



Jeffersonian Republican.
Thursday, February 5, 1852.

07 The Whigs of Susquehanna county held a meeting at Montrose on the 20th inst. Col. Wm. T. Case of Gibson, presided. Hon. William Jessup made a speech and reported some excellent resolutions. A strong preference is expressed in them for the nomination of Gen. Scott as the Presidential candidate of the Whig Party. A well deserved compliment is paid to ex-Gov. Johnson, upon his retirement from office, and the belief stated that "A brighter path is yet before him."

Hon. Wm. Jessup was named as the Senatorial Delegate to the next State Convention, and J. M. Chinenen one of the Representative Delegates—the other being conceded to Sullivan and Wyoming.

A FINE FIGURE.—In a late debate between General Foot of Miss. and Senator Rhett, of S. C., the General, in reply to the assertion of Rhett, that he had never seen Gen. Jackson's Proclamation on Nullification, said: "I would expect to see the devil sitting on a stone fence, on a cold frosty morning, reading the Bible, as a regular South Carolina nullifier reading the Proclamation of Gen. Jackson."

07 The Pennsylvanian of Jan. 20, contains an article of considerable length on the inauguration of Gov. Bigler. It thus speaks of Gov. Johnson:—

"His deception in regard to the State finances; his wanton disregard of decency, and reckless neglect of duty, were the swelling currents which threatened the permanency of our institutions, and mainly tended to produce his defeat. For many years, Pennsylvania has never been so misgoverned. The corruption of RYMER's rule, was lost amid the licentiousness of JOHNSON's government; and the whole Union rejoiced in that honest public opinion which decreed his defeat."

When we remember that under Governor Johnson's administration over \$700,000 of the Public Debt were paid; that under it a law was for the first time passed which established a system looking to the entire absorption of that heritage of Locofoco misrule; that under it the State credit rose to a higher point than it had attained for years; that under it state stocks were of a higher value than under any of his immediate Locofoco predecessors; that under it the States obligations were always promptly met; that the interest on the State debt was promptly paid in *per funds without a resort to a loan*; that at the same time various important improvements were made in the public works of the State without any actual increase of the burdens of the people; that speculation was discontinued and speculators watched; that the public Treasury was guarded and its funds not squandered, and that the first act of the new Administration has been the approval of a law authorizing a loan to pay what has for the last three years always been paid without a loan; when the people remember these startling, yet incontrovertible facts, they may see what have been the highly beneficial effects of a Whig Administration and what promise to be the results of the new Locofoco Administration. That the *Pennsylvanian* should vilify and calumniate an honest public servant who always acted with an eye to the honor and prosperity of the State is not surprising. We know the the genius of Locofocoism. It is the libelling of the good, that the corrupt may prosper. Let the Pennsylvanian go on. It has engaged in a fitting and congenial task. But the people are honest if Locofoco politicians are not, and they will in due time properly rebuke the defenders of that knavish policy which has placed upon our Commonwealth, a huge debt of over forty millions of dollars.—Independent Whig.

Relief Notes.

From the Auditor-General's Annual Report, we glean the following information relative to the "Relief Notes," which continue to form a portion of our State:

Original amount issued,	\$2,220,265
Amount of old issues redeemed,	2,162,548
Amount of old issue in circulation,	56,417
Amount re-issued and in circulation,	592,746

07 Eggs are reported to be very scarce in New York, selling at 4 and 5 cents each, and in some cases as high as 6 pence.

So We Go.

The Lebanon Courier says—"It is a singular and significant fact that the first bill Gov. Bigler signed was the bill authorizing the State Treasurer to make a loan of \$300,000. Creation of debt has always been the favorite policy of the locofoco party in this State.—They are returning to their old practices immediately upon their return to power."

