



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, December 5, 1853.

At a meeting of the School Directors of Stroud township, held at Barry's Hotel, Saturday November 19th, 1853, it was, on motion

Resolved, That the Students Series of Readers by J. S. Denman, be used in all the common schools of Stroud township. (Signed by the Board.)

Teachers will please call on Mr. LEWIS VAIL, who will make the necessary arrangements for their introduction.

The People's Journal.

The above is the title of a new monthly illustrated sheet, devoted to Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and useful knowledge, by ALFRED E. BEACH, No. 25 Nassau St. N. Y. It contains 32 pages, a large number of engravings, and a great deal of useful information. It will no doubt obtain an extensive circulation. For terms, &c. see prospectus in another column.

Thieves About.—Look out for them!

We would advise our farmers and others to take care of their poultry, there are thieves about. In Montgomery, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties chicken stealing is carried on to an alarming extent. The farmers in some localities are obliged to take their chickens in the house in the evening in order to save them; others have provided their coops with spring-guns, man-traps, &c.

This kind of thieving, we believe, has not yet been introduced into this County, but the present high price of provisions may lead to considerable stealing before the Winter is over. Those who have not secure places for their poultry, provisions, &c. had best attend to it at once.

Great Poultry Show.

A Grand exhibition of Poultry, comprising domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., was held in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, last week! Some five thousand specimens, it is said, were on exhibition; and crowds of visitors were attracted thither. The Shanghai, Cochinchina, and other breeds are of extraordinary size. A large and beautiful collection of canaries and other songsters was also included in the display.

One of the attractions of the exhibition was a patent chicken hatcher, which was constantly turning out freshly hatched chickens.

What may be had for Three Dollars.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Arrangements have been made by which the HOME JOURNAL (which is \$2 a year), and the N. Y. MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES (which is \$3 a year), will both be furnished for THREE DOLLARS, to all who subscribe or renew their subscriptions before the first day of January, 1854. These papers are leading journals of their kind. The HOME JOURNAL is so well known that any description of it will be superfluous. It is enough to say, that, in addition to the articles of its editors (MORRIS & WILLIS), it is enriched by the contributions of many of the most brilliant pens now at work on either side of the Atlantic. It is, in brief, a superior FAMILY NEWS-PAPER. The MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES gives over two hundred pages of choice, new music, annually, which would cost at the Stores some thirty dollars; and the editor (RICHARD STORRS WILLIS), furnishes the best possible musical instruction and criticism on music and musicians. It also gives a vast amount of useful and interesting musical information, furnished by Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, Root, Bradbury and others, just what teachers, scholars, clergymen, chorists, organists and singers need; while FANNY FERN contributes one of her best original articles every week. Both papers, containing all this literature, music, amusement and instruction, are furnished for the small sum of THREE DOLLARS. Address either MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers of the Home Journal; or DYER & WILLIS, Publishers of the Musical World and Times, New-York.

Conviction of a Brute.—Thomas Motley has been convicted at Wallerborough, S. C., of murdering a runaway slave. He first shot him, wounding him severely; he then put him in a vice, and subjected him to the most excruciating torture.—He then set him loose and run him down with blood hounds, and finally cut him up and fed the dogs with his flesh. The Charleston papers rejoice at the conviction of the brute.

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.

Superior New Map. MONK'S NEW MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Revised & Corrected up to present date, is decidedly the best Map extant, and preferable to all others for many reasons, some of which are the following:

It embraces more Territory on a larger, and all on an equal scale, than any Map ever published in this or any other country; showing the whole expanse from within seven degrees of the Equator, (south of the Isthmus of Panama), to the 50th parallel of north Latitude; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, exhibiting all of the United States and Territories, including even the new Territories of Washington and Nebraska, with their boundaries according to the Acts of Congress; being the first Map that ever gave these territorial boundaries correctly.—The boundaries of the Counties throughout the United States, not excepting California, are marked; and by a table, which is an original feature in this Map, the location of any County in the Union can be ascertained at once. It shows hundreds of towns more than can be found on any other general Map, and among them are some very important ones. There are over one hundred important county towns where the Court Houses are located, that cannot be found on other Maps,—indeed, neither the locations of the counties, or towns designating the location of any particular county, are shown on other general Maps. Moreover, this is the only work which has a complete and well developed Map of Central America, on the same large scale, and in its proper position, exhibiting an unbroken commercial traveling route from the Ports on the Atlantic to those on the Pacific Coast. The remarks of Mr. Everett in the United States Senate on the 21st March 1853, on the beautiful climate and advantages of Central America, and the desirableness of an inter-oceanic canal, are abundant proofs of the peculiar value this Map acquires from having that country so fully and accurately delineated. The Overland Routes to California & Oregon, are shown in a no less clear and satisfactory manner for the use of the emigrant or traveler, and the exploring routes are laid down with equal clearness, and elucidate the published works on the subject.

On the same sheet, and got up in the same handsome manner, is a new Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, yet on a new plan,—making it an AMERICAN MAP—showing the United States as they really are, in a central position, having the great European, African and Asiatic portions of the Globe on either side, and exhibiting the sailing route to Canton in China on the west as well as on the east. This is done on a new plan, by duplicating fifteen degrees of Longitude, or showing a portion of the Globe twice. This Map is an invaluable appendage to the large one, and makes the publication all that can be desired as a work of study or reference, equally adapted, or essential to the parlor, the school-room, the closet of the Clergyman, or the Counting-room of the Merchant, to the Office of the lawyer, or the Shop of the Mechanic. Bear in mind that who ever purchases gets a map of our own and the adjacent countries, in their proper position, on a large scale, and in addition thereto a map of the world, showing the locations of all the different nations of the earth—indeed the two maps are furnished at about one-half the price that maps of this size have heretofore been sold. The Press from Maine to Louisiana have spoken of the work in terms of the highest praise, and all eminent statesmen, and scientific functionaries who have examined it, recommend it to their fellow-citizens.

Mr. J. H. Cotton, Monk's duly authorized agent for the sale of this Map, is now exhibiting a copy of the same in Stroudsburg, and will give all an opportunity of examining it. He also designs canvassing the County.

It is not only valuable to all who desire practical geographical information concerning our country, but, from the splendid manner in which it is executed, is worthy a place not only in our public buildings and seminaries of learning, but in every dwelling as an ornament and source of information. It is furnished at a comparatively moderate cost.

A New Dish.—The French papers speak of the new Parisian dish, *fried rattlesnakes*, as a novelty of their own invention. It is not. In the old Florida war, "our men" discovered that rattlesnakes were good to eat, and used to cook them as a pleasing change after horse and hard biscuit. We have been assured by one who served in that war, that the flesh of the rattlesnake is delicious in the extreme—surpassing even that of the frog both in flavor and delicacy of texture.

Oliver Scott writes to the Arkansas Independent that he is in South America hunting monkeys. He kills about 3,000 a year, and sells the skins at Bamoua.—They are bought by Frenchmen, and tanned for the manufacturing of kid gloves; those articles being, now made, it is said wholly of monkey skins. He gets from 20 to 40 cents for each skin.

Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Railroad.

Col. Allen has just made his report on the Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Railroad, from Wilkes-Barre to the Delaware Water Gap. A great part of the summer has been spent by the Col. and his assistants in surveying and locating this road. The Col. says:—

"The route of the line leaves the Wyoming Valley by the Mill Creek Gap, and ascends to the summit by a grade of sixty-two-and-a-half feet to the mile, (by an increased expenditure, and lengthening the line, this may be reduced below sixty feet to the mile); after passing over Bear Creek and Meadow Run, by a level grade, it descends through Choke Creek to the Lehigh river, and crossing to the west side of Locust Ridge, ascends twelve feet to the mile to the summit of the Pocono Mountain. A further examination will, I think, enable us to reduce the grade on this part of the line, and perhaps throw it out altogether.

