



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, March 11, 1852.

Local Items.

Our enterprising townsmen Messrs. Stroud, Andre and Swartwood, are making active preparations for the erection of a large Flouring mill, in the lower part of this town.

Mr. David Keller, is about erecting a three-story brick building on the south side of Elizabeth street, nearly opposite the Hotel of Stroud J. Hollinshead.

Mr. Robert Boys recently opened a large and richly furnished Store in his commodious brick building, near the Washington Hotel.

There are about 3,000 cords of bark annually consumed at the extensive tanning establishments of Messrs. Singmaster and Hull, of this place.

We would suggest to the County Commissioners the propriety of paving in front of the Court House. It could be done cheaply, with either flag stone or brick. We are sure that no citizen of the county who was here during last term of Court, would object to paying his quota of the expense, in compassing so desirable an object. Judges, Lawyers and Suitors were annoyed by getting stuck in the mud. A distinguished legal gentleman, who, upon drawing his foot from the mire one night, minus his over-shoe, was heard to exclaim "O what a Town!"

Mr. Peter Zimmerman has purchased a property at Battermill Falls, in Lower Smithfield township, in this county, and intends to erect a large Flouring mill at that place.

Mr. John H. Melick is about converting his commodious building on Elizabeth st. opposite the residence of Morris D. Robeson, Esq., into a Hotel. He obtained license last week. We confidently predict that he will discharge the duties of "mine host" admirably well.

We have now four Hotels in Stroudsburg, all kept in the very best manner, with the most obliging and attentive landlords.

What a time there'll be when John opens "f-i-i."

The STROUDSBURG ACADEMY stands on the hill "solitary and alone," wondering, we suppose, whether the "Schoolmaster is abroad." Why not sell the little S by 10 school houses that are stuck here and there about town, apply the purchase money with what is received from the State for school purposes, towards the creation of a fund, which in connection with private patronage, would be sufficient to keep a fine flourishing school open the year round. The building is sufficiently large and commodious to accommodate all the children in town, and susceptible of being arranged into four departments, to suit different ages and capacities. We will never have a flourishing institution here, until something of the kind is effected.

The Ledger says that the total amount of the assessed value of real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, subject to taxation, for the year 1852, is \$118,963,196; furniture, \$1,819,477; money at interest, \$18,954,162; occupations, \$2,190,038. emoluments of office, \$144,755; horses and cows, \$473,238, carriages, \$181,707; making a grand total of the assessed value of real and personal property, trades, professions, emoluments of office, &c., of \$142,726,573. The number of gold and silver watches subject to taxation are—gold levers, 3,562; plain gold and silver levers 1,246; and plain silver, 129.

The Boston Traveller mentions the following facts of the trade of that city. During the last five months over 85,000 cases of boots and shoes have been shipped from this port. In the same time nearly 150,000 bales of cotton have been landed here. The receipts of coal from Philadelphia alone, last year, were over 300,000 tons. Everything else used in manufacturing and required for home consumption is in about the same proportion.

The Whigs of Schuylkill county have declared for Scott. The same may be said of three fourths of the Whig meetings in the Union.

On Friday night 5th inst., a train of cars on the railroad, about six miles above Lancaster, came in contact with a train standing on the track, and a number of cars were smashed. Nine passengers were more or less injured; some having their legs, arms, and ribs broken.

Severe Punishment.—During the recent session of the Frederick, Md., county court, N. Green, a free colored man, was convicted of theft, and sentenced to be sold out of the State for fifteen years.

Steam.

The officers and crew of the steamboat Major Wm. Barnet, are now here fitting up the boat and getting in the machinery, so as to be able to get up steam and start for Easton, at the first favorable opportunity.—Lambertville Diarist.

Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, of New Haven, in his lecture before the Arts Union, remarked that the first piece of cloth ever made in the United States was manufactured in Hartford, Conn., by Jeremiah Wadsworth, in 1790 and that Gen. Washington wore a suit of clothes made from this cloth.

Methodist Episcopal Convention.

A convention of lay delegates of the Methodist Episcopal church assembled in Philadelphia on the 3d inst. Prof. ALLEN presiding. In his opening address, he said the Convention was called to consider the propriety of memorializing the General Conference to so alter the constitution of the Church as to provide for a lay representation in the law making bodies of the Church. Whether such representation should be extended both to the general and the annual conferences, was a question also before the Convention. Heretofore, he said, the laity had been without a voice in the law making bodies of the Church. The only power possessed by the laity at present had been said to be to starve the preachers into a compliance with their terms.