The loan of \$300,000 has already been negotiated. And now a bill is before the House at Harrisburg, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. BIGLER, to authorize a further loan of \$500,000 to complete the North Branch Canal. This makes \$1,100,000 debt to be created in a few weeks after the new Locofoco Governor comes into office. So we go. Governor Johnson paid off about three quarters of a million of the State Debt; and Gov. Bigler already wishes to increase it more than a million. If the people like this kind of democratic economy, why of course they are entitled to have it.—Bucks County Independent.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

January 26.
Senate.—Petitions were presented and bills introduced—none of them pertaining to Monroe county.
House.—A large number of petitions were presented—a number of them for new banks in various parts of the State.

January 27.
Senate.—The bill authorizing a special loan of \$800,000 for the immediate completion of the North Branch Canal, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole.

The bill repealing the 4th and 6th sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole, but the Senate refused to proceed to its second reading.

House.—Little of importance was done. A bill to provide for the immediate completion of the North Branch Canal, was introduced.

January 28.
Senate.—Not much was done. A bill was introduced for a charter of a Bank at Allentown.

House.—A similar bill was introduced.—The Committee on Elections reported that the seat claimed by Solomon Demeress belongs to Jacob S. Painter. A motion to recommit the report to the committee was pending when the House adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jan. 29.
SENATE.—Quite a number of petitions were presented, and among others, from the Southwark Bank for an increase of capital. A petition for the abrogation of all the license laws of the Commonwealth; for a law to prevent frauds in the weighing of anthracite coal; for a law to prevent the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company from running their engines east of the Schuylkill river.

The following bills were introduced: A bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwark Bank, in Philadelphia; a bill extending the powers of the courts of this Commonwealth; a bill making a special appropriation for the payment of the creditors of the State on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal; a bill incorporating the Broad Mountain Railroad Company.

House.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

The bill authorizing the sale of real estate of James A. Pennipacker, was taken up and passed.

The bill making an appropriation to the House of Refuge was taken up and passed. A motion was then made to consider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the situation and management of the Railroads, to avoid the incline Plane, and the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Some discussion ensued, and without coming to a vote.

The House adjourned.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.
SENATE.—By Mr. Packer.—A bill to incorporate the Clinton County Bank.

Mr. Frailey, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill incorporating the Mauch Chunk Bank; and also a bill incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

Mr. Shimer, from the same committee, introduced a bill to recharter the Easton Bank.

Mr. Carothers introduced a bill incorporating the Erie City Bank.

The following bills were taken up and passed finally:

A bill in relation to certain election districts.

A bill relative to the State Library.

A bill for the relief of Daniel Grass.

Several other private bills were acted on, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.—The matter of the contested seat of Solomon Demeress, from the county of Philadelphia, was taken up and after debate, the House decided Jacob S. Painter to be entitled to his seat, and Mr. Painter was accordingly sworn and took his seat.

Mr. Hart's resolution, called upon the Canal Board for information relative to the expenses of the Portage Railroad, with an estimate of the additional expense and time required to complete that portion of the work necessary to avoid the use of the Inclined Planes, Nos. 2 and 3, with a continuous road to the foot of No. 4, was taken up and passed.

The following bills were introduced:—

A supplement to the act relative to executors and administrators.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was taken up.

Congress.

The proceedings of Congress are uninteresting. No definite action upon any important questions. The proposition to give the printing of the 7th census (involving an expenditure of more than half a million dollars,) to Donaldson and Armstrong, editors of the Union, had called forth considerable discussion. Mr. Evans introduced the resolution that the printing be given to the lowest bidder. [This plan ought to be adopted.—] Just drying up one of the sources of corruption.]

The discussion of the affairs of Utah territory occupies considerable time in the house. An investigation has been instituted as to the manner in which the Delegate from that Territory obtained his seat. His enemies accuse him of bribery, and of having more than his share of wives, &c.

The non-intervention question has not yet been decided.

The Committee on contested elections have not yet made their report in reference to Mr. Wright's claim.

Philadelphia & Easton Railroad.

