



# The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, November 17, 1853.

A very interesting account of Com. Perry's Expedition to Japan, will be found on the first page of to-day's Jeffersonian.

### Sherriff's Sales.

Sheriff Darling, advertises for sale the following Real Estate: At the public house of A. & S. Barry, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 3d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. a tract of land in Jackson township, adjoining land of John Becker, Daniel Zaackarias and others, containing eight acres; about four acres cleared; two acres of meadow, the balance timber-land. Improvements are log stable, lot of fruit trees, spring of water on the premises, &c., the property of Daniel Bellis.

At the same time and place, a tract of land situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Andrew Singer, Charles Frantz, Penj. Singer and Reuben Possinger, containing 216 acres; six cleared, about 12 of which are meadow, the balance timberland. Improvements, a two-story log house, 22 by 24 feet, with kitchen attached 16 feet square; one and a half story log house 18 by 24 feet, frame barn, 30 by 45 feet, frame cooper shop, frame spring house, and blacksmith shop; apple orchard, well of water, &c., the property of Christian Singer.

### Agricultural Address.

We learn by the last number of the "Honesdale Democrat," that the Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, will deliver an address before the Wayne County Agricultural and Mechanics Arts Society, in the Court House, in Honesdale, on Monday evening, December 5th. It will be a good one.

### Thieves About!—Look Out!

The "Easton Argus" says that the lower part of Williams township, Northampton county, and the upper part of Durham township, Bucks co., are infested with a number of thieves, who rob the Farmer's spring-gang houses, Cellars, stables, Hen roosts, &c. "One night last week, was entered and robbed of Bread, Butter, Meat, and every thing that was in it. The Colonel declares that the rascals didn't leave enough for a decent breakfast next morning. We advise the Farmers to lock their houses carefully, and secure their Spring houses well, as the present high prices of provisions will lead to considerable stealing before the Winter is over."

### Sad Casualty and Loss of Life.

A dreadful accident occurred a few miles below Easton, on the line of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 14th inst. A number of men were engaged in blasting rocks; the powder being damp did not go off as soon as was expected, and the men thinking the match had been extinguished, returned to their posts, when the explosion took place. One man was instantly killed, his head being blown entirely off. Three others it is feared, are fatally injured.

Last week a grain purchaser was in Pittsburgh, buying up wheat for the Eastern European markets, at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.—This is the first wheat ever sold in Pittsburgh direct for Europe.

Rev. J. H. Rittenhouse, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washingtonville, Pa., fell dead on Wednesday last, at the Church door, while the Congregation was assembling for the dedication of their new house of worship.

Judge Grier and the Free Democracy.—The "Free Democracy" of New York have a resolution before them looking to impeachment of Judge Grier, for his words and actions in the late Wilkesbarre, Slave Case.—The resolution appoints a special committee to memorialize the House of Representatives of the United States upon the subject, to take such further action in the premises as will secure a hearing in that body on this subject. On motion of John P. Hale, the resolution was laid on the table till Wednesday evening, when there will be a full meeting.—(Evening)

Can't account for it.—The Natchez Mirror in noticing the fact that Mrs. Stowe makes from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars out of Uncle Tom's Cabin, says: Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defense of Slavery which has ever appeared in print, and it will bring the publisher in debt, while the Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, which has just arrived, is going off rapidly.

Temperance Politics.—The vote cast for the Temperance candidates in Pennsylvania, in the recent contest, is estimated at 43,000 by the Harrisburg Crystal Fountain, of which number 11,311 are set down to the credit of Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph and Whig State Journal have been united under the direction of J. J. Patterson. The Journal will henceforth be the sole Whig organ at Harrisburg.

### New York Election.

The result of the election in New York is the choice of the Whig State ticket, consisting of Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner, State Engineer, Prison Inspector, Clerk of Appeals, and two Judges of Appeals.

The Whigs have about two-thirds of each branch of the legislature; and it is said that each branch contains a majority in favor of the Maine law.

In New York city, a majority of the Aldermen and assistant Aldermen are "Reformers," and also, it is believed a majority would be Whigs, if they were all to take sides politically. Only two of the old Aldermen were re-elected.

The popular vote in the city is set down as follows: Whigs 19,000; Hards 14,000. Softs 9,000.