Forty-one churches were represented, in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, District of Columbia, Ohio, and Delaware.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series providing for the carrying out of the object of the Convention, prefaced by a preamble setting forth the reasons for the proposed change, the chief of which is that it would render the government of the M. E. Church like that of all other Protestant churches, and promote a greater degree of harmony, satisfaction, and prosperity in the Church.

The Convention on Thursday terminated its labors—having adopted a resolution in favor of lay delegates to the General Conference.—Bucks Co. Intel.

DEATH OF THE LAST OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—David Keenison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years.

Terrible Occurrence in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 6.—Yesterday evening, about nine o'clock, James White, a shoemaker, residing in East st., in this city, while in a state of wine-frenzy from strong drink, cut the throats of his daughter, aged about fifteen years, and of his little son, aged three years, and then, after setting fire to the house cut his own throat. The bodies of the three were burned to a crisp. The wife of White had left him on Saturday last, in consequence of his course towards her. The throats of the children were cut with an axe, and the boy's skull was also crushed in.

Fact and Fiction.

When the present British Tariff was passed, we were told that it would secure to our farmers an abundant and inexhaustible market for their breadstuffs, this was an important consideration. Our surplus agricultural products were accumulating so rapidly that an outlet was of primary importance. Very many, previously hostile to a change of the well-working tariff of '42, acquiesced in the change, under false representations of its friends. For a time the glowing predictions of Walker & Co. seemed likely to be fulfilled. Famine favored them, and secured a demand for our breadstuffs which was quite overwhelming. The following table shows the value of exports for the several years named:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1846-7: \$27,000,000; 1847-8: 19,500,000; 1848-9: 23,700,000; 1849-50: 12,200,000; 1850-51: 8,100,000.

It will be seen that with the famine years the usual demand ceased; and that now our exports are nearly down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is, that however excessive our imports may be, Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs in exchange on compulsion.—So long as it is for her interest to buy her wheat and Flour here, she will do so but not an hour longer; so that, while our own manufacturers and artisans are suffering from the ruinous competition of the cheap labor of Europe, our farmers find a growing market checked by a policy sanctioned under a delusive promise that the destruction of one market would be more than made up by the opening of another.—Albany Eve Journal.

Scene in a New-York Omnibus.—A few days since a gentleman and his wife entered one of the Third avenue omnibuses. Shortly after, an elegantly dressed lady, with rather a "fact" aspect, was also taken up. It was apparent that the gentleman and the lady passenger were familiar acquaintances; but the gentleman did not appear willing to acknowledge it in the presence of his better half. After withstanding sundry smiles and knowing winks, until he knew his wife had remarked them, he determined to address the lady, as if they had casually met, and thus quiet the apprehensions his spouse might entertain. "I believe, madam," said he, "I had the pleasure of dancing with you once?" "Yes," replied she aloud, "and the pleasure of hugging me often." The sequel may be imagined.

To Expel Rats.—A country paper says that rats may be expelled from your cellars and granaries simply by scattering a few stalks and leaves of mullein in their paths. There is something very annoying in this plant to the rat. It affords, therefore, a very easy remedy for a most perplexing evil, and much more economical and less troublesome than gunpowder, rat exterminator," cats, or traps.—N. Y. Post.

The Hon. Henry Clay's health is improving.

Henry Clay.

In the ordinary course of nature, this distinguished statesman will soon leave the stage of action to try the realities of an unknown world. For half a century he has stood a faithful sentinel upon the watch towers of his country, calming by his matchless powers every storm of passion, and every murmur of discontent that augured evil to our time-honored institutions. Whether in the councils of his own beloved country, or negotiating abroad, no duty was too arduous and no exertion too rigorous for the energies of his powerful mind. No question of national policy was so intricate, and no point in the range of diplomacy was so abstruse that he could not conquer by the force of his genius and penetrate by his wondrous sagacity. In debate he has ever been a bold, courteous and honorable opponent, and never has he shown so brightly as when we have seen him in the Senate chamber, encountering the profundity of knowledge, and grappling with the wisdom of age; always contending on elevated and honorable ground, never stooping to the petulency of invective, save to rebuke the malignity of insult or annihilate the presumption of ignorance. The paramount object of his heart has been to secure the happiness, the prosperity and honor of his country, and the safety and permanence of her glorious institutions. Nobly, faithfully, devotedly has he served her. Time, talent, fortune, all, have been offered at her shrine. Well might he exclaim in the language of Fabricius, the Roman statesman, "always attentive to discharge the duties incumbent upon me. I have a mind free from self-reproach; I have an honest fame."