The line then descends through Hippy's Gap, and takes the side of the mountain to Tannersville, the maximum grade being seventy feet the mile. After passing Tannersville, the line continues down the Valley of the Pocono creek to Stroudsburg. It then takes the valley of Broadhead's Creek, to the Delaware, at a point about five hundred feet above the mouth of Broadhead's Creek, the last half mile being a continuation of the tangent over the bridge.

The curves upon the line are easy, none of them having less than twelve hundred feet radius. The length of the Delaware bridge will be seven hundred and twenty-six feet. Its location is one of the most favorable that can be obtained. It is approached by an easy curve on the New York side, and the line crosses the river almost at right angles, while the rock on the same side forms a natural abutment; the low lands on the Pennsylvania side will afford ample space to vent a back water that may be caused by the erection of the piers."

His estimates are, for grading, building, laying tracks, main line and side tracks, making seventy miles, depots, water stations, equipments and everything required—\$2,894,996.45. This includes the engines, cars, and in fact all that will be necessary to starting the locomotives with their burthens.

The estimate of yearly receipts made by Col. Allen show a net income of \$367,074, "being more than twelve per cent on a capital of three millions of dollars."

The New Year.—1854.

On the first of January next, "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL" will commence its sixth volume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the "Pictorial" has purchased the entire good-will of Barnum's New York "Illustrated News," and has merged that journal in the "Pictorial," the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the strength of two papers upon one, both in the artistic & literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Gleason's Pictorial" as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number.—The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the "Pictorial" will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

The pages of "Gleason's Pictorial" will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art.—It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty-four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—and forming a mammoth weekly paper of sixteen octavo pages.

TERMS:—Three dollars per annum. Published every SATURDAY, by F. GLEASON, Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

Election of Bank Directors.

On Monday the 21st ult. the Banks of the Borough of Easton, held their annual election for Directors. The following gentlemen were elected:—

Farmer's and Mechanic's.—Peter S. Michler, John Green, Jr., Philip H. Goepp, John A. Sletor, Samuel Sandt, Daniel Lachenour, C. C. Field, Samuel Shimer, Daniel Shimer, Robert Cottingham, Daniel Whitesell, William Lee and Cyrus Lawell.

EASTON.—David D. Wagner, Michael Butz, George A. Hicc, Charles Innes, Peter Lurie, William H. Lawall, C. A. Luckenbach, Charles W. Mixsell, Peter Pomp, Andrew, H. Reeder, James Thompson, Jacob H. Wilking and Mathias Krause.

Life in New Mexico.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times gives the following shady picture of Life and Manners in New Mexico Territory:

I will now give you some faint insight into the moral and religious character of the Mexican portion of the population.—Inspiration teaches us that there were a number of the tribes of Israel that were lost; and if it means that they were lost to all sense of the decencies of humanity, then I am of opinion that this people is one of those tribes, and that the Lord has lost track of them, or that this Territory is not within his jurisdiction! At all events, He does not at present, and I believe He never will, recognize them as His creatures, judging from the total depravity and besotted ignorance of all of them. It is but one year since the first school was established here, and that has had but sickly growth. There are very few of the men who can read or write, and to see a woman that can do either is a curiosity. They live in houses one story high, made of mud, with mud floors, and a chair or bedstead in doors is quite as much a novelty as a plow, wagon, or scythe is out of doors. They have no knowledge of the use of tools, and notwithstanding the excellent and unbounded pasture lands, there is not a pound of butter or cheese made in the Territory, and it is seldom that I get milk enough for my coffee, for the reason that they are too lazy to milk their cows. They use no leaven in making bread, and therefore you can Judge of its palatableness; they make no pastry; they never salt their meat, but cut it into thin slices and dry it in the sun, and when dry it resembles chips, both in taste and appearance.—They keep large flocks of sheep, but they make no use of the wool, except for beds and pillows.