### The New Jersey Election.

The newspapers confirm the Telegraphic reports of the complete triumph of the Democracy of New Jersey at the election in that State on Tuesday 8th inst. ROMAN PRICE is chosen Governor by a large majority, and his political friends will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. JOEL HAYWOOD was the Whig candidate for Governor. Questions of Temperance and Nativism were mixed up with the election.

To the Legislature, Camden county has elected one Native and two Democrats; Burlington elects two Democrats; Essex elects five Democrats and four Whigs; Mercer elects three Democrats to the House and one to the Senate; Hudson elects one Democrat to the Senate and two Democrats and one Whig to the House. From this it will be seen that the "Liquor Law" has used up the Whig party in New Jersey. They will scarcely have a respectable show in the Legislature. Mr. Price's majority for Governor is five or six thousand.

### Delegate from New Mexico.

Hon. Padre Manuel Gallegos, that is to be, at last accounts was on his way to Washington with a certificate of election from the authorities of New Mexico, to represent that territory in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Gallegos is a native Mexican, who, seven years ago, while in his priestly robes he was administering the sacrament in one of the modest churches of his native State, thought a little of ever being called upon to represent his fellow citizens in the Congress of this country, as he did of being suddenly called to the moon. Gallegos will be the first native Mexican who ever sat in Congress—will he be the last?—News.

### Late and Important from Europe.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. Her news is interesting. Cotton had slightly declined; but Breadstuffs had materially advanced.

The market had been active, and prices tending upward owing to the war rumours, unfavourable weather, and the settled conviction that the British crop is short.

A telegraphic despatch received by the London Times, under date of Bucharest, Oct. 25th, states that two Russian steamers and eight gun boats forced a passage through the Danube on the 23d and encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish fort Isackchi. The Russian fleet had a detachment of troops on board, and the fire killed a Colonel and three other officers, and twelve sailors were also killed, while the number of wounded amounted to about forty. The loss on the part of the Turks is not given, but it is asserted by the Russians that the fort was set on fire by shells thrown from the steamers and gun boats. No other hostilities have occurred as far as known. The combined fleets of England and France had anchored in the sea of Mæmora.

The Sultan it is said, is displeased with the attitude of the combined fleets, and says he has no use for them at Constantinople except as active allies. It would seem as though their movements were not understood by him.

It was rumoured again that the four powers have drafted another proposition, and the King of Belgium is said to be exerting his influence for peace.

Turkey has prohibited the export of corn.

The Turkish government displays much military sagacity. The Sultan has officially recognized Schamyl and other Circassian chiefs, and sent them arms and munitions of war.

The benediction of the banners, usually preceding active service, took place at Bucharest on the 10th ult.

The grand vizier publishes an order calling on the inhabitants of Constantinople to preserve order, pray for the success of the Turkish arms, and protect Christians from insult and annoyance. Persia has disbanded her army on the Turkish frontier.

A pontoon corps of the Russian army had left Bucharest for the Danube. The weather continues mild and favorable for military operations. Twenty-five thousand Russians had landed at Redout Kale, with intention of attacking Baltoom.—The Russian army was in a sad state from sickness and scarcity of food.

Recent Russian accounts reported a Russian victory over the Circassians.—The true statement says the Circassians defeated the Russians, captured several guns, and retreated into the mountains.

A report was calculated at Paris that the Czar had abdicated in favour of the hereditary Grand Duke.

In France every arrangement has been made for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders would be given to march, unless new circumstances rendered it necessary.

Spain had a large fleet ready for sea—destination supposed to be the Mediterranean.

It is estimated there are about 80,000 Jews in New York, where they have thirteen synagogues.

Two mammoth squashes were exhibited at the Erie Agricultural Fair, recently—one weighed 225, and the other 227 pounds.

### From the Ohio Journal of Education.

#### Duties of Parents and Guardians.

The duties of those who have children attending school may be named under the following heads: first, duties to the teacher; second, to their own children and wards; and third, to the school.

From an Address by Mr. Page, formerly Principal of the N. Y. State Normal School we quote the following excellent summary of their duties to the Teacher of their children.

