



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 1, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
SENATORIAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. F. BROWN, REPRESENTATIVE. | |
| 1. William F. Hughes, | 14. James H. Campbell, |
| 2. James Traquair, | 15. James K. Paxton, |
| 3. John F. Stokes, | 16. James K. Davidson, |
| 4. John F. Verree, | 17. Dr. John McCulloch, |
| 5. Spencer McViney, | 18. Ralph Drake, |
| 6. James W. Fuller, | 19. John Linton, |
| 7. James Penrose, | 20. Archibald Robertson, |
| 8. John Shaffer, | 21. Thomas J. Bigham, |
| 9. Jacob Marshall, | 22. Lewis L. Lord, |
| 10. Charles P. Waller, | 23. Christian Myers, |
| 11. Davis Alton, | 24. Dorman Phelps, |
| 12. M. C. Merzer, | 25. Samuel A. Purviance, |
| 13. Ner Middleburgh, | |

The Child's First Reader.

BY SALEM TOWN, A. M.

This Reader is designed as the First Book for children. It comprises a series of progressive lessons, commencing with the Alphabet, and advancing to words of two syllables. The words composing the Reading Lessons, are first presented in Spelling Columns. With these the child should be made familiar before he is required to pronounce them in sentences. This arrangement is calculated to prevent hesitancy in reading, and to secure an easy and natural utterance of words. When but few words are found in the reading lessons, except such as have previously been introduced in spelling columns, some of the more difficult words are repeated, and the remaining deficiency is supplied by other words in common use.

The use of the "abs" is now very generally discarded by practical teachers. They are, therefore, omitted in this work, and such significant words introduced as the child can understand.

Such a work as this has been needed by every teacher, and has met with approbation from every one who has used it. We have a few copies for sale at this Office. Price, 12 1/2 cents.

By reference to a notice in another column, the reader will perceive that Dr. V. M. SWAYZE, Surgeon Dentist, of Easton, will visit this place, professionally, on the 6th inst. As a general thing we are never in favor of any thing false—but really if any one's mouth is full of those "old fogies," decayed teeth, we would advise such an one to secure the valuable services of Dr. Swayze, to construct for them a full set of his most efficient and at the same time very beautiful, artificial teeth, upon gold plate. Dr. S. has made such improvements in his art, as to enable him to compete successfully with the best dentists—and which place him too high on the list of merit for comparison with most artists in his profession. He fairly rivals nature.

Tremendous Conflagration—One Million Dollars' worth of Property Destroyed.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Philadelphia since the memorable fire of July 9th, 1849, took place on Sunday morning at an early hour. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated to be at least one million of dollars. The fire broke out in one of a block of stores extending from Bank street to Strawberry street, a distance of about two hundred feet, between Chestnut and Market, one of the heaviest business places in that city.

Over half a million of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in New York on Sunday morning. It commenced at the corner of Dey street and Broadway. It was pretty much all insured.

Corruption on the Public Works.

The corruption on the public works of the State has become so flagrant that even *Locofoco* papers are crying out for a change in the system. The *Easton Argus*, in speaking of Mr. Muhlenberg's bill, which proposes to abolish the Canal Board, says—
"Any change at all must be for the better, because the present system is as corrupt as it can possibly be made. We do not wish to charge corruption on any particular Officer, but that there is a vast amount of *Gulphism* and favoritism shown, is beyond dispute. 'Figured,' it is said, 'won't lie,' but the figures in the published reports, do lie, when they represent the public works as being in a prosperous condition. We see it here on the Delaware Division, and we say it without fear of treading on anybody's toes or corns, that the State, on this Division is ROBBED—most shamefully robbed and PLUNDERED, and some of the men in authority know it. One of these days we will take occasion to refer to the figures. In the meantime let us hope that the whole Canal Board will be abolished, and some honest mode of managing our public works, substituted in its place.

The young Polanders charged with the inhuman murder of Lehman, in Philadelphia were tried last week, before Judge Allison. The case was given to the jury on Friday night, and on Saturday morning they rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Moore & Hoover, large iron manufacturers of Morristown N. J., failed a few days ago. Their liabilities are \$100,000, and their property is estimated at \$25,000.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Education.

It is desirable to have a school of high character in Stroudsburg, because
1st—There are a large number of youth of the very age to be benefited by such an institution. And the difference between such a school as may be sustained in the Borough, and many others, is far greater than is generally supposed.