The Bill to incorporate the "PHILADELPHIA AND EASTON RAILROAD COMPANY" invests the Commissioners with power and authority to construct a Railroad, beginning at a point north of Vine Street and east of the River Schuylkill, in the County of Philadelphia, and thence by the most expedient and practicable route, to or near the borough of Easton, in Northampton county, with the right to extend said railroad to any point or place in Monroe or Pike counties, and connect with the Delaware and Cobbs Gap Railroad, or any other railroad which may have connected with it in Pennsylvania, subject to all the provisions and restrictions of an act regulating railroad companies, approved the 19th day of February, 1849 so far as the same are not altered or supplied by this act—and the said Philadelphia and Easton Railroad Company shall have the right subject to the provisions and restrictions of the act aforesaid, to connect their railroad with any railroad constructed, or to be constructed in any of the counties through which the same may pass, and also to construct one or more bridges across the river Delaware, and to connect by one or more lateral or branch roads, with any railroad or public improvement in the State of New Jersey.

That the capital stock of said company shall consist of thirty thousand shares: PROVIDED, That the said company may from time to time, by a vote of stockholders at a meeting held for the purpose, increase the capital stock if it shall be deemed necessary, to an amount sufficient to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, for the purpose of completing and equipping the said railroad, the said company shall have the power of borrowing any sum not exceeding two millions of dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum, per annum, and to secure the payment of the same by the issue of bonds and a mortgage of the said railroad, together with the corporate rights and franchise granted by this act, and to annex to the said bonds and mortgage, the privilege of converting the same into capital stock of the said company at par at the option of the holders, if they shall signify their election in writing, so to convert the same one year before their maturity.

That if the said company shall not commence the construction of said road within three years, and complete it in eight years from the passage of this act, the same shall be null and void, except so far as the same may be necessary to settle up the affairs and pay the debts of said company.

Kossuth lately visited Pittsburg and was received and welcomed with much enthusiasm. Many of the workmen contributed a week's wages to the Hungarian cause.

07 Louis Napoleon seems to fear assassination, and it is said that his carriage is made bullet-proof. The ministers object to his appearing in public, even with a strong escort of dragoons, riding with each man's right hand upon his pistol stock. They are all afraid he will be taken off.

07 A rapper in New England, of the Andrew Jackson Davis school professes to have had a recent communication from the spirit of Ethan Allen, in which he stated that he and Tom Paine were stopping at a hotel kept by John Bunyan.

Outrageous.

Mr. Conviere, the U. S. Consul at Panama, writes to the State Department that hundreds of Americans have arrived at that place with through tickets purchased from the agent or owner of the steamer Brother Jonathan, which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company refuse to recognize, as he has been notified to stop issuing such tickets. Being unable to procure a passage thence to San Francisco with these tickets, the greater part of these unfortunate persons, having expended their all in the vestment, have been compelled to remain on the Isthmus in the most abject poverty and not a few of them have contracted disease and died.

Apportionment.

The committee of one from each Congressional district, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to report a plan of Congressional apportionment, consists of 16 Locofocos and 8 Whigs—just two to one! This is a fair sample of Locofoco magnanimity.

Although Philadelphia county has but 6 locofoco to 5 Whig representatives, the three members of the committee from that county are all locos!

The committee is well constituted for a tall Gerrymander; and probably it was so constituted for that very purpose. The Senate being Whig, will not, of course, pass a bill unfair to the party represented by a majority of that body; the policy, then, probably, is to pass an apportionment bill in the House so repugnant to the majority of the Senate as to make concessions from both bodies necessary to the passage of a bill, and by thus allowing themselves a large margin, the locofoco majority of the House may although compelled to yield a great deal, get more than if they had in the first place asked less.—Washington Reporter.

07 Some cute fellow down East, has discovered a novel mode of getting rid of the crow. He says to the farmer, you must take some shelled corn, and run a horse hair thro' the grain with a needle and tie a knot to the hair close to the grain, and sow them in the corn fields, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them, and they will kill themselves a scratching.—

Hard at Work!—Congress has been in session six weeks, and has passed one law and three resolutions!

A Remarkable Occurrence.