Sad thought that he is so soon to be stricken down, and we no more to reap instruction from his exalted mind, never more to be dazzled by the brilliant coruscations of his beaming intellect, or captivated by the music of his tongue.

A machine for the manufacture of brick is shortly to be put in operation in Louisville. The inventor is a native of England, and is now in that city. It is said that the machine, when constructed, will manufacture brick ready for use in the short space of thirty-six hours, and at a cost of at least fifty per cent. less than the usual mode of manufacturing them.

"Material Aid."—A good dame in Ohio, who had no money to give Kossuth, offers him her son, to help to achieve the independence of Hungary. Kossuth has received from the Cincinnatians about \$15,000.

New Kind of Grist-Mill.—Old General W., of Ouachita County, had a neighbor, who was about to build himself a water mill on a little stream that ran feebly about three months in the year. He was anxious to convince the General of the feasibility of the project, and the profit to be realized; and accordingly expatiated on it one day, at great length.—At last the General said—

"Look here, M., I'll tell you what you had better do. You've got no great use for a head no how, and if you had, the one you've got is a poor affair, any way. Slice off the top, and make a hopper of the rest of it, and you can grind more corn with your jaws, in a day, than you ever will with the little old water-mill you're talking about."—N. Y. Spirit.

Snakes.—We observe from our exchanges, from different parts of the country, that snakes have been seen crawling out upon the snow and frozen earth. A week or two since, and while the earth was frozen and covered with snow, a snake about four feet in length, apparently possessing the vigor and strength of summer, was observed creeping near a farm house in the vicinity of West Chester. It must have become tired of torpidity.—Village Record.

The American Navy.

The United States Navy consists of 75 vessels—11 ships-of-the-line, 14 frigates, 22 corvettes and sloops, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 steamers, and 5 store ships, besides the vessels employed in the survey of the coast.—Four ships-of-the-line, and two frigates are on the stocks; 9 vessels are preparing for sea, and 42 are in commission.

A Storm Brewing.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington states, that information has been received at the seat of government, which places it beyond doubt, that the Mexican Congress will reject the Teahuatpec treaty by a nearly unanimous vote. Mr. Webster has declared it must be ratified as an act of justice to the United States, and its rejection will doubtless lead to a crisis.

Mr. ALLAN N. WILSON, editor of the Somerset Whig, died on Thursday, the 26th ult., in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Wilson was a native of Trenton, the eldest son of James J. Wilson, the distinguished editor of the old True American, and leader of the old Democratic party in New-Jersey. After the death of his father, Mr. Allan N. Wilson was for a short time the editor of the True American, and was afterwards connected with the New-Jersey Union, then the organ of the Whig party in this city. He was afterwards editor of the Belvidere Apollo, but has been for some few years the editor of the Somerset Whig.

Mr. W. was a man of much intelligence, and a keen and polished writer. He had high-toned political principles, and a very lively sense of what was honorable in the conduct of public affairs. He, therefore, was quite distinguished for the zeal with which he assailed whatever he deemed corrupt in politics, no less than for the keen sarcasm with which he exposed it to public condemnation. He was a warm friend and a true man: For many years he has suffered much from severe disease, which has often entirely disabled him.

Mr. W. had many old friends in this city, who will sincerely lament his death.—Trenton State Gazette.

Mr. Collins, proprietor of the New York and Liverpool line of American Mail Steamers, desirous of obtaining a heavy appropriation from Government to sustain his enterprise, despatched one of his finest steamers, the Baltic, to the Potomac river, last week, and gave a grand feast on board of her, on Tuesday last, to the President, members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Members of both Houses of Congress, officers of the Army and Navy and a miscellaneous crowd of the genteel loafers who infest the city of Washington. The whole number of visitors was not less than 2000. One of the Reporters despatched to describe the gormandizing and bibulous scene, telegraphs to the Tribune an account thereof, from which we extract the following paragraph:

The splendid saloons of the steamer were visited, inspected, and received their due portion of praise from every beholder; but the most attractive part of the arrangements were the luxuriantly spread dinner tables, including solids and liquids of every variety.—There not being accommodations for the immense multitude, the greater number had to look wistfully upon those fortunate enough to obtain seats at this rich repast. The fumes of the viands and liquors attracted nearly all on board to the splendid saloons, and so dense was the crowd and hungry the guests, that dishes were robbed of their contents before the waiters reached their destined places.—We never witnessed a throng more dense, and every artifice was resorted to, in a general way, to satisfy the cravings of ravenous appetites. Men, boys, and even ladies participated to the greatest indulgence in libations in honor of the Baltic, and some noisy parties were formed, drinking political toasts, but no regular speeches, or anything that should be dignified by the title of a speech, were delivered.