2d—The common schools of the County cannot be supplied with efficient teachers unless there are some schools of a higher order, for the education of teachers. And no place is as suitable for such a normal school as the county seat, and no building so proper as the capacity male Academy.

3d—The reputation of this growing borough, the value of property, and the public spirit of the citizens demand that efforts be made to have a school of the first order.

I have been led to make these brief remarks by the information that Mr. Lewis VAIL, proposes to open a select school in the Male Academy of this place, about the first of April. He is a graduate of Princeton College, one of the first institutions in the country, and fresh from his studies. He has proved his capacity for teaching, ability to govern and manage a school, by his labors at Shawnee during the past winter. In the visits made to his school I have been much gratified. The improvement of his scholars was highly gratifying to his patrons. I may with propriety, refer to the Committee of that sub-district, Messrs. J. V. Wilson, J. D. P. Labar and A. F. Coolbaugh, or to Mr. R. R. Deputy, of Shawnee, to confirm what is here advanced. And I can congratulate the citizens of Stroudsburg on their flattering prospect in respect to education.

B. JOHNSON.

The *Sussex Register* says, that Moore, the alleged murderer of Daniel Jagers, who made Newton and its vicinity his temporary lurking place for a day or two about a month ago, appeared at Dover in Jackson & Jolly's bar-room very early in the morning of the 16th ult., but succeeded in secreting himself before the bar-keeper, who did not immediately recognize him, could arouse help and give pursuit. He worked his way from Sussex to Dover along the borders of Brooklyn Pond, eating at farm-houses. The search made for him, resulted in the discovery of several points where he had been seen previous to the 16th inst., but his whereabouts after that date could not be traced. He is certainly very expert in dodging his pursuers; but he must ere long, we think, be caught.

Reuben Edmondson, better known as "Jack Bowers," the most noted thief in the Mississippi Valley, died in St. Louis on the 6th inst. He was 63 years of age, and stated in a confession, which he made just before his death that he had been arrested 115 times, and incarcerated in various prisons 61 times.

Bold Robbery.

The store of Mr. ISAAC GOULD, at Hickory Run, Carbon county, was entered on Saturday night the 20th ult., and about one thousand dollars in money, and a small quantity of goods taken therefrom. On Sunday night Sheriff Ripple, of this place, with an assistant started in pursuit of the burglars, and we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Wilkesbarre, succeeded in arresting three persons, Jacob and Charles Johnson, and a brother-in-law of the Johnsons, at their residences, about three miles above Wilkesbarre. One of the party, since their arrest, has turned State's evidence, and the whole of the money, excepting sixteen dollars, has been recovered.—*Carbon Democrat* 27th ult.

New Banking House.

The Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank have resolved upon the erection of a new Banking house, on the lot purchased of Mrs. Cooper, in the Public square. It is to be built of brick and rough casted, two stories (of 22 feet each,) high in front, with a yard 5 feet wide all around the building. In front there will be 4 columns, with a recess of six feet between them and the main building and the front door will be four feet from the pavement. The banking room in front will be in the rear of that, on the left and the vaults on the right. The size of the whole building is to be 30 feet front by 56 feet in depth. The directors have consulted taste as well as economy. Their object will be to erect a cheap and substantial one at the same time a neat house, that will answer all the purposes of the Bank and be an ornament to the Borough.—*Easton Argus*.

A HEAVY MATCH.—It is reported that a match of \$20,000 a side is about concluded between the backers, in Albany and elsewhere of "Mac," the notorious trotting horse, now owned by a gentleman in Philadelphia, and those of a "fresh nag" in New York city.—The race to come off the coming season on the Long Island or Camden course. The terms will be made public, of course, in due time.

An individual, under the assumed name of J. W. Green, in Philadelphia last week, stated that he was the authorized special agent of the Post-Office Department to put the new mail service between New-York and New-Orleans into operation, and that the Postmaster General had empowered him to appoint route agents to accompany the mails, at a salary of \$1,500 a year each, and reasonable expenses paid. Five young men, who applied to him for situations, were thus appointed, on their paying him \$25 apiece.—On reporting themselves to the Department for duty, they learned that a miserable imposition had been practiced upon them. One of the agents stated that, in view of his new duties, he had sold out all his furniture, given up his house, and experienced other inconveniences.

