



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, December 8, 1853.

Thirty-Third Congress.

The first meeting of the XXXIII Congress, took place at Washington, on Monday last, and effected an organization by electing Linn Boyd, Democrat, Speaker, and John W. Forney, Clerk.

The "National Intelligencer" says that the President's Message is not expected to be delivered before the 6th. It adds that Congress opens under favorable auspices, with prosperity at home and peace abroad. It considers the most important subject before them to be the regulation of the lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Methodist Church Controversy Settled.

New York, Dec. 2.—The settlement of the Methodist Church controversy is officially announced, but the terms will not be made public until the withdrawal of the suits by consent of the courts at law. It is understood that an equal division between the Northern and Southern sections has been agreed to.

The Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

Bermuda, usually one of the healthiest places in the world, has suffered terribly from the ravages of the yellow fever. A late letter from there states that out of four hundred troops taken sick two hundred had died. Thirteen officers had also perished, and one hundred and twenty-three convicts. The convicts were still dying at the rate of six or eight daily.

Sentenced for Ninety-nine Years.

The case of the State vs. John Flannery, alias John Davis and Anthony Flannery, alias Anthony Davis, was determined in the Criminal Court at St. Louis on the 19th ult. They were indicted for stabbing and killing a man in a drunken row on the night of the 17th July last. John Flannery, the eldest of the brothers, was declared guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment in the State penitentiary. The other defendant was acquitted.

Pennsylvania Small-Note Law.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, seventy suits under the Small-Note law, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six against the Citizens' Deposit Company, fourteen against the Allegheny Savings Fund, sixty-two against the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thirteen against the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, were brought by Absalom Morris, late dry-goods merchant of this city, and two others—one a citizen of Ohio. The supposed object is to obtain half of the penalty, which will amount to a large sum.

The Will of Senator Atherton.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Hon. C. G. Atherton, recently deceased, has left eight thousand dollars to President Pierce, and the bulk of his property, upwards of \$150,000, to his wife and cousins.

Frightful Scene in a Court Room.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—George W. Carawan, a Baptist preacher, was convicted at Beaufort, N. C., on a charge of seriously wounding Mr. C. H. Lassiter, a school master. Lassiter, after being threatened by Carawan, sued him for slander. Soon after, Lassiter was found shot dead in the woods. The testimony adduced on the trial was very conclusive against Carawan, and he was convicted. As soon as the jury had returned their verdict, Carawan fired a pistol at Mr. Warren, the Prosecuting Attorney, slightly wounding him. He then shot himself dead in the Court Room. The most intense excitement prevailed during the thrilling scene.

Enlargement.

The "Franklin Repository and Whig," published at Chambersburg, Pa., by Col. A. K. McClure, will enter its sixty-first year on the first of January, next, at which time it will appear greatly improved, and enlarged to a mammoth sheet of forty-eight columns. It will then be the largest country Paper in the State, and the ability with which its columns have heretofore been characterized, under the Editorial control of the Col., affords abundant evidence that it will occupy a place in the front rank of the first Weekly Journals in the Union.

On Thursday and Friday last 16,000 or 18,000 hogs were slaughtered at Louisville. Markets dull, and holders are asking \$150.

Game in the Arctic Regions.

Among the interesting features of the voyage of the Investigator into the Arctic regions is the quantity and description of game found by the daring explorers. The crew of the Investigator killed from the 1st of October, 1850, to the 8th of April, 1853, the following mostly during the spring of the present year: 7 musk oxen, 110 deer, 160 hares, 486 grouse, 198 ducks, 29 geese, 2 wolves, and 4 bears; total 1,065. The musk oxen averaged 287 lbs. each, and the deer 70 lbs. The deer were found to be very wild, and the gunners had to exercise great caution to obtain a shot. The mode they adopted was the following.