Of course, after such a blow-out, Congress will surrender at once. The lid of Uncle Sam's strong box will be raised, and Mr. Collins invited to plunge in his arm-pits into the National Treasury.—Sussex Reg.

The following knotty question claims the attention of one or all of our debating societies: "If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or to let go."

Blackwood thinks that if it had not been for the vast quantities of gold which California has produced during the last two years there would have been universal bankruptcy in England. There is no doubt, that under our present British Tariff, England receives more benefit from the gold mines of California than we do ourselves.

Justice is summarily administered at Buenos Ayres. Not long since, a man came up from Montevideo with a draft on the Bank for two millions of dollars, which was paid. It was afterwards discovered to be a forgery, and the man was arrested and shot.

Disease Propagated by Bank Notes.

Mr. Thomas E. Buckler, who was for several years physician to the Baltimore Almshouse, has recently published a history of epidemic cholera. He says: Since the money pressure in 1837, the banks in many of the States have issued several millions of one two and three dollar notes, the effect of which has been to drive silver out of circulation. The inmate of a small-pox hospital generally keeps what money he may chance to have, about his person. If he wants a lemon, he sends a note saturated with the poison, and having, perhaps, the very sea-sick odor of the small-pox to a confectioner, who takes it of course. On leaving the hospital, the convalescent from a very loathsome disease pays ten or fifteen dollars board. Provisions are wanted for the other patients, and the notes are sent to market, where they are taken by town and country people, and may pass through twenty different hands in a single day. It would be impossible to conceive of any better mode of distributing the poison of a disease known to be so contagious and infectious. It could hardly be worse if so many rags were distributed from the clothing of small-pox patients.

A company of twenty-four miners from Pottsville, Pa., who came up in the Golden Gate, have recently arrived at Stockton.—Sacramento (Cal) Union, Jan 31.

The Lewisburg Democrat very properly observes, that "a written handbill at this time either points out the advertiser as a mean and miserly, or the article advertised of so small an account that it is not worth noticing."

History set right.—Henry Clay, in a card to the press, denies that he was the writer of the speech made by Lafayette in reply to his (Clay's) address upon the occasion of his last visit to this country. The statement arose from a trivial correction made by Mr. Clay in the draft of Lafayette's remarks.

Singular Sale of Slaves.—A negro woman and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The Goldsboro' Patriot says: They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts.

Died in Easton on Monday last, the 1st instant, Major CHARLES HORN, son of the late General Abraham Horn, aged 67 years' 3 months and 13 days, and was buried with his father and seven brothers and two brothers-in-law marched at his country's call in 1814, and encamped at Marcus Hook, in Capt. P. Nugesser's Company, Col. Beach's Regiment, Adjutant Gen. Duane, Brigadier Gen. Worrel, and Major Gen. Gaines.—Whig.

Locofoco State Convention.

The Locofoco State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was any thing but harmonious in its proceedings. In the election for the next Presidential candidate, James Buchanan received 97 votes; Lewis Cass, 31 votes; Samuel Houston, 2; and Robert J. Walker 2.

It was then moved that the Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of James Buchanan. The yeas and nays being called, were, 106 yeas, 30 nays.—This vote created considerable sensation, but there was no getting over it.

On the fourth ballot, Wm. Searight, of Fayette, received the nomination as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The following is the result.—Wm. Searight received 77 votes, G. F. Mason #37, J. B. Bratton 8, and H. S. Mott 8.

Increase of Pay.—The Journeyman House Carpenters of New York, have resolved to demand \$2 per day for their services, from the 10th of March to the 10th of November next.

The Gaines Case.

This long pending and extremely intricate case, was decided against Mrs. Gaines, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday last. The opinion, which was delivered by Justice Catron, says that she was not a legal heir to the estate in litigation, and consequently could not recover.

This suit was commenced about nineteen years ago, when she was Mrs. Whitney. Subsequently she married Gen. Gaines, who espoused her cause as well as her, and devoted his fortune to its promotion. Gen. Gaines expended in the suit the proceeds of two estates which he owned—one at Louisville, and the other at Tennessee—which he sold for about \$100,000. He also expended his pay and emoluments, amounting to about six thousand dollars a year. Some of Mrs. Gaines' friends have also advanced considerable sums in her aid, being confident that her title was clear, and would be established.