Whig State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to choose Presidential electors, and select delegates to the Whig National Convention, assembled in the Court House this morning, at 9 o'clock, and organized temporarily by appointing Samuel Leech, of Armstrong, Chairman, and John W. Killinger, of Lebanon, and B. L. Johnson, of Cambria, Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called, and the attendance found to be very full from all parts of the State.

On motion of Ner Middleburgh, a Committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and the Convention then, after some unimportant preliminary business, adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Convention re-assembled at 11 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by the chair, when Mr. Middleburgh, from the Committee appointed to select officers, reported the name of the Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Susquehanna, as President of the Convention, with some twenty Vice Presidents and a number of Secretaries, all of which were agreed to.

The President on taking the chair delivered a very neat and appropriate address of thanks, and urged upon the Convention the importance of harmony and conciliation in their action.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Mr. Killinger moved the appointment of a Committee of thirteen, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention which was agreed to.

It was then moved to proceed to the election of delegate to the Whig National Convention, and on the motion, a lengthy discussion ensued, as to the manner of electing the delegates, some advocating their election by the delegates, from the several Congressional districts; and others their election by the Convention.

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Age, General WINFIELD SCOTT, and that now, as heretofore, we present him for the Presidency, as the undoubted choice of the people of Pennsylvania for that high office, and in the fullest confidence that under his leadership, we can and will triumphantly carry the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania, without which no President was ever made.

Resolved, That the administration of President Fillmore deserves and receives our hearty commendation for the ability and patriotism with which it has conducted the foreign and domestic policy of the country, coming within its reach and influence, and that this commendation is based no less upon the dignified and unflinching manner in which our intercourse with foreign nations has been conducted, than upon its wise, conciliatory, and beneficent management of domestic affairs, the reduction of postage, the enforcing of the strictest accountability and economy of public officers, and in supporting the protection of home industry, and the improvement of rivers and harbors. Eminent national and truly conservative, we hail President Fillmore as a bright ornament to the party which elected him to the office he so worthily fills.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby requested and instructed to support the nomination of General WINFIELD SCOTT as the first choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and as giving us a certain ground of hope of regenerating our noble Commonwealth, and placing it in the array of Whig States.

Resolved, That we render our hearty thanks to Ex-Governor Johnston for the many efforts put forth by him to reduce the State indebtedness, and lessen the State taxes; and deeply regret the defeat which deprived the State of his services as her Chief Executive officer. His administration is one of the proudest in the annals of our State, and adds new lustre to her fair name and fame, at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we recommend the Whig National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next.

These resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

One of the Delegates offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we learn of the illness of that distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, and that we sympathize with the whole nation in being thus deprived of his valuable services in the councils of the nation.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to several of the Harrisburg printers and officers at the Capital.

On motion, the officers of the Convention were commended for the ability and zeal with which they had discharged their duties. The Convention adjourned with nine hearty cheers for General Scott.

Congress.

The proceedings of Congress during the last week, have been so entirely insignificant that we have not thought it worth while to waste a half column of our space with a record of its monotonous doings. The State Gazette contains the following truthful paragraph upon the subject:

The question is asked daily, in all parts of the country, "what is Congress doing?" The answer is invariably—nothing. Long speeches are made, and the time of the session taken up with discussions of a partisan stamp, and very often disgracefully personal; but as for any actual public good arising from them, the people will have to look long and anxiously to find it. Seven acts of no public importance, and hardly, all together, filling the space of a column in a paper, have been passed since the session commenced in December. The speeches which have been made would fill volumes.

The Maine law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a proviso for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, and if favorable, the law goes into force the first of May.

A hardy son of the ocean, in returning to ship after the taking of Vera Cruz, captured a donkey, and immediately mounted him, but seated himself on the rump, the animal kicked up and came near throwing him off. A soldier told him to sit futher forward on the mule, and he would not kick so. The tar replied, 'I see you blowed first; this is mine, and I'd like to know who will stop me from riding on the quarter deck of my own jacks.'

Proposed Museum of Mankind.

Mr. Catlin, the great traveler among the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind. In consequence of the march of civilization, and the clearing of the forests of America, several tribes of Indians are now nearly extinct. He proposes to engage a large steam vessel to visit the coast of America, and there to collect individuals of those tribes that will in a few years entirely pass away, and with his own collection of American Indian curiosities, to visit the principal cities of Europe and America, thereby affording to the world a sight of those extraordinary people who will soon be lost forever. The scheme has received great favor from a number of scientific gentlemen of England, and exertions are being made to carry it into effect.