The following we find in the *Princeton (Ky.) Republican*. It is indeed an extraordinary occurrence:

On the 29th December last, a negro woman belonging to Mr. J. Harpending, of this county, got lost in the woods, Mr. H., thinking she had been stolen offered a reward for her. He heard nothing of her until the 11th of January, when some boys who were hunting found her, apparently dead. They returned home and informed some gentlemen of the fact. Messrs. B. W. Harpending, E. George, and one or two others, went in search of and found her almost covered with snow, and supposing, as a matter of course, that she was dead, one of the party started to get a sled, while the others struck up a fire and awaited his return. One of them wishing to see if decomposition had taken place, touched her with his cane, when to his astonishment, she slightly moved her head. After applying the usual remedies she recovered sufficiently to converse with them. She stated that she had not eaten or drunk anything but snow since she left home, and had been out in the weather all the time—fourteen days. She is in a fair way to recover. When she left home she was very fleshy, but when found was, perhaps, the most emaciated creature ever seen alive. These facts can be substantiated by the testimony of some of the most respectable men of our county.

Execution of Knickerbocker.

In Buffalo, on Friday last, Hiram Knickerbocker was executed for the murder of C. Harkner. He was calm and self-possessed when he appeared upon the scaffold, and addressed the assemblage as follows:

"I wish to say I am innocent of the intentional murder of Harkner. If the Governor and people could know all, they would not hesitate to commute my sentence, if not to pardon me. You are hanging a man for larceny. I had no intention to kill Harkner, nor can I account for his death, except that I lost my presence of mind. With my last breath, I say that I am innocent." The prisoner here turned to the clergyman, and said: "These are my sentiments—I feel it." He then continued to the people: "I trust in God—I know that he is near to me now. God will forgive me and relieve my soul. I repeat, that I am innocent of the intentional murder of any man.—These are my dying words, as I said before." He then spoke gratefully of the attentions received from Sheriff Farnham and others, and shook hands with him and all on the scaffold. At 12 minutes past 12 o'clock the Sheriff cut the rope, and the wretched man was launched into eternity. As he was placed on the trapdoor, he exclaimed, "Oh, save me, Christ, save me!" He died easily, and with but little struggling. About 150 persons witnessed the execution, but thousands had gathered outside the walls of the prison.

A Whole Village in Ashes.

A fire broke out on the night of the 9th ult. in the Columbian Hotel, in Huntersville, Pocahontas county, Va., which destroyed the whole village, except the Court House. The landlord of the Columbian, together with his family, and Dr. Moffett, lady, children, and servants, who were boarders, barely escaped with their lives by leaping from the windows. Mrs. Moffett leaped from the second story window with her child in her arms, and is severely, if not fatally injured. Loss estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000. Dr. Moffett lost \$500 in money. Mr. Carpenter and family, of the Columbian Hotel, did not save clothing enough even to cover themselves.

07 Kossuth, in one of his speeches addressing the ladies, said:—"With us, the widow remains the head of the family, as the father was. As long as she lives, she is the mistress of the property of her deceased husband. Under the old constitution of Hungary, the widow of the lord had a right to send a representative to the parliament, and in the county elections of public functionaries, widows had a right to vote alike with the men."

Death of two Robbers.

On the night of the 17th ult., three ruffians entered the house of Mr. Abner Davis, of Worthington township, Richland county, Ohio, and demanded his money; one of the men at the same time presenting a pistol at the head of Mr. Davis, and the others prepared with bludgeons and knives, in case of resistance. Mr. D. finding resistance useless, unlocked his chest, and gave them his money, (\$930,) after which they left, and being followed soon afterwards, by Mr. Davis and others, two of them were found frozen to death, about a mile from where they committed the robbery, and the other some distance beyond, apparently, returning to his lifeless companions, almost insensible—the night being stormy, and a good deal of snow having fallen.—His name is William Messner. He was immediately arrested. The names of the others were Jones and Cooper, the former an old offender, from New York, with both ears cropped. All the money was found on the person of Jones. It appears they were intoxicated, and sat down on a log on the road, where they became insensible from cold, and finally froze to death.

