

Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 24, 1851.

We would direct the special attention of the public to the advertisement, in another column, of Mesers. STROUD & ANDRE. The goods which these gentlemen have on hand, and a complete stock of which they are determined to keep, together with the prices at which they will dispose of them, should, and we doubt not will, secure them a large and increasing lot of customers. If our recommendation can effect anything in this way, S. & A. will speedily realize their utmost desires; and, we trust, our word is not altogether of none effect, in this or in other matters.

The advertisement of Miller & Brother, of Easton, which we insert in another column, demand and will receive very general perusal .-When we say that this firm can be implicitly relied upon-that what they advance in their card is true to the letter-and that those who deal with them may depend upon their orders being complied with, promptly, honesty, and in season, we affirm nothing more than we can substantiate; for we know and appreciate their character, and can thus speak of them without adding even a little thereto. We are confident that, when the public have the same knowledge-when they find that the business qual- ty might be tolerated without taxation. It is strange incations of the gentlemen referred to are such as we have represented them to be, (and this they plated to encourage and support the prolific founmust do if they deal with them,) Miller & Brother will not only do as good a business as they wish religion, charity and liberality .- Public Ledger. to do, but the community itself will be greatly and lastingly benefitted. Let our words be pondered, thoroughly and practically.

became aware of our error, to state that fact.

65 Our readers will find on the next page an advertisement of the Commissioners appointed to establish the "Farmers and Mechaics' Bank of Easton," to which we beg leave to draw their consideration. Those who wish to become stock-holders will see that they have excellent opportunities of satisfying themselves; and have no doubt that the future operations of the Institution will prove to such that their investments are profitable, and to the public at large that their convenience and safe- Great Union Meeting at Mobile, Ala. ty are duly and certainly regarded.

(The last number of the Scientific American -the very best paper of its class in the Unioncontained a very beautiful engreaving of the "Interior" of the Crystal Palace in London-a building designed for, and to be devoted to, the "World's Fair," which will be in the full tide of exhibition, early next month. The view occupies two pages of the paper, and is almost enough, of itself, to prompt a man to risk the expense and inconvenience necessary to go and see the original. This is saying something; but it is near the truth.

The Town Election in New York have, we believe, resulted somewhat unfavorably to the Whig party. Several reasons are assigned for this state of things; but, we are inclined to think, the real truth is withheld. The fact is, that portion of the party (and they are by no means of small influence) who coincide with the Abolitionists in denouncing the Compromise measures, and in abusing Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet for the course they have pursued in relation thereto, have been the sole means of giving the Locofocos of that State the advantage; and yet, with a heartlessness and falsity which alone can bear them out, they attribute their own defeat to union of the friends of the Administration with those whose success has been thus attained. We could name several widely circulated journals which are dishonest enough to give this view of the case; but, as Pennsylvanians, we are not to be gulled by any such palayer. Let us hope, however, that this recent defeat of the Whig party in New York will show these men the error of their ways, and teach them that no anti-national demonstrations become them, any more than they do the crazy zealots of South Carolina; and that, if they wish to regain and command the proud eminence they have heretofore assumed, they must be WHIGS, and nothing but WHIGS!

It will be seen, by an article which we publish to-day, that another invasion of Cuba, by men calling themselves Americans, is more than probble-and that, too, at an early date. The movements to that end are purely Southern, we believe -intended, probably, as an offset to the compromise measures achieved in Congress in 1850, or. rather, designed, if successful, to extend the area of Slavery. Should the attempt be made to revolutionize the Island of Cuba by men from this country, we trust in Heaven that it will fail. Our own Government will do its duty; and we trust, the instigators of the deed, at least, will be made to feel that it can punish all infractions of its laws.

NEW COUNTY .- The Commissioners of the new county of Fulton, in Pennsylvania, formed out of portions of Bedford and Franklin counties, have fixed upon McConnelsburg as the county seat, and have already made contracts for public buildings. Two printing offices have already beed started in the place,

NATIONAL MONEMERT.-The contributions towards the Washington National Monument, for the mouth of March, were \$3,450.

Taxation.

