

Jeffersonian Republican. Thursday February 20, 1851.

Celebration of Washington's Birth Day. FIREMEN'S PARADE. On Saturday, the 22d of February.

The members of the HUMANE FIRE COMPANY of this Borough, will have a grand parade on Saturday, the 22d of February, in honor of the birth-day of Washington. The Company will move from the Engine House precisely at 1 o'clock : after parading through Elizabeth street, will repair to the Court House, where several addresses, appropriate to the occasion, may be expected.

After the exercises at the Court House, the Company will parade through the principal streets of our Borough.

The exercises of the day will be enlivened by the presence of the STROUDSBURG BRASS BAND. which will discourse some of its most popular pic-

ces. The public generally, is invited to participate in the exercises at the Court House, where the procession will arrive about 2 o'clock.

By order of the Com. of Arrangement.

#### New Post-Office.

The Postmaster General has established an office in Pike county, called Shehola, and appointed D. C. King, post-master.

#### Contested Election.

The investigation into the frauds by which Wm. B. Reed was defeated last fall for District Attorney of Philadelphia, is now going on in the Court of Common Pleas, and exhibits one of the most astounding series of frauds that have been perpetrated upon the ballot box. Much more than sufficient has already been discovered to elect Mr. Reed. Both Democrats and Whigs denounce the frauds.

The February Interest.

# The Free Banking Law.

A correspondent of the Miltonian, says the Lepetitions in favor of the establishment of a system

gradual and certain extinguishment or liquidation ance of the \$39,811,831 may be enumerated in

the following items: Re-issue of Relief Notes \$547,000 00 Old Issue " 106,164 00 Outstanding interest, certificates and

261,464 61

\$914,628 61

Domestic Creditors' scripts Making an aggregate of

It will be seen that there is, at this time, \$653. 144 00 of really safe money in circulation in this State, being the entire amount of the old and new Relief Issue. Of irresponsible paper, issued by the Banks there is \$11,385,779. If this amount of money is actually necessary for the business transactions of the community, would it not be safer if issued upon the basis of State Stock, in the establishment of the Free Banking Law ? The circulating medium of the State of New York is deemed good, sound and safe for all the wants of trade and commerce, because every dollar of the Free Bank paper in circulation is based upon State Stock, purchased and paid before a single dollar could be issued. The establishment of this law, besides, would swell the coffers of the Commonwealth .-Assuming, for a basis, that the same amount of money would be employed in the business of Banking, 32 miles in New-York state, 46 in New Jersey, namely, the sum of \$18,478,382, and that, upon and 45 in the State of Pennsylvania: it passes that sum, the Commonwealth would realize two and a half per cent, the annual gain to the State. from this source alone, would be \$461,959 55 .-It might be urged by some that the enactment of a Free Banking Law would make paper money more plenty than at present-but is not the money market, like all other markets, regulated by the supply and demand. This, at least, seems a law of trade which knows no variation, because it is a fixed principle as well as a governing one .---And even if paper money did become more plenty in consequence of the enactment of a Free Banking Law, no possible evil could result to the com-

munity, because every dollar of that paper money

A Chance for Profitable Investment.