"All the world and the rest of mankind."—In Gov. Bigler's Inaugural he uses the above highly descriptive species of rhetoric in the following terms. "Her anthracite coal beds furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and Locomotive Engine, as well as for the propulsion of our Steam Ships," &c. [Telegraph.]

07 Judge Allen has introduced into the House a resolution favoring the election of postmasters by the people.

Printing the Laws.

The following reasonable remarks we find in the *Wayne County Herald*, and in transferring them to our columns, we have in view the directing them directly to the notice and consideration of our law makers at Harrisburg. There are now scores of laws upon record, (printed, bound, and laid away, by contract,) with which the people generally never become acquainted; and if their passage is at all intended for general good, they should certainly become generally known; and for this end no better plan could be adopted than the one suggested by our excellent contemporary:

"An effort was made last session in our Legislature to pass an act authorizing the printing of the public laws, in at least one paper published in the several counties of the Commonwealth. It failed because of the fear of entailing upon the people an additional expense, and a consequent increase of the State debt. As we are opposed to creating any additional burthen on the tax payers of the State, we, nevertheless, think such parsimony, is not an evidence of sound and wholesome reform. It is little people get for their money, and they should be allowed to reap the benefit which may be derived from the publication of the general laws. We know it will be argued, as it always has been that more injury is created by such policy than good, but we are unable to see the force of the reason. Scarcely a winter passes without some alteration being made in those laws which effect townships and officers, and if they were published, all excuse of error in the performance of official duty, would be removed. The law relating to Estrays for example. There are scarcely ten men in a township who know what the law is and what is required in taking up Estrays. A poor man in the country, ignorant of what he has to do, unable to fee a lawyer, is yet liable to be prosecuted for not performing a duty he is ignorant of. Should this evil not be remedied? Let the millions of dollars expended for purposes of less importance to the people, be devoted to objects, which would in reality, create a benefit, and the people will feel much better satisfied.

We hope the subject will be again agitated this winter, and that every press in the State will take up the matter and insist upon its passage. It is needed—the people require it, and it ought to be done."

07 Mr. Rhett, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, the successor of the distinguished Calhoun, in a thrilling speech the other day in the Senate, indulged in certain strange and prophetic admissions. His admissions were (as a correspondent from Washington to the Independent states, that the "people of New England, with poor soil, were the most prosperous and happy people in the world." But how is it, South? Turning to Mr. Foot, he said: "Even your cotton-growing State is becoming comparatively weaker." Seemingly to forget that the government had ever been the patron of the South, he declared in this language, "Under the evident tendency of the Federal Government, it could not be long before Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and North Carolina would be free, and then a general emancipation would follow. This Union would seal the destiny of the South socially and politically."

The *Philadelphia Sun* relates that as one of the police officers of that city was proceeding along the sidewalk on Sunday afternoon last, while the snow was falling thick and fast, and the wind blowing in eddying gusts and piercing cold, the sobs of a child attracted his attention.—He soon found a poor little boy in an alley standing up to his middle in the snow, and benumbed with the cold. The little fellow told the officer that he had been sent out to clear away the snow from the alley. "Go into the house," said the officer, "and tell your mother that she ought to be ashamed of herself." "My mother," replied the boy, "is dead; I'm a little bound boy, now." Comment is unnecessary.

Candle Grease for Sores.—A man at the eastward nearly lost his leg in consequence of putting candle grease on a sore on his foot. Candles as now made often contain substances which are poisonous.

The Difference.

While in England it is a matter of embittered dispute whether belief in the Jewish religion ought not wholly to disqualify a man to be a legislator, we have just had a striking evidence that in the United States such intolerance is extinct and unknown. Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, the newly elected Senator from Louisiana, is a Jew, a man of ability and character. He will take his seat a year from March next, when the term of his predecessor, Mr. Downs will expire.

07 Kossuth received \$50 at Lewis town, Pa., and \$200 at Hollidaysburg, where he made an address at the Railroad station, after midnight.

Amendment to the Constitution.

A joint resolution has been offered in Congress so to amend the Constitution of the U. States as to make U. S. Senators elective by the qualified votes of the respective States.