A story is travelling the rounds, to the effect that John Wentworth was detected in attempting to vote illegally at the recent charter election in Chicago, and retreated amid jeers and hisses.—Rather bad for one who has been so long in public life.

Pocket Stoves.

The Milwaukee Advertiser says that a gentleman of that city has invented a spirit stove which while only a foot square will warm an ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may be carried in one's pocket of a cold day, and producing neither soot, smoke, no ashes, might be made as ornamental piece for personal wear as a watch or breast pin.

The Scientific American adds: We know such portable stoves were employed twenty years ago, and were used by hunters for cooking when in the wilds, chasing the wild deer and driving the roe.

The editor of the *Brandon Post* don't seem to think much of either Mr. or Mrs. Forrest. He says of them:

"While in New York week before last we visited the Broadway Theater to see the notorious Edwin Forrest. If he is half the brute he looks to be, he is a very brutish creature. He appeared as Othello, in the *Moor of Venice*. In our poor judgment he personated the character badly throughout.

Mrs. Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, attracted us to Brougham's Lyceum a night or two after we saw Mr. Forrest. She appeared in *The Lady of Lyons*, as Pauline, and played her part with little effect. She cannot throw much feeling into her acting, but appears with dignified passages. Her personal appearance would be apt to attract the notice of blackguards; that of Mr. Forrest the notice of the hangman."

"We copy the above, not as a matter of news, or to gratify those who entertain a vindictive feeling toward either party mentioned. Both have had their merits and demerits fully discussed, and been the subjects of abuse and praise, from every quarter, and should now be exempt from the tongue of slander. We have yet to learn that Mr. Forrest is a brute, or partaking of any of the attributes that should entitle him to the hangman's official notice. As a man, we believe, Mr. F. has always stood high in public estimation, and as a man of refined taste and artistic powers than him, America or the world possesses no greater. We think the editor of the *Post* has well qualified his ungentlemanly attack by saying in our poor judgment, 'that he is a very brutish creature.' This smells very much of vain desire, on his part, to pass as a 'knowing one.'—*Milford Herald*.

Defeat of Rosas—Great Loss of Life.

The sanguinary war in South America between the tyrant Rosas and Urquiza has resulted in the total defeat of the former. The last and decisive combat resulted, according to the reports, (probably exaggerated) in the loss of 4,000 men. Rosas fled with his daughter Manuela, and took refuge on board of an English steamer. The allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces were entirely victorious.

For more than twenty years Rosas has maintained a bloody and despotic sway over this portion of South America.—He has been always represented as a cruel, severe, avaricious, ambitious tyrant, and a man of brutal instincts. He is said to have amassed great wealth. His daughter Manuela, however who has great influence over him, has endeavored to soften his savage temper, and mitigate the severity of his iron rule.

Urquiza the conqueror of Rosas, now holds, of course, a position that may, if he have the talent for it, be one of great influence either for good or evil, in those hitherto misgoverned provinces.

Power of Imagination.

A year since Elijah Barns, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field, without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found, to his astonishment that it was much too small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been imperceptibly bitten by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill, and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians, and was restored to health.

On Thursday last, near Dorchester, (Mass.) a laboring man dug out of a space four and a half feet in diameter, and one and a half feet in depth, two hundred and eleven snakes, ranging from four to fifteen inches in length, and embracing all the different species common to the vicinity, except the rattlesnake. When found, most of them were torpid, but soon gave evidence of locomotive power. Some times they were found singly, and sometimes in bunches of half a dozen. The black, green, striped, and brown, and the adder, were found in the most affectionate embraces.

DARE-DEVIL SPEED.

On Wednesday a train of cars, without passengers, made the run from Poughkeepsie to Peekskill, distance thirty two miles, in thirty minutes. This, we believe, is the greatest speed ever attained on any road in this country.—*Albany Register*.