1. Parents should reciprocate the efforts of the Teacher towards a mutual understanding.
2. They should candidly listen to his plans, and, unless they are manifestly wrong, should do all in their power to aid him in the execution of them.
3. They should thankfully listen to the Teacher's faithful account of their children; even if that account be not a flattering one.
4. They should visit the school which their children attend.
5. They should promptly and cheerfully supply the required books and apparatus for the school.
6. They should be slow in condemning the Teacher for supposed faults.
7. When he is known to be wrong, parents should possess a forgiving spirit.
8. They should give their Teachers sympathy.

The following enumeration of the duties of parents to their children, is taken mainly from "A Teacher's appeal to the parents of his pupils," by Mr. C. Northend, of Danvers, Mass. 1. Parents should send their children to school constantly and seasonably. 2. They should see that they are decently clothed, and cleanly in their person. 3. They should encourage them to respect and obey the rules and requirements of the school. 4. They should encourage them to be orderly in their deportment, and studiously to regard right. 5. They should encourage them to be studious, by manifesting an interest in their lessons. 6. They should have a regard for the character of the books their children read, and see that they read understandingly. 7. They should cultivate in their children habits of true politeness and courtesy.

Many of the duties of parents to the school have already been named under the two preceding heads; but besides visiting the school and cooperating and sympathizing with the Teacher, they can do much for its improvement and success, by manifesting at all proper times and in all proper places, an interest in its welfare; and a deep solicitude for its reputation; by speaking well of the Teacher and of all his judicious plans; by palliating or excusing his faults or failings; (of which every Teacher must be expected to have some,) and by inducing their neighbors to visit the school and take an interest in its exercises; thus showing to their children, in the most convincing manner, that they feel that their present employment is an important one, and that the duties of school are not to be regarded as of little consequence.

In regard to the binding nature of the obligations implied in each of the duties above named much might be said. It is hoped, however, that the statement of them is sufficient; they will commend themselves to the judgement and the conscience of every parent and guardian.—Would that all would perform them as faithfully as they expect the Teacher to discharge his duties. A. D. L.

#### Duties of Scholars.

We would not have our young friends, the scholars attending the thousands of schools soon to be opened, one in every neighborhood in the State, feel that they are without duties, that there are no obligations resting on them. For their benefit taxes are levied, school-houses are built and furnished, school officers appointed, teachers employed, and their parents incur numerous expenses, in addition to depriving themselves of the labor and assistance of their children while they are attending school. All these expenditures and sacrifices impose obligations upon the children for whose benefit they are made.

The duties of scholars attending school are thus stated in a "Letter from a Teacher to his pupil," published by Hon. H. Barnard, as one of his series of Educational Tracts. 1. Scholars should be constant in their attendance at school. 2. They should always endeavor to be at school in season. 3. They should have a strict regard to all the regulations of the school. 4. They should be studious, and improve their time to the best possible advantage. 5. They should be honest in regard to their lessons. 6. They should be neat and orderly in their personal appearance and habits. 7. They should avoid the use of profane and improper language. 8. They should always speak and act the truth. 9. They should be kind and pleasant to their companions, and to all with whom they have intercourse. 10. Their deportment in the street and elsewhere, should be orderly and becoming. 11. They should love God and keep his commandments.

Should every scholar in all our schools faithfully perform these duties, not one would require punishment, or even a reprimand during the coming winter. How delightful a place would the school-room be, what a peasant employment would

that of the Teacher prove, and with what alacrity would all the scholars resort to school and engage in their duties, if all were aiming to discharge these duties to the best of their ability! A. D. L.

#### A Man Restored to Life after burial of ten Months.

The subjoined extract is translated from the Paris Journal of Magnetism which quotes a very remarkable book, published by Mr. Osborne, an English officer, on his return from the court of Runjesting, in India. We must add that Gen. Ventura, who was one of the witnesses in this extraordinary transaction, testified to the statement when he subsequently visited Paris. Mr. Osborne says: On the 6th of June, 1835, the monotony of our life in camp was agreeably interrupted by the arrival of an individual who had acquired great celebrity in the Punjab. The natives regarded him with great veneration on account of the faculty he possessed of remaining underground as long as he pleased, and then reviving again. Such extraordinary facts were related in the camp concerning this man, and so many respectable persons testified to their authenticity, that we were extremely desirous of seeing him; for instance, Captain Wade, Lodhiana, informed me that he had himself been present at the resurrection of this Fakir, in the presence of Gen. Ventura, the Rajah, and several men of distinction among the natives, and that, after his interment had lasted several months.