To Prevent Tea Kettles Coating with Lime.—Put the shell of an oyster, in the teakettle and the lime will adhere to it, instead of coating the sides.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco.—Professor W. Parker, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a recent clinical lecture examined a man who was troubled with palpitation of the heart.—The report states that the physical signs of organic disease of the heart could be detected; and hence we may conclude, says Professor Parker, with much certainty, that all the cardiac disturbances are purely functional, depending on derangement of the digestive organs; and this organ depending on the free use of tobacco, tea and coffee, and confinement within doors. What then are the indications of treatment? Shall we give physic in such a case? Physic cure bad habits? Not a bit of it. Let the patient simply throw away his tobacco, his tea and his coffee, adopt a plain, wholesome diet, and take regular exercise in the open air, and he will soon be well; in a word, remove the cause of derangement, and the effects will cease.

For Sale.

A good two horse sled for sale by JOHN PALMER. Stroudsburg, January 29, 1852.

For Sale or Rent.

A Farm, containing between 200 and 300 acres, apply to JOHN PALMER. Stroudsburg, January 29, 1852.

Book & Magazine Agency.

J. W. GILLAM would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has opened a general Book, Magazine, and Newspaper Agency, in Northampton st., Easton, Pa.

Any of the following works will be supplied by him, by the year or single number: Graham's Magazine, Sartain's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, International Magazine, Ladies' Wreath, London Lancet, Blackwood's Magazine, all the Quarterly Reviews, and all others published.

Persons wishing books in any Department of reading, can have them promptly forwarded without extra charge, by leaving their orders at the office of the "Monroe Democrat." Jan. 23, 1852.

TANNERSVILLE



Iron and Brass Foundry.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally, and millers and farmers especially, that having purchased of Mr. Samuel Hayden, late proprietor of the Stroudsburg Foundry, all his Patterns and Fixtures, he has removed the same to his Foundry in Tannersville, Monroe co., Pa., and having increased the machinery of the establishment, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in the best manner and with despatch, and therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He will manufacture cast and wrought iron work of all descriptions, including

Mill Gearing.

for flour and other mills, mill screws, bark and corn mills, together with castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. As particular care will be taken to employ none but the best workmen, and no pains will be spared, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction. Also

STEAM ENGINES

made to order.

BRASS CASTINGS

such as spindle steps, shaft and gudgeon Boxes, &c., will be made to order. Old copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Threshing machines and Horse Powers of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

STOVES

of all kinds, for coal or wood, cook stoves &c., on hand or made to order, for sale wholesale or retail.

PLOWS.

of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and every variety of plow castings on hand and for sale.

Wrought iron mill work will be done on the most reasonable terms. The best kind of sled shoes and polished wagon boxes and hollow ware will always be kept on hand.

JACOB STOFFER.

January 1, 1852.—1y

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE Election returns being now all in, the people are beginning to turn their attention to other matters, and to supply one of their most important wants, we have just received and offer for sale at our store in Stroudsburg, a very large assortment of READY-MADE

WINTER CLOTHING.

Including Overcoats, common and fine at all prices, from \$5 to \$15; fine dress and frock coats, business coats, &c.; a large assortment of pantaloons, cloth, cassimeres, sattinet, corduroy, and of all varieties; a good assortment of vests, of a great variety of patterns; drawers, shirts and woolen under-shirts and drawers, &c.; and all other goods.

TAILORING.—A large assortment of excellent broad cloth and other stuffs, on hand, which will be made up according to order, at short notice, and in the best style.

DRY GOODS.—Also an excellent assortment of dry goods of various patterns, and domestic goods. Woven Lawn Shawls, Calicoes, Merinos, &c. Stockings and stocking yarn. Trunks, valises, carpet bags, &c.

UPPER kinds of produce and lumber taken in exchange for goods, and goods or cash paid for all kinds of furs, sheep skins, and call skins. HIRSCHKIND & ADLER. Stroudsburg, Oct. 23, 1851.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.