. Its Foreign (Old-World) department is in charge of *Charles A. Dana*, assisted by able correspondents in London, Paris, Constantinople, &c. &c. Its California intelligence and its City department are in charge of *Bayard Taylor*, assisted by an efficient corps of Reporters. No expense is or will be spared to render its news from all quarters, by Telegraph, Expresses, Steamships and Mails, as early and reliable as that of any other paper.

The *Semi-Weekly Tribune* contains nearly all the non-advertising matter of the Daily, except such as is of local interest, or has been superseded by fuller and more exact advices before the Semi-Weekly is issued. It is of the same size with the Daily, and has few adevrtisements.

The *Weekly Tribune* is issued every Thursday morning, and contains most of the matter of the Daily with more summary accounts of such Events and Proceedings as cannot be published in full. We mean that no Weekly shall surpass this in giving a full graphic and faithful account of what the world is Doing, whereof it is Thinking, and how it is Progressing.

The Tribune is not quite ten years old, and has obtained an aggregate circulation of not far from sixty-five thousand copies—about two thirds of them on its Weekly. Every subscription is paid in advance, and the paper stops when the advance pay runs out, so that no man need hesitate to subscribe from an apprehension of being dunned for arrears, perhaps after he has left the place to which the paper is sent, in ignorance that it is continued. Subscriptions from individuals and clubs are respectfully solicited by

GREELEY & M'ELRATH,
Publishers, 154 Nassau st.

New York, Dec. 19th, 1850.

TERMS—(*Always in Advance.*)

DAILY, $5 per annum; $1,50 for three months;
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MYERS' LIQUID CURE,

A potitive 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 benificial 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 transcendant 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 premanent 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, Biles, 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 invalvable preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Full directions accompany each bott e.

Pamphlets, containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure' may be had *Gratis* of our authorized agent.s

"*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.

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
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WILLIAM DEAN.

Stroudsburg January 1, 1849.

Silence.

That dreadful cough! The Lungs are in danger! The work of the destroyer hath begun. The cough of consumption hath in it sounds 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 blod 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. Lchretia 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

Raising Blood

And Consumption, pain in the side and night sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, palpitation of the heart, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, And all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver-cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

RAISING BLOOD AND CONSUMPTION

Mr. Milne, Builder, in Brookfyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he *could not live.*

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balsam, he sent at 10 o'clock at night to Mrs. Hayes, 136 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had *saved his life.* His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburg, living in Tenth, near South Fourth-street, says---That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last become so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balsam---which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher,

14 *years* Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get *no relief* till he tried the All-Healing Balam, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles, was entirely cured.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggas, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed her *past recovery.* The All-Healing Balsam releived her at once of all her alarming symptons, and now she is able to atteud to her work.

ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie-st.; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancey st.; W. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut st., know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman,s All-Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Shermans' Worm and Couh Lozenges sold as above.

Principal Office 106 Nassu-street, N. Y.

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

Tousey's Ointment and *Clickener's Pills* also for sale by the above agents.

February 15, 1849.--1y.

SOAPS.

Fine scented Soaps for washing and shaving --also the celebrated shaving cream, for sale cheap, by JOHN H. MELICK.

Stroudsburg, July 5, 1849.

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 enduing 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 fæces 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 Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence 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 mounts 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, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure,

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

Diarrhœa 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.

Scorbutic 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 complexions.

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 a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this compaint 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. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION 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, as 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.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORISED AGENT

Prepared and sold by Dr. W B. MOFFAT, 336 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. MELICK.

Stroudsburg, February 7, 1850.