While so much is said about the convenience of gislature is literally flooded with memorials and having a Rail Road through our county to the Coal Mines, it seems to be a proper time to examof Free Banking based on State Stock, generally ine the subject in a dollat-and-cent point of view, emenating from the New York and Ohio borders and see if our people are doing a wise thing in of our State. The fact cannot be disguised-the permitting strangers to come in and take the honmeasure is popular ! Let us talk a little of its or as well as the emolument of building for us a merits. The present debt of Pennsylvania is \$40,- | work that bids fair to be more profitable to its 726,459. The sum of \$39,811,831 comprises the stockholders than any road now known. To make total amount of the funded debt at this time. Of this the more palpable, let us take a view of the this sum \$324,237 is invested in State Stock, and Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who obtain held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, their coal from the same valley, and see what their under the law of April 10, 1849, providing for the operations present as compared with our proposed opening. They have a Canal 108 miles in length of the above State Debt of \$40,726,459. The bal- with 100 locks, and a Rail Road from Honesdale to Carbondale of 16 miles, over which all their coal has been brought to the Canal until the last year, during which they have built and brought into use the Washington Rail Road, 40 mile in length, as another feeder to the Canal-making the distance 124 miles by one route, and 148 miles by the other, from the coal mines to the Hudson River at Rondout, or Kingston, N. Y, 50 miles above Newburg. They have invested in these projects about \$7,000,000, and upon this large investment they have been dividing eight per ceut. semiannual dividends, or sixteen per cent. per annum ! Let it be remembered, too, that this Canal runs through a country furnishing comparatively no surplus agricultural products for market-that it is only open seven months in the year, and that the river at Rondout is closed on an average from three to four weeks longer every year than the Hudson at Newburg.

Our Road will be from the coal mines at Scrantonia 123 miles to tide water at Newburg. It runs through a country unsurpassed in the amount of surplus agricultural products, and also opens the rich valley of Wyoming, by a short route, to market. The Road runs nearly its whole distance in a valley presenting unequalled facilities for cheap grading; so much so, that our portion of this road. 46 miles, can hardly cost half a million of dollars to complete with heavy rail, ready to receive the cars. In addition to this we have no ascent over 30 feet to the mile, on which it is ascertained a locomotive can take five hundred tons. Then,

# TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE Arrival of the Steamship Africa, at New York.

SAFETY OF THE ATLANTIC. The Br. Steamship Africa, Capt. Ryrie, arrived New York on Saturday evening, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 1st instant. SHE BRINGS THE GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE OF THE AFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC. This will prove joyful news to the many having friends on board; and we may add that the passengers of the Atlantic were brought out in the Africa. It appears that the Atlantic, leaving Liverpool on the 28th December, proceeded on her voyage until the 6th January, when in the midst of a fearful storm, They found Mr. D., suspended to the break chain the main shaft of the engine was broken, and she by one of his legs; having been dragged the diswas completely disabled. The wind being from the northwest, rendered it impossible to steer for Halifax, as was Capt. West's first intention, and her course was set for Bermuda, but on the 12th, the wind coming round to the southwest, Captain W. determined to steer for a European port, and useless as were her engines, and only slightly adapted for sailing, he succeeded on the 22d in reaching the port of Queentown in safety, after sailing over 1500 miles. A meeting of the passengers was held on board the steamer at which resolutions were passed in testimony of the unwearried care of Captain West and the other officers, in bringing the ship safely into port. The following detailed account of the accident to the Atlantic, is fornished the New York Herald by the chief officer of the Africa .--

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December, in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of departure from W. S. W., so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th Dec., at 9 30 P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and Legion. fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea, and steming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident. On the 6th of January, at noon, she was in latitude 46 12, longitude 41 W. it blowing strong gales W. N. W. At 6 30 P. M., the the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine-and, on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand; but another revolution of the wheels proved that the accident was of agraph :