There was a proposition before the late Legislature to tax churches, grave yards, charities, institutions of learning, and other private establishments of a benevolent and liberalizing character. The church teaches lessons of virtue, as well as of piety, and keeps the tone of public morality in a healthy condition. Its labours, therefore, tend to restrain the growth of vice and crime and poverty, and to save us from taxation. The grave vard yields no revenues, and to estimate it as taxable property, is to contemplate the removal of the dead, and the conversion of the ground where they repose into an article of trade and merchandise. Private charities are substitutes for poblic duties, and those who maintain them pay additional, though voluntary, contributions for the general good. To tax these, is to tax voluntary taxation, and to abridge the benefits they confer on society. The other establishments tend to promote order, industry, general intelligence, and elevation of mind, which contribute not only to save public expense, but to create the sources of public revenue. To do anything to restrain their growth and increase, which taxation will do, is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Instead of imposing burdens upon the religion, the virtues, the charities and liberalties of men, it would be wiser and more creditable to lay the restraint of taxation at the root of evil. It has been alleged, without any effort being made to contradict or refute the allegation, that the county of Phliadelphia pays mere than 360,000 dollars in taxes yearly, in support of taverns and grog shops. If this expense was removed by a tax upon its author sufficient to meet it, or by removing its cause, the virtues of socithat in an enlightened community, it is contemtain of enormous evils, by imposing burdens upon

Look Out For It.

An admirable executed counterfeit bill, of the denomination of five dollars, on the Bank of Mid-(F In our paper of the 10th inst., we noticed dletown-a re-issue of the Relief notes-has just the changes made among the Methodist Episcopal made its appearence, and is described as follows:-Preachers, in this and other circuits, by the Phila- The general appearance of the bill, when compardelphia annual Conference, then recently held at 'ed with a genuine note of the bank, would proba-Smyrna, Delaware. We omitted, however, (which bly detect its spurious character. The signature we certainly regret,) to mention the name of Rev. and the figures composing the number are in a W. B. Woon, as one of the clergymen oppointed heavier hand and in blacker ink than the genuine. to officiate at the church in Stroudsburg; and take The faint lining in the medalion head on the right this the earliest opportunity we have had, since we end of the bill, is up and down the face, while on sembly and the provisions of the Constitution, I find the counterfeitit is nearly across the face. More certain marks of detection, however, with those who may hot have a genuine bill at hand, to compare with may be found in the word "five" in the bettom lining of the bill. In the genuine it ap- the authority of the Legislature; and whether this accustomed feelings of love of country, and respect pears twenty-seven times-in the counterfet only twenty-six times; and in the imprint of the genuine, "Danforth, Underwood, & Co."-there is a period (.) after the "Co."-in the counterfeit there the wishes and intentions of the citizens. is no period (.)

Norfolk, April 19 .- On the 12th inst. there was a gathering of the Union men of Mobile, which is represented to have been the largest and most en- the second section of the fourth article of the Con- foot. We have letters from the interior of Georgia, thusiastic convention of the people ever held in that city. The resolutions go strong for the Union, and even repudiated dissolution as a last resort. They declare that no grievance could warrant such a rupture. The last resolution sets forth that it is the deliberate opinion of the meeting that on the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law depends the preservation of our much-loved confederacy. They resolved to support no man for the Presidency who was not for the Union, first, last, and all the time.

Advertising of Letters.

The circular instructions which have just been issued by the Postmaster General, explanatory of the fifth section of the new Postage Law, relative now prescribed by law. By the existing laws, the to advertising the list of uncalled for letters, direct that when the gross receipts of the P. Office do not reach more than \$500 per quarter, the postmaster August and November, and to continue two weeks, intended destination is the Island of Cuba. Several is to advertise the uncalled for list once in six weeks only. The advertisement is to be inserted in one news paper only, and that the paper having doubtedly a mere oversight on the part of the Lethe largest single circulation within the range of the delivery of the Post Office where it is printed. to the people of one or the other of these counties. The price of advertising is fixed at one cent for It furnishes another instance of hasty manner in each letter for one insertion. Refused letters, box-letters, free letters, and letters which are expected to be called for soon, are not to be advertised. When claiming the advertising, the postmaster is to re- nual message a reduction of the number of judicial ceive evidence and decide upon the fact, his decision is to remain good for one year.