"They secreted themselves in various parts of the ravines, or behind the sand hills, and listened with breathless silence until they heard the deer tap the snow off the willow with their feet in order to eat the herbage. When the air was frosty and the weather calm this tapping could be heard at a distance of about two hundred yards, and, by listening and observing minutely, the gunner easily detected the position in which his prey was located. As soon as this was correctly ascertained, a person was sent a considerable distance round the deer, and a slight noise having been made at their back they immediately ran off, probably past the gunner. It was in such instances where the chances of a kill occurred. One hundred and ten deer were thus killed; and as they will run long distances after receiving wounds, it is fair to suppose that many more would have been secured if the crew had been accompanied with a brace or more of deer hounds."

The musk ox was found to be a very ferocious animal, and great danger necessarily attended an attack. In a country of fine green valleys, extensive plains, lakes, and woods, and where kindred game is found, there is a certainty of finding wild fowl of every description. If Sir John Franklin has ever reached this distant part of the globe, great hopes may reasonably be entertained of his safety, as it is not very probable that mankind could ever want in so rich a land, evidently possessing every thing that nature can desire.

Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co.

We learn from the Scranton Herald that this Company has recently been enlarging the capacity of their Furnaces, and fitting up a tremendous engine, which is intended to furnish the motive power for the entire number. This engine, with its fixtures, is said to be the largest in the country, and is a fine specimen of beautiful and skillful workmanship. The building which has been erected to contain this monster, is an elegant brick structure, of fine proportions, and makes a splendid appearance.

Flour Trade of Rochester.

It may be of interest to those abroad, says the Rochester Union, who have never visited the flour mills of this city, to know something of the extent of their operations at this season of the year.—There are ninety-two runs of stone in motion here, all engaged in merchant grinding. They manufacture daily seven thousand barrels of flour, for which they take in thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, the total value of which is over forty-one thousand dollars. To purchase the stock and operate these mills, over twelve hundred thousand dollars are drawn from the banks every month.

Publication of the State Laws.

We have urged again and again some reform in the present mode of promulgating the Laws but foggyism seems to resist every attempt at progress. We are glad to find the Pittsburg Union speaking out on the subject and taking the opportunity before the Legislature meets, and while the members elect have time to reflect upon their coming duties, as a fit time to arouse their attention to the necessity of the publication of the laws in every county of the State. The Union call upon its brethren of the press for assistance in the matter, and says as ignorance of the law will excuse no one, our government should place it in the power of every citizen to know the laws he is expected to obey. In a country of the advancement and intelligence of ours, it would be thought monstrous to follow their custom of the old Roman ruler, who had his laws written in small letters and hung up on high columns, so that the people could not read them; and still every violation of them was severely punished. It is well known that nearly the whole session is taken up with local legislation; laws binding in particular localities are passed, and scarce a dozen interested knew the fact until the law is violated and an innocent man punished. This is unjust and despotic. The people should know the laws they are required to obey, and to effect this, they should be published in the newspapers of each county. To be sure it would cost something, but it would be vastly beneficial. As it is the laws are published in pamphlet form after they have gone into operation, and then only are seen by one in a thousand. We hope to hear the voice of the press on this important subject.—Phil. Sun.

Violation of the Small Note Law.—Fourteen suits have been commenced against the Farmers Deposit Bank, of Pittsburg, for alleged violations of the small note law. The clerk and directors are accused of paying out notes under the denominations of \$5 at the counter. The penalty for infringement of the law in the case of Banks is very heavy, being \$500 for every note so issued.

James Quin,

The Murderer of Mahala Wiggins—His Arrest—Now in Jail.

The bloody tragedy for which Quin now lies in the jail of this county, occurred in June last on a canal boat at Nanticoke Dam. Mahala Wiggins, the unfortunate victim of this murderer, was an abandoned character, and we believe had passed as the wife of Quin on the boat, on which he was a hand. For some cause, which will undoubtedly be made manifest on the day of trial, Quin split her head open with a hand-axe, and fled this part of the country, with little or no effort made by any one, to secure him.—The Commissioners of this County offered a reward of one hundred dollars for his delivery to the County Jail, and soon learned that a man answering his description had been arrested and confined in the jail of Lancaster County, on charge of this murder. An investigation proved the prisoner not Quin, and some five weeks since a letter was received at the Commissioner's Office from the Marshall of Toledo City, Ohio, stating that rumor had fixed upon a man then stopping there some crime, and for whom a reward from this County had been offered. The Marshall was replied to by an explanatory letter and hand-bill, and nothing further was heard of it until Monday evening, when the identical James Quin arrived in the place, by the Scranton Mail Stage, in company with G. M. COBLEIGH, Deputy Marshall of Toledo, and took lodgings at the jail—parting at the entrance with Mr. Cobleigh. Yesterday morning the prisoner was visited in his cell by the Commissioners and Clerk, and acknowledged himself the James Quin, and was beside identified by several acquaintances; when the reward of his apprehension was promptly paid to the Deputy Marshall.