a much more serious nature-the main shaft was found broken completely through, (in a diagonal direction,) the bearing of the starboard pillar block, | tion not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinand the additional turn after the first stoppage ciding with him in his views so well-expressed caused, one part of the shaft to lap over the other and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say -thus fracturing both pillar blocks, and rendering that no circumstance can possibly arise which the engines perfectly useless. The ship was at once hove to under storm canvass, the wheels lash- brought forward in connection with the Chief ed, and all hands employed during the night, and | Magistracy of our Country. My inclination and for the following day, in sending up her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats-a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, and the decks covered with ice, but fortun- for his nomination again, in the face of a declaraately accomplished without accident. On the 7th tion so formal and so decided and 8th laving-to, with the hope of an abatement stock will not be worth much more than that of of the gale and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on our own coast. On the 9th, the wind years ranged from \$130 to 160 for every \$100 o- hauled to the nornhwest, and became quite moderriginally paid in ? How can a farmer, a capitalist, ate. Immediately made sail, and shaped a course a much larger quantity. What is the wealth of. or any resident of Sussex or Warren who has a for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and N. York 1,400. California compared to this ? dollar to invest, do better than to use it to help a- This weather continued until meridian of the 10th. long this enterprise, and thus, while enjoying its when an observation placed the ship 180 miles manifold conveniences, share the honor of its con- south and 70 miles west of her position at the time struction, and the profit sure to flow from its ope- of the accident. A gale now sprung up again rations ? Nothing can more powerfully contribute from the southwest, and it became necessary to to the success of a Railroad, than to have the citi- heave the ship to; for even with moderate weather zens of the various sections through which it pas- it was evident to all that she could do nothing by ses, pecuniarily interested in its management; and the wind under canvass. At 8 A. M. of the 11th, this can only be effected by a general subscription a large ship passed, bound to the Eastward ; but to its stock. We think that we are not beyond she either did not see or took no notice of our sigthe mark when we say that there is enough avail- nal of distress. At 10 P. M., after taking an acable capital in Sussex and Warren to build the curate account of stores on board, and considering road through the two counties, if those who pos- the apparent impossibility of reaching home with sess the means could be induced to make invest- the ship in her disabled condition, the captain dements. As it is, we hope a handsome proportion termined, with the assent of his officers and pasof the stock will be taken by our citizens, so that sengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe-which was accordingly done. From this time to the twenty-second day nothing of importance occurred. Stroudsburg and Mauch Chunk We had following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval ran 1,400 miles. At 3 P. M. of the 22d she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid seaboat, and must add, in no small degree, to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship. In regard to the conduct of her passengers under such trying circumstances, too much could scarely be said. Suffice it that they bore the misfortune with becoming fortitude and cheerfulness, and testified, on leaving her at Cork, as much sympathy as those who have a permanent interest in the good old Atlantic. The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cambria was chartered to bring over and probably sailed from Cork on the 4th inst., direct for New York. Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool, for the purpose of being repaired. This will possibly require three months.

### Mysterious Death-

We have just learned the particulars of the melancholy and rather mysterious death of Mr. Jno. Driesbach, who residad at North Creek, in West Penn township, about seven miles south-east of this place, and three and a half miles south of Summit Hill. Mr. D.; had a contract with Summit Mines Company, to supply them lumber, he being engaged in that business; and as it appears, left home on last Saturday morning with a load, and remaining longer than usual, his family became somewhat alarmed, and went in pursuit of him. when his friends met the team near his residence. on their homeward road, walking leisurely along. tance of two miles over the snow and frozen ground and the body broken and horribly mangled. His intestines were torn out, and the body brokon and horribly mangled. His cap and whip were found on the top of what is called Mauch Chunk Hill, about half way between his house and Summit Hill, lying together on the side of the road, as if they had been laid there carefully.

How the accident occurred is not known-many suppose he fell from the wagon and becoming entangled with the chain, could not extricate himself, and was thus dragged to death-whilst there are others, who believe that he was murdered by some person or persons, who supposed that he had drawn a considerable amount of money at Summit Hill, and resorted to this plan, to conceal the murder.

Mr. D., was a hard working and industrious man, engaged in sawing lumber, and-cultivating a small farm, upon which he resided. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his departure from earth find earthly scenes .- Tamaqua

#### Leaf from History.

It would seem, says the Juniata Sentinel, from ardor manifested by the opposition in urging Gen. Cass for the Presidency, that they have entirely forgotten his explicit and unqualified declaration engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by that he would not again be a candidate. When notified of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention in 1848, he wrote a very proper letter of acceptance, in which there was the following par-

> " My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the democratic party announced his determina would induce me again to permit my name to be my sense of duty equally dictate this course."

The semi-annual interest upon the State Debt, amounting to \$940,274 27, was promptly paid in par funds on the 1st instant, and money enough left in the treasury to meet all current demands.