It would, perhaps, amuse you to stand in my office door and look upon the Plaza and observe the dress and manners of the women as they pass. Their dress is composed of a skirt of common muslin, with neither sleeves nor waist, and extending to just above the ankles. In the place of a bonnet, they wear a "rebosa"—a thing similar to a lady's long shawl, and when they choose to be particularly modest, they use to cover the nakedness of their bosoms, which is not often, however.—Their personal habits are coarser and more detestable than the brutes of the forest, and the women, as a mass, are, without exception of condition; whether married or unmarried, the vilest kind of prostitutes. Mothers, without shame, sell the favors of their daughters; and husbands with eagerness accept the price of their wives' debaucheries from the hands of all who choose to pay the tribute. It is impossible to conceive of a state of society more degraded or self-abandoned; and, although I regret to write it, there are many American lawyers and merchants here who keep their mistresses openly and without shame, disgracing not only themselves and the commercial and professional character, but debasing the Yankees in the eyes of the natives to a condition equally as base as themselves.

The religion of the country is the blackest kind of Catholicism, and it has been the policy of the priesthood to keep the people in a condition of the most supreme ignorance and abandoned superstition.—They have been taught to sanction the vilest practices of immorality from their childhood to the close of life, and to tolerate the most heinous and unmitigated crimes; indeed, they believe that it only requires the intercession of the priest with the Almighty, to procure a pardon of villainy that is blacker than hell; and yet, by the treaty between the U. States and Mexico, these same people are made free and enlightened citizens of the American Union. But the more I write upon this subject, the more difficult it becomes for me to give a correct idea of the extent of the native degradation, and I will close this part of the subject by quoting the remark of John Randolph, of Virginia, that the people here are a "nation of blanket-robbers and rebosa prostitutes."—But this is a view of the masses, to which there are occasional exceptions.

Sagacity of a Rat.

It is said that rats often display a cunning and an instinct worthy of a better race. There is an old house in West Chester almost alive with these "undermining" pests, and where they frequently commit depredations which in tact and skill would do credit to a professional burglar. A few days since, in order to be secure from their assaults, a basket of potatoes was hung high up against the wall on a nail. On going to the basket a day afterwards, it was found that a rat had obtained access to the potatoes by ascending the partition inside the lath and plaster to opposite the basket, and then by eating through the lath, plaster and basket, found easy admission to his prey. Did he think, or measure his distance?

The Boston Transcript states that the first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States, were landed in Florida by Cabeza Vaca, in 1627, forty-two in number, all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Sota, in 1539. In 1608 the French introduced the horse into Canada. In 1609 the English landed at Jamestown, Virginia, having several horses with them. In 1629, Francis Higginson imported horses and other domestic animals in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1625 the Dutch Company imported horses into New York.—In 1750 the French of Illinois were in possession of considerable numbers of horses.

New York Markets.

New York Nov. 26. Flour is less active, with sales of 12,000 bbls at \$6 81 1/2 to 87 1/2 for State. Wheat is heavy. Sales of 30,000 bushels at \$1 50 for Western Red, \$1 72 1/2 for Michigan, \$1 76 1/2 for Genesee. Rye better. Sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1. Corn more active. Sales of 40,000 bushels at 80a82 cents. Whiskey—Sales of 150 bbls at 28a28 1/2.

The Sunday Law.

Judge Jones of Berks county, at the opening of the court on Monday, the 7th, devoted part of his charge to an elucidation of the Sunday Law. The Press states the Judge's position to be:—"That the enforcement of the Sunday Law was strictly within the Province of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and that the Court had no jurisdiction in regard to said laws except upon citation or writs of error from the action of these officers. The penalty imposed is four dollars for each violation of the act of 1794, which prohibits all worldly employment (except works of charity and necessity,) under which are included the sale of intoxicating liquors and shaving on Sunday."

Deaths at Sea.