The Crowned Skeleton.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, derived its name from the tomb of Chalemagne. He gave instructions that when he died he should be buried in a royal position-not prostrate as slumbering dust, but in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausolem erected after the model of the chapel which had been reared over the sepulcher of our Savior at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The gospels which I suppose he had often read whilst he was living, he would appear to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid on his knees before him; by his side was his sword-his celebrated sword-upon his head was an imperial crown and a royal mantle covered his imperil shoulders. Thus was his body placed, and thus did dis body

remain for about one hundred and eighty years. One of his successors resolved he would see how Chalemagne looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb Nearly a thousand years after Christ, his tomb was opened by the Emreror Otho. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments that I sseak of where all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones hae fallen disjointed and asunder and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still; and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of death in its hideous form .

The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Viena; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their being successors of Charlmagne .- Dr. Massie's Sum. Ramble.

The Missouri Legislature passed only 665 general and special acts at its last session. If the welfare of a State depends upon the amount of le- er 88 years of age, were married on Friday last, gislation that is performed for it, Missouri is in a on board the steamboat Troy, from New York .-very cafe condition.

Message.

FROM THE GOVERNOR STATING HIS OB-JECTIONS TO THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Re-

presentatives of the Commonwealth of Penn'a: GENTLEMEN-The bill entitled "An act to provide for the election of Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth, and to regulate certain Judicial Districts," which has just been presented for my approval, contains some features so objectionable in their character, and bears such marks of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, that I feel myself bound to withhold the Executive sanction to its passage, and return it with my objections to

In the judicial history of Pennsylvania it never has been considered essential to select gentlemen learned in the law to act as Associate Judges .-The Presidents of the several Courts of Common I'leas were required to be learned in the law; but early usage, sanctioned by various acts of Assembly, had established the practice of the Executive to make the selection of Associate Judges indiscriminately from the people, and had never confined the choice of the appointing power to the legal profession. The amendment to the second section of the fifth article of the Constitution, gave addi-"learned in the law," and the Associate Judges of the respective counties. I am unable to see any good reason for restricting the choice of the people to a peculiar class of men, nor can I believe that in adopting the amendment of the Constitution by their votes, the people intended to restrain of the country now and hereafter. themselves in a manner unknown in the history of clearly contains a provision to that effect. The third section provides "that the Judges of the Supreme Judges of the District Courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the county of Allegheny, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the said city and county of Phil'a, and of all other Courts of Record, shall be learned in the law; and all the aforesaid judges shall be qualified electors of this | they may also seize upon the public bodies of great-Commonwealth, and shall be otherwise qualified as required by the second section of the fifth article short, even where, for the moment, it seems most of the Constitution of this Commonwealth."

The language of this section is so plain and un-Record. In looking through our various acts of As- future is before us. Far otherwise. a settled meaning given to the words "learned in | Constitution in all its provisions, and that intellithe law," when applied to Jndges, and however desirable it may be to have our courts composed of state to deserve and to appreciate their own polition the constitutional power of the people transcends | history and character, will bring them back to their provision in the bill was inserted by design, or and veneration of its institutions. through inadvertence, duty requires me to withhold my sanction from a law which comes in direct conflict with the Constitution, and does violence to

The eleventh section of the bill provides "that the Governor shall issue commissions to the persons elected," to hold their respective offices from and after the first Monday in December next following such election, for and during their respective terms of office, as prescribed and limited by stitution of this Commonwealth."

The section refered to provides for the mode of conducting impeachments before the Senate, and certainly furnishes no guide or reference to the substance, or form, or extent of the duration of a commisston to be issued. I do not comprehend the reason or propriety of its insertion. It may be a mistake on the part of the clerks, or an inadvertence and wrong reference, but whether it arose from either, it presents a case of hasty and incon- cannot doubt that the authorities of the United siderate legislation, calling for correction.