Considerable credit is due Mr. Cobleigh, for his good management in this case. He is one of your shrewd, determined, athletic men, whose very appearance indicates his adaption to rogue catching, and from the number he has secured on that great thoroughfare thro' the city of Toledo, we judge his appearance does him no injustice. His eye had been upon Quin, who passed by another name there, for several weeks, and when satisfied of his identity, suddenly accosted him with—"How are you, Quin?" "How are you?" "You are James Quin?" "Yes!" "I want you, then," and arrested him. We forbear giving any opinion concerning the character of the prisoner's guilt, and shall await his trial. The services of HARRISON WRIGHT, Esq., has been engaged for the Commonwealth.—Wilkes-Barre Union.

Resignation of Hon. J. M. Porter.

On Friday evening last, Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, resigned his seat in our Borough Council, of which body he has been a member as well as its President, for an uninterrupted term of nearly eight years. During his membership of this body, and through his personal exertions, many of the fine improvements, which our citizens are proud to boast of, were made, and we venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that a more public spirited, self-denial, energetic, persevering useful man as he, has not sat in that Board since our existence as a Borough. His election as Judge of the 22d District compelled him to take this step. We know that every good citizen of the town will join us in our expressions of regret consequent upon his withdrawal from this body.—Easton Sentinel.

Murder Trial.

The Criminal Court of Dauphin county was engaged during a part of last week in the trial of Courtland C. Johnson, for the murder of his wife, at Portsmouth, Dauphin county, on the night of the 2d of August last. The Commonwealth was represented in this case by David Fleming, District Attorney, and by A. J. Herr and F. C. Carson, who were associated with him in the case, and the prisoner was defended by John C. Kunkel, John Berryhill and Thomas Jordan. The proof of the killing of the woman was well made out, but the evidence showed that it was done in a fit of anger, brought on by jealousy; at the same period, Johnson having shot and mortally wounded a person who was in company with his wife at the time. After a laborious investigation of the evidence, and able arguments on both sides, the case was submitted to the jury on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock. The jury remained out until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Anointing with Oil.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburg, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears that the learned professor, when recently visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool-mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On inquiring of the medical men in the vicinity the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigations on a broader scale. Communications were accordingly sent to physicians residing in Dunfermline, Alloa, Tilioucltry, Inverness, and other districts where the wool-mills are in operation; and in the case of all it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal diseases mentioned. It further appears that in some of the localities scrofula had been added to the list; and also that employment in the mills not only preserved health; but children of delicate constitutions were sent to the wool-workers for the express purpose of acquiring strength—a result in almost every instance attained.—N. Y. Courier.

Horace White, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., has given \$15,000 to the Hobart Free College, at Geneva.

Medley of Characters in Congress.

First and foremost in the list of those, who will make their impress, is Old Bullion, who is not inaptly called the Roaring Lion of the West.

Next on the list is Joshua B. Giddings, who will probably second Mr. Bullion in most, if not all his movements. Gerritt Smith, the eccentric head and front of the extreme wing of the Abolitionists, will no doubt, also, side in the main with Messrs. Benton and Giddings, and startle the hot-blood of the South, with his radical anti-slavery propositions. John Wentworth, known as Long-John, is another character, who, after an absence of one term, returns from the Chicago District, and will be likely to make as much mischief as he can.