GREAT BUILDING CONTRACT .- The New York papers say that William B. Astor, Esq., has contracted for the erection of one hundred and fifty first class houses in that city. This is probably the largest building contract ever heard of in the U. States-amounting in the aggregate to not less than three quarters of a million.

#### Free Banking.

A writer in the Pennsylvanian, takes bold and solid ground in favor of a Free Banking Law, and declares it to be eminently democratic in its principles. He avers that the lack of enterprise so long complained of in Philadelphia, is to be ascribed to a want of banking capitol. He shows that while the city of New York has \$27,300,000, and Boston \$21,716,000, Philadelphia has only \$10,518,000; and that while the whole State of New York has a banking capital of \$48,250,000. and Massachusetts \$38,150,000 Pennsylvania has bat \$18,528,000.

Whether this be democratic principle or Whig principle, it is the true principle, which will be adopted sooner or later in Pennsylvania. It is undeniably the safer system for the people, inasmuch as no bank will be permitted to issue a note, until ample securiy is pledged to the State for its redemption. The most radical reformers could not ask for more, and the most rigid conservative could not yield less.

#### Just what is Wanted

A resolution was introduced into the United States Senate inviting an inquiry into the propriety of reducing the weight of our silver coin, which was adopted. This is a timely movement. the standard of silver up to the old point, when the value of gold has undergone so great a change | ted, and cost a good deal of money. as within the past two years. Either the quality of silver coin must be reduced or its weight: of the two the latter seems preferable. Why should not the place of silver for half dollars, quarters, &c., be supplied by a new combination of gold with some inferior metal ? Silver dollars are certainly unnecessary as long as we have gold ones, and we see no reason why, in case of need silver

17 The cholera broke out on board the steamer Arkansas, on the Tallapoosa river, lately, on her way from Mobile with 360 emigrants, fifty of would be as good as gold itself. You may depend upon one fact-the adherants of the measure will show a bold front when they are called to the ballot.

CT Berks County Prison .- The Report of the Inspectors of this Institution, for the last year, shows that 113 prisoners were received-92 for trial, and 21 convicts-(only 10 from Berks County,) a decrease from the previous year of nearly 24 per cent. The expense of maintaing prisoners during the year 1850, was \$1,318 62; the earnings of convicts at labor, during the same period, amounted to 1,270 01. The current expenses of the year 1850, were \$4,292 80; cash receipts for goods sold, &c., and paid over to the Treasurer. \$1 730 10

#### The King of the Potatoes.

We received on Saturday afternoon, by the Georgia, the most remarkable specimon of the potato tribe which has ever been seen in this city .--It was raised by Mr. Henry Fulles, on his farm near Portland, Oregon, and by him forwarded to Messrs. Crane & Rice, of the California Courier, who have transmitted it to us for presentation to the American Institute in this City. After the vovage of 7,000 miles, it is as fresh and sound as if just dug from the earth. The circumference of this monster potato is 231 inches, and its weight 31 pounds. We should like to see this beaten on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains -- Tribune.

THE ERIE RAIL ROAD .- It is said in Wall st. that the Directors of the Erie Railroad Co. have determined to enter the market for more money .---They have about 175 miles of their great road to complete or finish before it can be opened all the way to Dunkirk. This 175 miles is at the Dunkirk end. They therefore propose to sell three The Tribune says it is out of the question fo keep millions more of their bonds, to realize the necessary funds. It will be a great road when comple-

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM .- The Catholic Directory contains a list of the names of twenty-five ministers of the Established Church, three American Episcopalian ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, and one Genevese Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister who joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850. Also two lords, three countesses, one honorable, two money cannot be dispensed with almost altogether. country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in the army, one member of Parliament, and one doctor of law. Total, 43.