The sixteenth section of the bill provides that the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Indiana, shall form the sixteenth Judicial district, and further provides that the courts of Indiana shall be held on the third Mondays in January, FROM THE ATLANTA (GA.) INTELLIGENCER OF APRIL 10 April, August and November, and in the county of Huntingdon, on the days, and to continue the time courts in the last named county are required to be which will bring into direct conflict the counties of Huntingdon and Indiana. Although this is unislature, it amounts, in effect, to a denial of justice which the bill was gotten up.

With a view of diminishing the expenses of the Commonwealth, and for more effectually equalizing there it a dispute as to the circulation of newspapers the labor of the Judges, I recommended in the andistricts. The present bill, it is true, has dispensed with one of the judicial districts, but so far as I can ascertain the amount of business in the respective counties, it has to a still greater extent rendered the labor of the Judges unequal. Little benefit can arise to the public treasury from such partial changes as the present bill contemplates, the 'Senate, has written a letter in which he says while in the alteration of their judicial connections, in 'substance that he shall exert himself in that and the times of holding their courts, great delay and injustice to the people may be the conse-

I pressed upon the Legislature the propriety and necessity of early action on all important public measures demanding their attention, and if any in- in whose ranks he has ever labored zealously." convenience arises from the failure to legislate on this subject, I shall feel absolved from all blame and responsibility. A fair and just arrangement of the judicial districts of the whole State, will most heartily meet my sanction, if it reduces the number of the districts and lessens the charges on the Treasury. Had the subject been acted on at an earlier period in the session, it is quite probable, nay, almost certain, that the errors to which I have adverted, would have been avoided; or at all events, leisure would have been afforded for their correc-

Whether any legislation takes place or not, the Constitution substantially provides for an election to be held by the people, to make choice of their Judges, and I shall omit no effort to carry the constitutional provision into full effect. There yet remains sufficient time to pass a law making the necessary provision for the manner of voting for the respective officers, and regulating the proper manner of making the ne-cessary returns.

There are other objections to the bill and particularly to the arrangement of other districts, which it is now unnecessary to state. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. April 14th, 1851.

A couple of Juveniles, one only 86, the oth-Both are Quakers.

Letter from Mr. Webster .- Rebuke of the Boston Authorities.

Bosron, April 18.-The following letter has been received from Hon. Daniel Webster, in reply to the invitation of the citizens of Boston, to address them in Faneuil Hall, which place it will be remembered, was refused by the Common Council of the city. It will be seen that the honorable gentleman declines speaking:

ceived your letter of the 11th of this month, and had fully made up my mind to comply with your invitation, for although I have entertained no purpose of discussing farther at present the political questions which have agitated the country, yet I the House of Representatives, in which it origina- could not deny myself the pleasure of meeting you and your fellow-citizens for mutual congratulation upon an escape, so far, from dangers which one year ago so seriously threatened the very existence of our national institutons, and upon the prospect of an early return, in all parts of the country, of feelings of good will and reciprocal regard. But the newspapers of this afternoon inform me that the Board of Alderman have refused your request for the use of Fanueil Hall.

I care nothing for this personally, except that it deprives me of the gratification of seeing you, although if I supposed that the general voice of the people of Boston approved this proceeding, it would confess, cause me the deepest regret.

The resolution denying you the hall, has been adopted, if I mistake not by the same Board which tional saction to the practice, as it clearly distin- has practically refused to join with the other branch guishes between those Judges required to be of the city government in offering the hospitalities of the city to President Fillmore.

> Gentlemen, for nearly thirty years I have been in the service of the country by the choice of the people of Boston, and the appointment of the Legisgislature of Massachusetts. My public conduct through the whole of that long period is not unknown, and I cheerfully leave it to the judgment

Since the commencement of March last year I our state. The bill presented for my approval have done something and hazarded much to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to maintain the interests of the most vital importance to the citizens of Boston, and I shall do and hazard Court, and the President Judges and the Associate | more whenever, in my judgment, it becomes necessary that more be done or more be hazarded shall perform with unflinching perseverence to the end, my duty to the whole country; nor do I in the slightest degree fear the result.

Folly and fanaticism may have their hour. They may not only effect the minds of individuals, but er or less dignity, but their reign is destined to be triumphant.