Caleb Lyon, an erratic Poet and Politician, Philosopher and Statesman, who comes from one of the New-York Districts, as an Independent Democrat, and is one of the great champions of the Land Reformers, will also figure conspicuously. Jose Manuel Gallegos, the Delegate from New-Mexico, comes endorsed as a good Locofoco, but he does not understand a word of English, and his speeches, will therefore be Greek to most of the members.

Mike Walsh, of New-York city, appears on the national stage, and that as the very hardest of the Hard Shell Democracy of the Empire State. Of him we need not speak.

The eccentric W. R. Smith, of Alabama, who is Doctor, Lawyer, Preacher, Professor, and we know not what else, is another character returned to the next Congress as a Hard Shell Democrat. He it was who during the last Congress made a move to have Kossuth indicted for high treason.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

A few weeks since, as will be remembered, a bag containing \$37,810 in bank bills was mysteriously stolen from the counter of the Bank of the State of New York, just before the hour of closing.—Officer Keefe, of N. Y., on Saturday a week, arrested a suspicious character named Chauncey Johnson, who finally admitted his guilt, and offered to bribe the officer with \$3000 to allow him to escape. On searching his house \$33,000 of the money was found wrapped in an old flannel shirt. The two men who were arrested in Toledo are supposed to have been accomplices of Johnson's, and had taken the \$2000 west to circulate. The balance of the money has probably been gambled away by Johnson. The \$5000 reward offered by the bank for the recovery of the money will probably be awarded to the officer who made the important arrest.

Momence, Illinois.

A correspondent writes us a lengthy communication from this village, and that we have room for only the following facts:—"Kankakee County was organized in April last. It was formed of the Southern part of Will and the northern part of Iroquois County, and takes its name from the river running through the center of the county. It comprises an area of 25 miles square, of as beautiful agricultural scenery as is protected by the aegis of the American eagle. It numbers about 7,000 inhabitants, and was first settled in 1836. This part of the state is comparatively new. Chicago being the grand landing-point of emigration, and the West being the charmed word that nerved the arm and fired the imagination of the early settlers with dreams of *elysian fields*, the tide of emigration has in successive surges followed the setting sun, until they reached the Desplains, Fox and Rock Rivers—leaving, in many instances richer and more productive lands at the south unexplored. Our principal villages are Momence, Aroma, Kankakee City and Bourbonnais Grove. The latter is in the western part of the county, and settled mostly by French from Canada, who seem to prefer the nest of the eagle to the lair of the lion. It is a thriving town, about two miles from the railroad, and contains about 500 inhabitants, whose variegated style of architecture gives a tinge of romance to the surrounding country. The town is built on the skirt of a magnificent forest of about 2,000 acres, extending along the river for five miles.—Kankakee City is a new fledged town on the Illinois Central Railroad, called into existence at the flat of the whistle, amid a forest of oak, walnut and hickory. It is the shire town of the county, and will make an imposing appearance when the public buildings are completed. One short year ago, the solitude of this forest was a safe retreat for the deer, and a home for the wolf. Now, the sound of the saw, the hammer and the anvil is the music of the town, strained up to concert pitch by the shrill whistle of the iron horse. The railroad crosses the river at this place on a costly stone bridge, having also a carriage track under the rails, free for the accommodation of the country. The surrounding country is remarkably beautiful presenting many a splendid site for the connoisseur in fancy farming. Aroma is a small town on the Kankakee, four miles east of the county seat, and near the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, and has one of the best water powers in the State. A dam has been thrown across the river at this place, and a large flouring mill is in course of erection."

EXPENSIVE GARMENT.—The Journal of Commerce states that a Russian gentleman residing in New York, had occasion, not long since, to bring to this country his overcoat, which was lined with sable, agreeably to Russian custom, and the duty assessed on it amounted to \$700—the garment having been appraised at something like \$3,000.

Senator from New Hampshire.—Ex-Governor Jarred W. Williams has been appointed, by the Governor of New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton.

Continental Money—How Issued.