WONDERS OF ART .- There is a man in Lonwhom died, besides the pilot and a cabin boy .-- | don who has a glass eye and spectacles, a wig, one Every one on board was sick. The emigrants arm and both legs of wood, a nose which is fastened to the skin of the forehead, a lower jaw of silver, an artificial set of teeth, a part of his skull of caoutchouc, and a palate and both ears of the same substance, as well as a large part of the abdomen. We learn that he was formely employed in supplying a steam engine with coal and in an explosion of the boiler was most horribly mutilated. Dr. Kemble succeeded, almost by a miracle in saving his life, and made him what he is now. Almost an artificial yet breathing man.

when we say that our whole chain of roads from the coal beds to tide water will not cost, when perfectly equipped for business, one third the sum invested in the Delaware & Hudson Canal and its

appendages-that it will be open the whole year round, and that, in addition to all its other business of passengers and mineral and agricultural freight, it will be capable of transporting to market double the amount of Coal yearly that can possibly be conveyed through the Canal-who will be found so skeptical as to assert that our Railroad the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, although the market value of the latter has for the last few an undue share shall not be held abroad.

Sussex Register.

# Great Excitement in Boston-Arrest of Another Fugitiae Slave and his Rescue by a Mob.

Boston, Feb. 15. 1851 .- Deputy Marshal Riley, and assistants, arrested at Corn Hill Coffee House, to-day, one Frederick Wilkins, a negro waiter, on a warrant issued by the U. S. Commissioner, G. T. Curtis, on a complaint that said Wilkins is a fugitive slave. He was taken with no opposition, and carried immediately to the U.S. Court room.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and the Court room was speedily filled by a large crowd of rather excited spectators. The examination, however, went off quietly. Seth J. Thomas appeared for the claimant, and Messrs. Small, Elias Grey, Coring, and others for the defence.

From the documents offered by the claimant, it appeared that the accused was the property of John Debree, Purser in the U. S. Navy, of Virginia, and that he escaped in May, 1850. The deposition was to the effect that the claimant had seen the prisoner in Boston and conversed with him, when the prisoner acknowledged that he had escaped from Norfolk. The counsel for the defence asked for a postponement in order to prepare testimony. This was granted, and Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., was assigned for the examination. The Deputy Marshal then ordered the room to be cleared of spectators, which was gradually done. The prisoner remained in the custody of a dozen men, as, by a law of the State, the jail cannot be used to imprison fugitive slaves. His counsel wishing to consult with him, they were readily admitted to the room to the number of half a dozen. They remained about an hour, and in the meantime a large crowd of negroes gathered upon the outside, blocking up the entrance to the court room ; and as the door was opened to let the last lawyer leave the room, the mob from without suddenly rushed in, seized and knocked down the officers in keeping, and filled the court room. niac appearance, and fied, with a cry of murder, to the farthor end of the room.

## Changes in the Climate of Europe. Those who have read the ancients with attention, conclude that the degrees of cold are at this

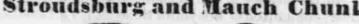
time much less severe than they were formely .--The rivers in Gaul, namely, the Loire and the Rhone, were regularly frozen over every year, so that frequently whole armies, with their carriges and baggage, could march over them. Even the Tiber froze at Rome ; and Jovenal says, positively, that it was requisite to break the ice in winter in order to come at the water of the river. Many passages in Horace suppose the streets of Rome to be full of ice and snow. Ovid assures us that the Stroudsburg, March 28, 1850. Black Sea was frozen annually, and appeals for the truth of this statement to the governor of the province, whose name he mentions. He also relates several circumstances concernining that climate which at present agree only with Norway and Sweden. The forests of Thrace and Pannonia were full of wild boars, in like manner as now the forests of the North. The northern part of Spain October 24. 1850. was little inhabited for the same cause. In short, all the ancients who mention the climate of Gaul, Germany, Pannonia, Thrace, speak of it as insupportable, and agree that the ground was covered with snow the greatest part of the year, being incapable of producing olives, grapes, and most oth-er fruits. It is easy to conceive that the forest being cleared away, the face of the country cultivated, and the marshy places drained, the moist exhalations which generate cold must be considerably lessened and that the rays of the sun must have a freer access to warm the earth. The same thing happened in North America, since the Europeans have carried there their accustomed industry. The history of the North leaves us no room to doubt that there have been vast forests cut down, and by this single means extensive marshes have -been dried up, and converted into land fit for cultivation.