Tallow on a Pimple.

Last week, at Hull, a young man named Wm. Heich, having a pimple on his face that was rather sore, put some tallow on it one night previous to going to bed; mortification ensued, which ended in his death, although the affected part was cut away. The candlestick was a brass one and a quantity of verdigris had formed on the top of it, but whether mortification resulted from that or from the tallow purely, can hardly be said, but this painful incident should act as another caution against the practice of applying candle tallow to sores. We have heard of two or three instances lately where injurious consequences have followed such a use of tallow, and it is as well, the public should know that some chandlers are in the habit of mixing arsenic in their tallow to improve the appearance of their candles.—English Paper.

When walnuts have been kept until the meat is too much dried to be good, let them stand in milk and water eight hours, and dry them, and they will be fresh as when new.

The price for cowhiding N. P. Willis, in the street, has been set down by a Jury in New York, at \$2,500.—Mr. Forrest having given him a good thrashing for supposed intimacy with Mrs. Forrest.

Origin of the Maine Liquor Law.

It is stated that the bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of resuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at the folly in passing such a bill, but saying, "If they want the bill, let them have it," he put his official signature to it, and it became the famous Maine Law.

DIED.

In Stroud township, on the 6th inst., Emma Barbara, daughter of William S. and Esther K. Rees, aged 4 years.

"Gone to thy Heavenly father's rest, The flowers of Eden round thee blowing! Of thine ear the murmurs blest Of Shiloh's waters softly flowing.

And the white robe of Angels glad! And wandering by that sacred river, Whose streams of holiness make glad The city of our God forever."

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at STROUDSBURG, February 10th, 1852.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Arndt, Jacob; Burnet, C.; Boyer, Daniel; Bush, A.; Beck, Wm.; Deitrich, Henry; Eysenberger, Fred. 2; Hoefling, John; Heller, T. F.; Hostiman, George; Kemerer, Joseph 2; Keefe, John; Kemerer, Mary Ann; Keller, Sydenham; Lee, Daniel; McColough, H. H.; Miller, Jacob; Ozier, George; Pauli, G. F.; Phillips, July Ann; Right, John; Staple, John; Steen, Matthew; Sievers, J. H.

Persons calling for Letters on the above List, will please say advertised. GEO. H. MILLER, P. M. February 26, 1852.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Treasurer's Sale

OF UNSEATED LANDS IN MONROE COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, entitled an "Act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes," and of an act passed the 13th day of March 1817 "a further supplement to an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes," by the Act of General Assembly passed the 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847, entitled "an act in relation to the sales of unseated lands in the several counties of this Commonwealth," the following tracts of land will be sold at public vendue, on the second Monday of June next, at the Court-house in Stroudsburg, in the county of Monroe, for arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued on each lot respectively.

Price Township

Table with 4 columns: No., Warrantee, Acres, Per. Tax due. 340 Barton Daniel 398 \$9 62; 66 Bunnell Gersham 384 12 25; 336 Bensley William 442 50 14 19; 326 Burk Patrick 409 45 13 14; 314 Brodhead Alexander 553 8 71; 315 Brodhead Samuel 360 23 11 85; 290 Brodhead Thomas 427 10 58; 296 Bingham Joseph 289 137 16 67; 87 Boulinger Frederick 427 13 59; 314 Brown Daniel 398 11 77; 320 Cottuger Garret 438 14 9; 319 Chapman Joseph 200 10 75; 308 Chapman Joseph 200 10 75; 85 Colman George 380 12 4; 310 Chambers Moses 402 12 33; 342 Casebear Solomon 417 112 13 19; 318 Day Jno & Wilson Jos 103 31 63; 288 Dills David, jr. 415 19 9 67; 291 Dupes Samuel 405 100 13 21; 305 Gordon Charles 403 35 12 97; 79 Huff Amos 311 100 11 18; 100 Harrison William 140 6 45; 211 Huff Solomon 368 11 55; 214 Huff Levi 268 20 8 60; 298 Horton Frederick 370 70 15 05; 334 Horton Tobitha* 422 13 30; 322 Jones John 437 12 90; 335 Jaynes Amos 413 146 13 35; 339 Jaynes John 400 120 8 60; 295 Lockhart John 170 11 5 83; 219 Lemaigu Peter 439 73 14 00; 341 McLaughlin John 400 75 12 90; 56 Marian Samuel 421 30 13 57; 316 McGaw Michael 101 48 4 30; 76 Nicholas John, Esq. 335 90 10 91; 301 Nethermark Lucas 305 40 9 70; 80 Place Philip 409 150 12 46; 332 Place Jas. [half part of] 390 150 13 14; 299 Paschall Thomas 430 80 13 66; 67 Parker William 424 88 14 19; 317 Smith Rachael 374 30 12 4; 216 Shannon Theophilus 460 150 12 76; 224 Schoonover Ezekiah 387 50 12 90; 218 Schaffner Solomon 405 154 12 90; 292 Smith Elizabeth 392 12 63; 215 Tyson Daniel 437 14 5; 312 Ut Jacob 410 60 13 19; 81 Vancamp Abraham 423 133 13 54; 213 Vangorder Gilbert 421 111 13 54; 313 Vancamp Rachael 404 111 13 1; 330 Winings Jacob 424 80 9 41; 331 Wilson John 375 43 4 30; 307 Whiteman Jacob 312 20 10 90; 333 Wright Robert 128 120 3 89; 330 Westbrock John 398 12 54; 311 Walbertson Jonathan 411 51 13 33; 312 Ut Jacob 410 60 13 19.