We of Massachusetts are not doomed to a cours equivocal that comment is unnecessary and can of political conduct, such as would reproach our scarcely add to its elucidation. It cannot be doubted ancestors, destroy our own prosperity, and expose but that every Court of Common Pleas is a Court of us to the derision of the civilized world. No such

Patriotism, the union of good men-fidelity to the gence which has hitherto enabled the people of this

I am yours, &c., DAN. WEBSTER.

Painful Rumors from the South.

If either private or public information is to be relied upon, another scheme of unlawful violence, to be directed against the teritory of a friendly Power, in the form of an attempt upon Cuba, is on sfating the departure of a number of persons for the Gulf coast, intending to meet and organize somewhere on the coast in the neighporhood of Appalachicola. We have another point in the same vicinity, the subjoined more distinct statement of the fact of the departure of a considerable body of men from that point in the same direction. We States, Civil and Naval, will be on the look-out to prevent or defeat this new attempt to dishonor this Republic in its own estimation and in the opion of all the civilized world :- National. Intel.

One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city this morning, bound professedly for Caliheld on the second Mondays in January, April, fornia, but it is well understood here that the there young men from the Atlanta joined the company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connexion, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place.

Hamilton Fish.

We find the following admission of the entire worthiness of the Whig Senator elect from New York for the high honor to which the Whig party have raised him, in the columns of the Albany

"We are enabled to state, upon the most riliable 'authority, that Gov. Fish, since his election to post 'to give a faithful and cordial support to the Administration, at whose head he is pleased to recognise a personal friend, as well as a distinguish- BOOTS AND SHOES-Mens' boots and shoes. ed leader of the political party in his own State

An Enlivening Scene at Sea.

Mr. Clay received a fine compliment from a United States frigate while on his passage from Havana to New Orleans. The steamer Ohio, on which he was a passenger, having overhauled the steamer frigate Saranac, late in the evening, the latter was illuminated with large battle lights fore and aft, and during the passing of the Oaio, fired a salute of thirteen guns and four volleys of muskery in honor of Henry Clay. The firing of rockets and the burning of blue lights so illuminated the ships that the people could be distinctly recognised from the decks of each vessel. Three cheers were given by the passengers of the Ohio, which were answered by the crew of the Saranac. The stillness of the night and the calmness of the water lent enchantment to the scene, which is represented to have been one of the most magnificent ever

Hon. Orville Hungerford, formerly member of Congress from Jefferson county, N. Y., died at Watertown, on Sunday, the 6th instant, aged 61 years. He was the candidate against Millard Fillmore for Controller, in 1847.

Mr Clay's Birthday Anniversary.

The Hon. Henry Clay attained the seventy-fifth year of his age on Saturday week. This anniversary of his birth was celebrated by the Clay Festival Association" of the city of New York in a brilliant entertainment, about five hundred persons having sat down to the supper. Willis Hall presided, who, after the cloth was removed, introduced the intellectual exercises by pronouncing a warm MARSHFIELD, April 15 .- Gontlemen-I duly re- eulogium upon Mr. Clay. Messrs. Joseph L. White, N. B. Blunt, Depeyster Ogden, Geo. Cornell, Calvin Mather, and others also made speeches, as did Mr. Marcoleta, the Nicaraguan Minister, who was an invited guest. A number of letters to the committee of invitation were read from other invited guests who could not make it convevenient to attend, amongst which we notice letters from Mr. Webster, Senator Dickinson, Hon. Ed. ward Everett, an Mr. Clay.

The following are the most prominent of the regular toasts which were drunk on the occasion: HENRY CLAY: "You are still to us all that you have been throughout our lives-still great, honorable, just, pure, patriotic, and wise-still 'first of living men,' and 'first in our hearts;' still greater than President or Monarch, for you are still HEN-RY CLAY."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Nurtured in the school of principle inculcated by the Sage of Ashland, heartily do we approve the broad and comprehensive nationality of his administration, and with one accord we say with him, that we regard the settlement of the vexed questions by the last Congress "as final."

Washington: A Nation's ceaseless homage is their eternal monument to his greatness and to his goodness.