It is inconceivable that his friends should labor

05" One state in the Union, Ohio, raised last year eighteen million bushels of wheat more than was required for her own consumption, and of corn

CT A father wishing to dissuade his daughter from all thoughts of matrimony, quoted the words, " She who marries, doeth well ; but she who marries not, doth better.' The daughter, meekly replied, 'Father I am content to do well; let those do better who can.'

The Portlander says the reason why the Vermont and New Hampshire boys are so tall, is because they are in the habit of drawing themselves up so as to peep over the mountains to see the sun rise. It is dreadful stretching work.





MAIL LINE OF STACES.

This line leaves A. Barry's hotel, in Strondsburg, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. via Fennersville, Shafers P. O., Kresgeville, Weissport, and Lehighton to Mauch Chunk, where it arrives at 4 o'clock P. M., and connects with lines from Pottsville, Berwick and other places. Returning, leave C. Connor's hotel, in Mauch Chunk, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. and arrive in Strudsburg at 4 P. M.

This line connects with the Wilkesbarre and White Haven stages at Shafers P. O. Monroe county,-and with the New York, Easton, Milford and Honesdale stages at Stroudsburg.

DAD D

Februar	y 13, 1851.		Proprietors.	
	1. A. A.	J. STOUFFEI	& Co.,	
10.000	I I THE ALL STREET	Wilkesbarre	2 50	
	1	White Haven	2 00	
From	Stroudsburg	to Mauch Chunk	\$3 00	
1		AKEGORA	O (ITO) (-thuse	

A. R. JACKSON, M. D. Has permanently located himself in the bor-

were very unruly-the officer of the boat being obliged to keep them at bay with guns.

OT The Hon. George N. Lawrence, the present able and popular Senator from Washington county, is spoken of in one of the Pittsburgh papers a the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

No Senator Yet .- On Friday last, an attempt was made to elect an United States Senator, by the legislature of New Jersey, Capt. Stockton had been nominated by the Locolcros; John R. Thomson having been withdraw, as it was known he could not be elected. Five ballots were had, the last of which stood Stockton 38, Dayton 35, Scattering 5. The scattering were democrats, who refuse to place their necks under the iron heel of the " Monopoly." Two Whigs voted for Stockton on the last ballot, and were afterwards bornt in effigy.

They were also unable to elect a State Treasurer and Keeper of State Prison ! and adjourned to next Saturday.

The present number of Slaves in the Union amounts to nearly three millions. In 1840 the number was less then two millions and a half.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE .- This is a very desirable article. Try it once, friends ! and we think that you will never again trouble yourselves with the preparation of coffee in the ordinary way. It is so very convenient-with a hot cup of sweetened The prisoner himself was frightend at their demomilk and water before you, all that is requisite is to mingle in a teaspoonful of the extract, and you have, in an intsant, a cup of superb coffee-clear, pure, and of most 'exquisite flavor ; while it does not effect delicate nerves, and seems exempt from the usual deleterious proprieties of this sort of beverage. We commend the article most cordially. It is a matter of taste with us so to do, as it is the only kind of coffee we use in our family .- Nesbitt's to take him into the middle of the lake, and sink American Times.

A RICH MISER, in Aubun, New York, is to be buried in Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a nice farm for burying him. He is him.

ough of Stroudsburg, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of the borough and surrounding country. Office at S. J. Hollinshead's hotel.

S. C. BURNET. Attorney at Law, STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by William Davis, Esq. , Phone Office, Spirma

Stroudsburg Female Seminary. MISS BARTON will give instruction to Young Ladies attending the Stroudsburg Female Semmary in the following branches. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Phonography, Algebra, Geometry, Geology, Astronomy, Botany, French, Drawing and Painting.

Terms per session of 11 weeks: English branches \$2.00 Drawing and Painting 2,00 French 3.00 No deductions made in case of absence, excepting illness. November 21, 1850.