Soon after the organization of the Continental army, the immediate necessity of pecuniary means to the new Government caused the issue of paper currency to a large amount. Three distinct modes of putting forth this kind of money were proposed: first, that each Colony should issue for itself the sum that might be required of it by Congress; second, that the Colonies as a body should issue the full necessary sum, and each Colony be held bound to redeem its proportionable part; and, third that Congress should issue the required amount, each Colony be bound to discharge its proportion, and the united Colonies to redeem all money unredeemed by the default or inability, of any particular Colony. The last mode was adopted, as likely to secure more ready credit, and as affording the best ultimate security. During the session of 1775, three millions of dollars were therefore issued. This sum was appropriated among the Colonies according to the supposed population, inclusive of negroes and mulattoes; each Colony to pay its proportion in four equal annual payments, the first by the last of November, 1789, and the fourth by the last November 1792. The several Colonial conventions were to provide by taxes for a sinking fund to meet their proportion of the bills. The amount of the issue so moderately begun exceeded all expectation, and at the beginning of 1780 the enormous sum of two hundred millions of dollars had been issued, every dollar of which then remained unredeemed. This preposterous issue, so far beyond the ability of the United Colonies to redeem—greater, it was supposed than the value of the entire Colonial real estate—was swelled to a still larger amount by numerous well executed forgeries industriously circulated by malicious loyalists, and by the independent issues of the individual Colonies. The credit of the Colonies was now at the lowest possible point, and their paper, which stood well up to an emission of twenty millions, rapidly depreciated as their inability to redeem the issue became more apparent and the most ingenious financing efforts of Congress proved powerless to stay the downward tendency.—In February, 1781, seven thousand five hundred dollars in Continental money with difficulty commanded one hundred specie dollars. At the time, five hundred dollars in Continental money would have just purchased for your grandfather "a pair of shoes." It was usual for tradesmen in making out their bills to charge the price in Continental money, and then indicate the price which would be accepted in specie. The lamentable disproportion is well illustrated by the following old bill, the original of which is still preserved:

Capt. A. M. Lane. Bot of W. Nicholls. January 5, 1781.

1 pair boots.	\$600 00
64 yds. calico, at 85 ds.	752 00
6 " chintz, at 150 ds.	900 00
4 " moreen at 100 ds.	400 00
4 handkerchiefs, at 100 ps.	400 00
8 yds. quality binding, at 4 ds.	32 00
1 skain of silk.	10 00

If paid in specie, £18 10. \$3144 00

Government failed to redeem their paper currency because of sheer inability.—Congress tried every plan that human ingenuity or financial skill could suggest, but without achieving any practical benefit. When the Colonies assumed their defiant attitude towards the mother country they had no money and no credit except among the "rebels," and desperate necessity, which overruled the ordinary laws of financial propriety and prudence, literally drove them into the enormous excesses which we have detailed. The war was carried on without a treasury, and this was the most serious trouble that Washington had to encounter. Our revolutionary history in this respect, is unparalleled, when we consider the power and ample wealth of Great Britain at the same period. At this late period, the Continental money is in the hands of parties who gave nothing for it—hence its redemption would not benefit the real losers by its circulation.

The mortality at Sea appears to be on the increase, and measures are loudly called for, to ascertain the true cause and remedy if possible. On Friday morning two emigrant ships arrived at N. York, from Liverpool, the *Hibernia* and the *Constellation*; the former had 33 deaths out of 380 passengers; the latter had 916 passengers, 100 of whom died during the passage, and 20 sick were landed at the Hospital. She was at sea but little over a month, and the rate of mortality on board was greater than that which prevailed in New Orleans during the late pestilence.

Since the above was in type, we have information of the arrival at New-York of two more emigrant ships—the George Hulbert and the New-World—each of which lost by death 75 passengers. One had on board when she left Liverpool, 615 and the other 745 passengers.

A Cow for Three Thousand Dollars.

Col. Thorne, of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County N. Y., lately imported a valuable Durham Bull, and other stock, by the steamer Herman, which were selected, without regard to cost, of the best to be found in England. The Bull is stated to have to have cost \$5000.