The following are the details which were given him of the interment, and those that he added on his own authority of the examination:

"At the end of some preparations which had lasted several days, and which would be too tedious to enumerate, the Fakir declared himself ready for the experiment, the witnesses met around a tomb of Mason-work, constructed expressly to receive him. Before their eyes the Fakir closed with wax (with the exception of his mouth) the apertures of his body through which the air might be admitted; then he stripped of all his clothing. He was then enclosed in a linen bag, and by his direction, his tongue was laid back, so as to enclose the entrance of his throat. Immediately after his operation the Fakir fell into a lethargic state. The bag which contained him was then closed and sealed by the Rajah. This sack was then placed in a wooden box, which was locked with a padlock and sealed. The box was lowered into the tomb, over which was thrown a great quantity of earth which was then trampled down and then covered with barley; finally, sentinels were set to watch it day and night. Notwithstanding these precautions, the Rajah still was suspicious; he came twice during ten months, to see that the Fakir remained buried, and caused the tomb to be examined; he found the Fakir precisely as he had left him, and perfectly cold and inanimate.

"The ten months having expired, they proceeded to the final examination. Gen. Ventura and Capt. Wade saw the padlock opened, and the chest raised from the tomb. The Fakir was removed; there was no indication of heart or pulse. In the top of his head there remained some slight sensation of heat. After first placing the tongue in a natural position, and then pouring warm water over his body, he began to evince some signs of life.—After two hours he was quite restored, and walked about. His figure is unpleasant, and his countenance has a cunning expression.

"He says that he had delicious dreams during his interment, and that restoration was very painful to him."

#### Daring Robbery.

Messrs. Benjamin and Barton, of Providence, Luzerne Co., Pa., while driving east on the Honesdale and Narrowsburg Plank Road, last Friday evening, about two miles from the former place, had their trunk filled with valuable clothing, taken from the boot of their carriage. It was early in the evening and in the vicinity of several residences, which made the robbery a matter of unusual surprise to them, as well as to the citizens at large. Not having driven far since it was taken off, as they knew from previous observation, they had a better opportunity to search for the lost property. Upon enquiring of some footmen they soon met, they learned that two persons were seen at a certain point on the plankroad, near Gainsfort's lock, going upon an unfrequented road, carrying a trunk between them. It being sufficiently light at the time to distinguish persons and their burden, and finding an old road, where designated by the footmen, they were induced the next morning to search in that direction for the trunk, or some house in which it might be found. In passing a ploughed field they discovered fresh tracks of men, and followed them 80 or 100 rods, fortunately came upon the trunk and its contents. The trunk had been broken open and the clothing thoroughly rummaged, but nothing taken from it.

This was a bold robbery, and the knowledge of the facts admonishes travellers to keep a good look out for these daring highwaymen. We hope the rascals will be caught, ere they repeat their nefarious depredations.—Honesdale Herald.

The N. Y. Herald gives the following statistics of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the months of July, August and September, in the city of New York. From this document, we see that the total number of births in the three months was 5,077, of which 2,609 were males, and 2,468 females. Of these only 43 are reported as colored. The total number of marriages was 1,628. The total number of deaths in the three months is given at 7,111. Of this number, 3,690 were males, and 3,421 females; 2,670 were children under one year old. Four males and eight females were at the time of their death over ninety years of age; 4,878 of the whole number of deaths were natives, and 2,172 foreigners; 125 were colored.

#### A Meditation on Coal.

We have just been laying in our winter's stock of Coal, and paying \$64 per ton for it, an operation which many of our readers have doubtless paralleled, and which has probably incited in their minds, as in ours, some serious and we trust practical cogitation. We can remember paying higher prices than this—\$10 to \$11 in 1836-7; and we have an indistinct recollection of winter having set in early, suddenly and severely at the close of 1831, and Coal thereupon rising suddenly to \$10 per ton; but these were extreme cases; and we are confident that, for several years past, Coal was not so high in October by several per cent, as it now is. We paid \$84 last year, and thought that rather high; and now we find it marked up another dollar.