It is reported that of the 16,300 passengers who embarked from Europe for this country, between the 9th of September and the 16 ult., not less than eleven hundred died on the passage. The largest number of deaths on any one ship (79), occurred on the Winchester, from Liverpool, which arrived Sept. 27th.—Four other ships had from 73 to 75 deaths on board. The disease which has proved so malignant, generally passes under the name of ship-fever.

Good Corn.

Sheriff Phillips raised seven and three quarters acres of corn the past season, on his farm in Doylestown township, that is worthy of honorable mention, even if any other farmer in the county has beaten it, which we are inclined to doubt. He had one acre of the field accurately surveyed, by Richard Watson, Esq., and the corn that grew upon it husked and shelled by some half dozen disinterested persons; and it measured 92 bushels. The corn on the remainder of the field was afterward nearly all husked and measured in the ear; and it showed an average of over eighty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The ground was ploughed in May—a coat of barn-yard manure turned down with the sod—a small handful of ashes and plaster dropped in the hill along with the corn. The corn was planted in hills of three or four grains each, four feet apart each way, and was worked with the cultivator alone,—no plow, harrow, or hoe put into it.

Doylestown Intelligence.

Arrival of Jews.

The Steamer Germania from Bremen (formerly the Acadia of the Cunard line) put into Halifax on her way to New York, and the Halifax papers have the following in relation to her passengers:—"Her passengers are a motley group, among whom are some one hundred and fifty Jews, who have evidently turned their backs upon Jerusalem, except, as some people assert, it is to be rebuilt in the Western World. About one hundred passengers are en route to California, and nearly all are seeking a home in the far West."

It is announced for the benefit of those persons who did not get a sight at the comet that it will again appear before the public, for a few nights only, in the autumn of 2147.

Instincts of the Beaver.

The Placerville Herald says, Indians and mountaineers, from every locality where the beaver abounds, report the fact that these animals, contrary to their movements for the last seven years, are now raising their dams around their ancient habitations, more than a foot above their former height; and that they have commenced their work earlier in the season by at least six weeks, than ever before known. From this fact, which is apparent and undisputed, many anticipate an early commencement, and a larger quantity of rain, and of course snow upon the mountains, the coming winter, than on any previous one since the discovery of gold in California.

A late letter from San Francisco says, there is a great demand there for good female help. Servants of all kinds continue to command large wages and are difficult to be had at any price. Seamstresses get \$5 per day, and job work in proportion. Female cooks and waiters, nurses, and those adapted to general housework, readily get from \$50 to \$75 per month wages; and that too, in families of respectability, where they are sure to be well treated and find a good home.

From California.—The steamer U. S. arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult. with San Francisco dates to the 1st ult. The total amount of gold shipped from that port on that day, chiefly for New York, was about \$3,000,000. John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, sailed for New York on that day—a complimentary dinner having been given to him on the 25th ult.—Mining operations were successful, and new placers were continually being discovered.

Tragedy at New Orleans.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at New Orleans on the evening of the 15th ult. The parties were Mrs. Aelena Sage, an actress, lately arrived from Cincinnati, and J. Bettford, a French school-master. The lady was shot by Bettford at her boarding-house, after which he shot himself, the wound proving fatal. Mrs. Sage, however, was not mortally hurt. She kept a cigar store in Cincinnati, where Bettford became acquainted with her, and followed her to New Orleans. He endeavored to induce her to leave her husband and elope with him, which she refused, and hence the tragedy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamships Washington, which sailed from Southampton on the 9th ult. arrived at New York, and the Canada from Liverpool on the 12th, is announced by telegraph as having arrived at Halifax. The news by both vessels, on the 24th, is one week later, and of a highly important character. Turks and Russians have had several skirmishes, in which the former appear to have come off victorious, with heavy losses to the latter. Accounts from Vienna state that the Turks had an engagement with the Russians in which fourteen superior Russian officers fell, the Turks remaining masters of the field and the Russians retreating to Bucharest. Four Russian officers arrived at Constantinople as prisoners of war. Accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan had positively rejected all proposals which the diplomats have submitted to him. It is rumored that the Czar has formed an alliance with Dost Mahomet, of Persia, to proclaim war against British India, if Great Britain persists in supporting Turkey. Austria remains neutral, but keeps a strict watch over the movements of Servia. The Servian Government in the meantime has ordered the population to arm, and has informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia will be permitted to occupy Servia. The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