The Washington, on her last trip, he received a cow, of the same strain as the bull, for which we are told he paid \$3000 besides expense of her passage. This is probably the highest priced cow ever imported. She was accompanied by a two months' old calf, which cost \$750. Also a lot of South Down sheep, of superior quality. If they are better than those imported by Mr. Morris, of Mt Fordham they must be very extraordinary, but not more so than the mania now prevailing for the standard of cattle in this country by fresh importations of the best ever produced by English breeders.

New York Markets.

New York, Dec. 3.—Flour is quiet.—Sales of 20,000 bbls at yesterday's quotations. Wheat steady. Sales of 15,000 bushels at \$1.73 for White Southern. Corn is active; sales of 40,000 bushels at 80c52 for mixed and yellow. Oats command 50c52 cents per bushel. Whiskey is lower—with sales of 200 bbls at 25 cents per gallon.

THE PLAGUE SMITERN CITY.—New-Orleans, which has just recovered from the Yellow Fever Scourge is now afflicted with an equally alarming pestilence. The Asiatic Cholera in its most malignant form made its appearance in that city a few days ago, and at the last dates was raging with unexampled fatality.

THE U. S. ARMY.—Gen. Scott has issued a general order, assigning the command of the Departments as newly organized. Gen. Wood takes the Eastern Department; Gen. Twiggs, the Western; Gen. P. F. Smith, the Texas; Gen. Garland, the Mexican; and Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, the Pacific Department.

Ohio has twelve thousand school districts, and thirty-six thousand school directors. There are eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand youth, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, of whom eight hundred and thirty thousand depend on the common schools for their education, and more than five hundred thousand will attend school this winter, fifty thousand for the first time and forty thousand for the last time. A number sufficient to turn the scale of a state election will become voters next year.

Gen. William H. Irwine has been proposed as a candidate for Governor, by a whig meeting at Lewiston, Mifflin county, Pa.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—The Fulton County Republican has hoisted the name of Alexander King, Esq. of Bedford, as its choice as the whig candidate for Governor.

Some time ago a man was assaulted in Bewick, Maine and was removed over the line to his residence in New Hampshire, where he died. Judge Howard, of Maine, has charged the Grand Jury of York County that the murderer cannot be indicted, at common or statute law, where the deadly wound was inflicted in one State and the man died in another—so the murderer will escape all punishment.

The population of the Canadas is two millions.

It is estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 hogs will be slaughtered in Maysville Ky., the present season.

In Alabama the law exempts from execution, among other property, one hundred bushels of corn, thus securing the poor debtor against starvation.

Twelve thousand men are now at work upon the Illinois Central Railroad.

Jury List.

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

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

PETIT JURORS.
Tobyhanna.—Samuel Hay.
Stroud.—Frederick Fable, James Andre, John Ransbury, James Smiley, Philip Rockefellow, George Houk, John Miller.
Price.—George Ink.
Poco.—Joseph Heckman, Jacob Heiny, Stephen Kestler, George Sebring.
Smithfield.—James Fenner, Peter Wolf, Moses Strunk, Abraham Depas, James S. Postens, William Latimore, John Trible.
Chesnutkill.—George Serfass, jr.
M. Smithfield.—Samuel D. Pipher, Jacob Bash, Martin Place, Benjamin Vanwhy, Benjamin H. Strunk, Webb Wallace.
Jackson.—Andrew Singer.
Eldred.—Joseph Christman.
Ross.—Peter Frantz.
Coulbough.—John Callaghan.
Hamilton.—Simon Meyers, Joseph Fenner, Jacob Fetherman, Jacob Metzger, William Felker.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-road Co. New-York, December 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the general office of the Company, No. 45 Wall st. New-York, on MONDAY the 21st day of JANUARY next, for the election of Officers for the year then next ensuing, (polls to be open between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. of said day) and for the transaction of any other business proper for consideration at that time. By order of the President and Managers, WM. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Belmont and Easton Turnpike Road Company, that an Election will be held at the house of P. W. Lorch, in South Canaan, Wayne Co., on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M. for election of Officers of the said Company for the ensuing year. GABRIEL HOWELL, Sec't. South Canaan, Nov. 29, 1853.

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.