For what reason? Labor, we hear, is somewhat higher than last year; but we don't believe the men in shirt-sleeves who removed and loaded and transported and carted our coal have received twenty-five cents more in the average per ton than they did last year. On the other hand, more coal-mines have been opened, more railroads constructed or completed, more cars and canal-boats built, and more experience as to the most economical and efficient methods of digging and transporting Coal. We doubt that the Coal which our citizens will burn the ensuing winter, has actually cost more than did the like quantity which they burned last winter.

Of course, we are not grumbling at the coal dealers. "The worth of a thing is the money it will bring"—not that there is not a higher law than this, but that Society is not now in a condition to act upon it. If Coal were to be had here for \$3 per ton, how many of us buyers would insist on paying \$4 or \$5, because it was demonstrated that the article had actually cost so much, and could not be sold lower without ruining the sellers? And they have exactly the same right to ask \$61 that we have to buy at \$3 if we could find sellers at that price.

But why must we pay \$65 for Coal in this City? Philadelphia and Baltimore pay less, yet their tune are a ninth larger than ours. "O, because they are nearer the coal-mines," is the ready reply. No, Sir! just there is your mistake. They are scarcely if at all nearer the Coal formation than we are; but they have railroads leading directly into it, while we have none—and there is our disadvantage. We bring our Coal from the Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys by way of Philadelphia, a hundred miles South, and Roundout, as far, North, and so pay double transportation and in winter are shut out from our sources of supply, so that our coal-dealers have only to lay in a short or moderate supply in summer and autumn, and when too late for others to obtain more, they may combine and charge us about as much as their consciences will allow.

Up at the Crystal Palace, they have some magnificent specimens of Coal, showing that the veins whence it was taken are twenty or thirty feet thick, while the quality could hardly be better. Those specimens come from the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, in the midst of that bounteous and beautiful Wyoming Valley where the noble river approaches nearest to our City, before turning away south westward to find an outlet in Chesapeake Bay. There—we do not say especially at Wilkesbarre, but at some point in or near that valley—is our best point of access to the Coal Region, with which we ought to have had direct intercourse years ago. A wide, double-track railroad, stretching directly from our City to the coal-beds at the most eligible point, should have been constructed long since. Such a road, if now in operation would save almost every family in our City from \$10 to \$100 on this winter's Coal, while thousands of manufactories, hotels, &c., would be benefitted from ten to a hundred times that extent. Our establishment uses but a small amount of steam-power, yet we could pay a tax of \$100 per annum for the support of a great coal-road to the Susquehanna; yet make money by it.

There was some stir early last summer on this subject, and the friends of two or three rival routes raised a considerable din as to their feasibility and advantages respectively; until at length we were informed that the stock of one of them had been actually taken, and the road would be promptly built. But we have not yet heard of this or any rival project being actually and vigorously pressed forward toward completion, and we fear that our citizens will have to burn dear Coal next winter as well as this.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### Shocking Tragedy.

A telegraphic despatch to the city papers briefly states the facts of a murder at Louisville, Ky., of a schoolmaster, Mr. Butler, by one of his pupils, named Ward. Mr. Butler, it would appear, had slightly punished a little brother of Ward for eating chestnuts in school and telling a falsehood. The latter had gone home and given his brother his own version of the case; and he deliberately purchased and loaded a pair of pistols, with which he went and shot Mr. Butler in cold blood, and without a word of explanation. The New York Times says:—

"Ward, the principal actor in this dreadful tragedy, is the author of a book recently published, entitled English Items, which attracted some attention from the violence and coarseness of its vituperation of everything English. His family is one of the first in Louisville, Miss. Sallie Ward, the lady whose marriage to Col. T. B. Lawrence, of Boston, some years since, and subsequent separation from him, attracted public attention, is his sister."

#### Lumber Trade of the West.

The demand for lumber in Cincinnati has entirely exceeded the supply, and great difficulty is experienced in supplying the market of that city. It is said that hereafter Cincinnati must depend upon the Lake regions, inasmuch as the construction of railroads through the pine regions of Pennsylvania and Western New York has opened a channel through which the lumber of those regions, which previously found its way to Cincinnati, now goes to Eastern markets. A writer in a Cincinnati paper supposes that this trade will all centre at Chicago as soon as direct railroad communication is opened between the two cities. According to the writer, Chicago is the third lumber market, and will soon be the first on the Continent. He also estimates that the lumber can be conveyed cheaper by rail between the two cities, than by its present route from Detroit through the canal, and that it will prove a valuable source of revenue to the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad.