THE CABINET OF MILARD FILLMORE: At a crisis in the history of the country, a parrallel to which we hope never again to find in our day, these men were selected for their services and fidelity to their whole country. In their patriotism we place implicit and relying confidence.

THE COLLEAGUES OF HENRY CLAY in the Compromise of 1850, in the Senate and in the House: Patriot brothers in a holy cause, they buried party differences upon the altar of a common country.

THE UNION: "We know no North, no South, no East, no West-nothing but our Country."

A BIG FORTUNE. - We understand, says the Baltimore Clipper, that a fortune of one million six hundred thousand dollars has been left in England by a family to three sisters residing in the western part of the city; besides a farm in Centreville, Queen Anne's couty, Md-, valued at several thouthousand dollars. One of the heiress recently margied a city bailiff, who resides up town.

Jenny Lind's Whestern Tour .- Wheeling, Amen learned in the law, such a restriction of choice | cal blessings, as well as what is due to their own | pril 20 .- Jenny Lind's western tour is rapidly coming to a close. She is announced to sing in this place on Thursday evening, and at Pittsburg (where the new Masonic Hall, is being fitted up for the occasion) on Friday evening. She will then proceed to Baltimore, Philadelphia and east-

> Gen. Leslie Combs is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Frankfort district, Ky. We ardently hope he may be elected. For twenty-five years he has been as gallant and active a Whig as ever breathed. He has carried the Whig banner from the Mississippi to the St. Johns, and struggled for the elevation of almost every Whig but

MARRIED,

At Centreville, Northampton county, Pa. on the 12th inst. by Rev. Valentine Gray, Mr. ABRAHAM NICOLS, and Miss LENAH HESS, both of Upper Mt.

At the same place, by the same, on the 19th inst. Mr. MILES MESSINGER, and Miss SOPHARA Lyons, both of Uupper Mt. Bethel.

On the 10th inst. by J. Teerpenning, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN H. STRUNK, and Miss REBECCA TRAN-SUE, all of Middle Smithfield township, Monroe

NEW GOODS At Low Prices.

STROUD & ANDRE having taken that large and commodious Brick Store House, formerly occupied by Dr. Stokes, call the attention of their friends and the public in general to their large

GROCERIES.

Coffee, tea, sugars, molasses, mackerel, smoked and pickled meat, coarse and fine salt, rice, etc. CEDAR WARE-Tubs, Churns, Pails, wooden Bowls, half bushel measures. &c.

BEARS ED BY A ES EC.

Locks, screws, butt hinges, grain and grass scythes, straw knives, door latches, bolts, knives and forks. hoes, rakes, forks, shovels, spades, planes, plane bits, cast steel saws, chisels, hatchets; augers, trying and bevel squares and coffee mills. CROCKERY-A splendid assortment of Teas,

plates, &c. New style Jenny Lind, in sets of 46 pieces. FANCY CHINA-Marble, neatest and latest style extant.

boys' do cheap. Ladies' silk lasting gaiters, kid slippers, patent Jenny Linds, slippers, misses' slippers, and children's shoes.

DRY GOODS,

of every style and color. Black, blue and brown cloths. Fancy cassimeres; black doe skin do .-Summer wear of all kinds. - Fancy prints, alpacas, linen, linen lustres, French and domestic ginghams, barege, barege delaine, black and fancy lawns, paper muslin, common and Russia diaper, tweeds, new style of poplins for Ladies' dresses, silks, laces, ribbons, sattin vestings, cambrics, bleached and unbleached muslins, and a full assortment of trimmings.

Parasols and Umbrellas,

Together with a complete assortment of goods generally, all of which they offer at very low rates. Grain, Lumber and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange, and cash never refused.

The late Law having made the ready pay system obligatory upon all, we therefore have adopted it, and intend to sell for small profits and make quick returns; which will be a saving of 20 per ct. to the buyer. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We know we can offer goods at such prices as will induce you to buy, for

Our Goods are cheaper and as good As any sold since Noah's flood, To buy of us it will be your gain, And we'll take our pay in Cash or Grain. Call and see-no charge for showing Goods.

Stroulshing, April 34, 1854.