In the course of a recent inquest in London Mr. Wakely, the coroner, observed that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact, that if persons in a house on fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest mode would be to envelop the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

The Minnesota estimates the number of voters in St. Paul at 828, and the number of inhabitants at 4000.

New Invention.

The Meriden (Ct.) Whig speaks of a new invention, by a Mr. Gold, for heating a room, and says:—"By its use, one pint of water is converted into steam, condensed and reconverted to steam, ad infinitum, does not need to be renewed; the heat is continually radiated, and in proportion to the degree of heat used, is the rapidity of the process and the amount of caloric evolved. It occupies but little room, may be painted in any style, and hung up on the wall; may be carried from one room to another; cannot be injured by careless servants, heating rapidly, and cost is trifling; and the expense of heating is about one fifth that of coal and wood.—The heat used is that of burning alcohol or other gaseous fluids."

IOWA.—The Iowa Reporter says the immigration into that State this year is immense. The prairies of Illinois are lined with cattle and wagons, publishing on for that prosperous State. The addition to the population from September 1st to December 1st, from immigration alone, is computed at 50,000.

A spirit rapper in Iowa, says that Dr. Franklin has opened a circus in the other world. Shouldn't he be surprised if this rapper would become attached to it some day as clown.

According to the Trieste Zeitung, American cotton goods have beaten British manufactures completely out of the field.

Sentence of Death.—Huntington, Pr. Nov. 25.—Judge Taylor pronounced sentence of death on Elizabeth Harker to-day, who was convicted in the Court of this county of poisoning her sister, Mary Harris.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. G. Heilig, Mr. Peter Gruber and Miss Anna-Maria Strouss, both of Stroudsburg. On the 26th ult. by the Rev. John L. Staples, Mr. Joseph Lee, of Stroud township, and Miss Emily Staples, of Smithfield.

Jury List.

List of persons drawn to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors at the December Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Smithfield.—Daniel Trible, Daniel Butz, David Fenner, Samuel Courtwright, Anthony Transue. Stroud.—James Hallet, William B. Row, Samuel Neyhart, Rudolph Shiffer, Charles Swink. M. Smithfield.—Adam Overfield, John V. Coolbaugh. Paradise.—David Edinger. Polk.—Dawalt Fisher, Philip Kresge. Tobyhanna.—Peter Merwine, sen. Washington Winters. Hamilton.—Henry Setzer, John Marsh, Thos. Ross, John Shoemaker, Jacob Shaffer, Eldred—William Jones. Jackson.—Michael Heller.

PETIT JURORS.

Tobyhanna.—Samuel Hay. Stroud.—Frederick Fable, James Andro, John Ransbury, James Smiley, Philip Rockefellow, George Houk, John Miller. Price.—George Ink. Pocono.—Joseph Heckman, Jacob Heiny, Stephen Kestler, George Sebring. Smithfield.—James Fenner, Peter Wolf, Moses Strunk, Abraham Depue, James S. Postens, William Latimore, John Trible. Chesnut Hill.—George Serfoss, jr. M. Smithfield.—Samuel D. Piper, Jacob Bush, Martin Place, Benjamin Vanwyk, Benjamin H. Strunk, Webb Wallace. Jackson.—Andrew Sigger. Eldred.—Joseph Christman. Ross.—Peter Frantz. Coolbaugh.—John Callaghan. Hamilton.—Simon Meyers, Joseph Fenner, Jacob Petherman, Jacob Metzger, William Felker.

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.