A Mr. Elliot made a balloon ascension at Baltimore, on Wednesday. He landed near Christiansna, in Lancaster county, making a distance of 80 miles in an hour and ten minutes. The last 30 miles were done in the almost incredible time of twenty minutes. He says he reached an altitude of four miles and was hurried along by a heavy gale nearly the whole distance.

#### Should Women Vote.

Harriet Hunt, one of the "strong minded women" of the day, says that taxation without representation is tyranny, and continues: "Here am I, an independent American woman, educated for and living by the practice of medicine. I own property, and pay taxes on that property. I demand of the government that taxes me, that it should allow me an equal voice with the other taxpayers in the disposal of the public money. I am certainly not less intelligent than thousands who, though scarcely able to read their own ballot, are entitled to vote. I am allowed to vote in any Bank or insurance Company wherein I choose to be a stockholder. Why ought I not to vote in the disposition of public money raised by tax, as well as those men who do not pay taxes, or those who do either?"

Seven or eight Hungarians have left Easton for Europe, to take part in the Turkish war.

#### Counterfeit Coin.

The New York papers state that the new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of them are in circulation. When not much worn they are a good imitation, with one exception; the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are run in moulds and the creases are not clear, and show, on particular examination, that they are not made in the manner of genuine. After use they become dark almost as copper; but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely.

The yield of the potatoes on the American bottom, near Alton, Illinois, is astonishing. As many as four hundred bushels per acre have been dug. The average is three hundred bushels. They are worth twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel.

As an offset to the wonderful 'ox that gives milk,' so much talked of in the papers, our Jim wishes us to mention that he has a cow that doesn't!—a case which strikes us as quite as much out of order and a good deal more vexatious. By the by, Jim suggests to the astronomers at Cambridge that that ox ought to have a place on the astral maps, on account of his being in 'the milky way!'—Boston Post.

#### Monetary Affairs.

There were several important failures in New York week before last. Among the rest, that of Henry Dwight, jr., a Wall street banker. He was the agent for redeeming the notes of the Massillon (Ohio) Bank, and as he has used for purposes of his own a large amount of funds placed in his hands for that object, and cannot now replace it, that Bank has gone by the board. He was also agent of the Owego Bank, and had used up in his own affairs \$130,000 belonging to that institution. However, that Bank has not closed, and does not design to. Mr. Hewett, one of the largest stockholders, and one of the richest men in Owego, has taken upon himself the management of the Bank, has guaranteed the safety of the deposits, and mean to go ahead.

The Patchin Bank, of Buffalo, is reported to have failed.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock has gone up to 108 and Pennsylvania Coal Company stock to 107.

WILD CATTLE IN TEXAS.—On the Colorado and its tributaries wild cattle, in large numbers, are still found, notwithstanding the spread of civilization into the Texan wilderness, and frequently they get among the tame animals, and occasion much difficulty.

PORK PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—A Jefferson City paper says that farmers are offering to furnish hogs at two and a half cents a pound, but whether that is gross or net weight it does not say. We presume it is for net weight, as other papers in the same State quote the article at three cents. Kentucky and Indiana papers have estimated pork at all prices from three to five cents, and speak of hogs as being plenty.

#### POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness, of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

#### MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by Daniel Jayne Esq., Henry Steigitz and Miss Lucy Smily, both of Stroudsburg.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. B. Johnson, Mr. S. D. Bush, of M. Smithfield, and Miss Sarah V. Eiseberger, of Smithfield.

#### DIED.

In Stroud township on the 10th inst, Mrs. Sarah Hollinshead, aged 83 years.

#### Horses for Sale.

The subscriber has at his stable in this Borough, ten young Horses, well broke, for sale.

JOHN PALMER.

Stroudsburg, Nov. 17 1853.

#### CHARLES MUSCH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of furniture, cabinet-work, coffins, etc. at his stand on the Millford road, two miles from Stroudsburg.

Ready-made coffins of all qualities and sizes kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. October 20 1853.—1v.