Paradise Township

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Per. Tax due. 109 Carrif Jacob 400 150 11 76; 129 Cress Peter [part] 124 5 20; 210 Craig John 433 8 89; 225 Cunningham Gust. 440 13 86; 68 Dills Isaac 400 120 12 60; 219 Dyson James 408 154 12 83; 92 Dills Abram 162 62 5 57; 213 Denison Alex. 400 150 12 64; 204 Duncan John 334 80 8 40; 213 Duncan David 441 62 13 86; 212 Fudge James 431 153 13 55; 139 Graisburg Joseph 300 70 9 50; 233 Glentworth James 301 16 9 45; 142 Gordon Gilbert 421 11 13 03; 104 Humphries Isaac 414 120 13 02; 118 Harrison William 200 70 6 30; 239 Hooper Martin 437 132 13 72; 112 Hogle John 400 115 12 60; 206 Lenox David 439 59 13 65; 211 Lee Thomas 431 153 13 62; 207 Murdock John 438 108 13 72; 238 More Robert 437 132 13 00; 234 Murry Ann 405 37 12 71; 140 Murry Francis 422 61 12 67; 141 Murry George W. 425 13 34; 105 Morris Phebe 75 2 31; 74 Nicholas William 450 14 14; 67 Parker William 434 88 12 60; 80 Place Philip 409 12 60; 113 Patterson John 390 12 25; 180 Ruxton Thomas 100 150 3 15; 202 Roup George W. 422 44 13 29; 205 Smith Jonathan 347 24 13 02; 106 Sebring Thomas 400 150 12 60; 135 Shook John 400 150 12 60; 102 Slesham Michael 337 137 10 57; 155 Sidman Isaac 400 150 12 60; 318 Wilkerson Joseph 103 3 26; 237 Weaver Philip pt. 446 28 13 62; 221 Wells William 343 72 10 56; 98 Welch Roger 400 30 12 60.

Coolbaugh Township

Table with 4 columns: Name, Acres, Per. Tax due. 147 Able John 400 8 80; 188 Arnt Jacob 408 97 8 97; 189 Arnt John 408 97 8 97; 237 Arnt Thomas 220 120 4 84; 177 Bush John 400 52 8 80; 186 Bell Joseph 405 53 8 88; 187 Bell William 400 8 88; 162 Brown Jonathan 204 65 9 68; 179 Bush James 399 17 8 75; 216 Brown William 408 8 97; 224 Burrows Henry 403 8 83; 192 Bush Thomas 399 99 8 80; 194 Brown Daniel 408 97 8 97; 195 Brown John 408 97 8 97; 198 Biles Henry 408 97 8 97; 171 Blanchard Jonathan 204 65 4 45; 174 Baker Jacob 100 153 4 45; 184 Cochran John 100 2 20; 246 Cameron William 438 66 9 63; 240 Cameron William 404 35 8 88; 226 Coliday Joseph 202 140 4 47; 199 Dupuey Aaron 408 97 8 97; 200 Dupuey Nicholas 408 97 8 97; 202 Dupuey Samuel 408 97 8 97; 310 Dupew John 415 109 9 10; 218 Dupuey Polly 432 96 9 49; 149 Gibbs Elizabeth 304 120 4 48; 160 Gentel James 400 150 8 80; 175 Gibbs Elizabeth 206 60 4 51.