In Milwaukee on the 16th ult., the case of W. B. RATOLIFFE, who has been on trial for some time for the murder of DAVID ROSS, was brought to a close by a verdict of not guilty. The verdict excited universal surprise and indignation, and groans were given for the jury. Order having been restored in the court, Judge HUBBELL looked at the paper for some five minutes; he then eyed the jury sternly, and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, is this your verdict?" Foreman—"Yes, your honor." Judge HUBBELL—"All I have to say, if it be so, is, may God have mercy on your consciences!" Great excitement prevailed the following day. Indignation meetings were held, and condemnatory resolutions passed.

The doctrine contained in the subjoined extract from an article in the N. Y. Tribune of March 15, we consider eminently sound. We shall have no fears that any indiscretions will be committed if our National Convention will be composed of men who will listen to such arguments and will act in view of them:

"We of the North, who are faithful to the traditions and sentiments of our fathers propose no action respecting Slavery, desire none whatever, from any Whig National Convention. We know and acknowledge that on this subject there is a diversity of views and feelings between the North and the South, and we see no use in plastering over that diversity, with empty and ambiguous words. We propose to leave it where it has been left by all former Whig National Conventions, untouched. We hold, as we ever have held, that the Whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A Whig in Alabama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti Slavery, yet both be true and sound Whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of Whig principles and measures.

"If, then, the Slavery question shall be carried into our next Whig National Convention to disturb and distract it, the North will be blameless. It is content with the old platforms and old landmarks of the party. It asks nothing in regard to Slavery in this connection but that it be left alone.

"Whatever of new tests, or fire brands, or 'isms,' shall come into that Convention will be thrust in by the South and its train-bearers—by the same force that laid the Wilmot Proviso so flatly on the table of the last National Convention.—That Convention was largely in favor of said Proviso—the laying on the table implied only that the subject had rightfully no place in a Convention of the Whigs of the entire Union."

A spirited lady has posted a Professor, Principal of the Female Academy at Nashville, Tennessee, for calling her husband, who had been employed at the Academy, an "ordinary humbug." She says: "I now call upon him to come forward and prove him to be such, if he can, or I will cowhide him as a slanderer every time I meet him in the streets of Nashville."

A singular storm occurred at Dunklee's Grove, about eighteen miles north-east of Cincinnati, on the 13th inst. The sky was clear, and there was neither rain, thunder, nor lightning. Mr. E. Dunklee's house and barn and the barn of one of his neighbors were entirely destroyed. There were eighteen persons assembled in Mr. Dunklee's house, at a family merry-making, consisting of four of his married children and their families. Without the slightest warning the house was suddenly lifted from its foundation and crushed to atoms. Mrs. Dunklee was instantly killed. One other member of the family was seriously injured. The rest escaped with only some slight injuries. Twenty of Mr. Dunklee's sheep were killed, and the storm levelled trees, fences, and every thing else it encountered.

THE RED-HEAD GAL that frightened the locomotive, combed her locks to a focus last week, and set fire to one of the engine houses.

MARRIED.

On the 27th, ult., by James Turpening, Esq., Mr. Andrew J. Fish, and Miss Mary Strunk, both of Middle Smithfield, Monroe county.

On the 28th of March, 1852, by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. Harrison Carmer, and Miss Ellen Smiley, all of Stroud township, Monroe co.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 29th ult., Stewart Morgan, son of Madison and Barbara Morgan, aged 1 year and 1 month.

At the residence of his father, in Middle Smithfield, Monroe County, Pa., on the 25th inst., after a violent illness of nearly three weeks, Mr. John A. Eylesberger, aged about 26 years.—Though Mr. Eylesberger had no particular connection with any church or sect, we think it a duty to bear our humble testimony to his unassuming character, his mild and pleasing manners, his sound, clear, and discriminating judgment, as well as his devout and strict attention to the teachings of the moral law. Had it been the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, he would have lived for the sake of her whom he had but a single month previous to his departure promised to love and cherish. The graces and virtues of his character were so developed to those who knew him best, as to exhibit one of the purest specimens of consistency and of the christian gentleman, with which we ever have been acquainted. Those virtues which in life endeared him to those who knew him, plainly tell them that he has gone to inherit the balmy summers of eternal happiness. Indeed, an offering worthy of Heaven.

Mr. EDITOR:—Having been solicited to visit your town, professionally, I beg leave to say, and to inform, through the *Jeffersonian*, the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that I will be at Mr. Hollis-head's Hotel next Tuesday, the 6th inst., and will remain for a couple or three weeks.

Yours, most respectfully,
V. M. SWAYZE.

April 1, 1852.