



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, December 22, 1853.

We have not received the December number of the Knickerbocker. Please hand it along friend HESTON.

Removed.

Mr. Samuel Melick, Jeweler, of this place, has removed his materials to the front room in John Edinger's new Brick building, where he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. The room Mr. M. now occupies is large and better adapted for the business than the one he formerly occupied.

A fine selection of goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents can be had cheap, at his establishment.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

A Prospectus for 1854, of this celebrated literary and family paper, has just been received at this office. The Gazette, as a family paper, is not surpassed by any other journal in the Union. During the year 1854, T. S. ARTHUR, the editor, will publish two original novelettes in the columns of the Gazette. One of these entitled "The Angel of the Household," to be commenced early in January, and continued through seven or eight numbers of the paper. Nothing low, vulgar or impure is permitted to find a place in its columns.

The terms of the GAZETTE are for single subscribers Two Dollars if paid in advance. It will be furnished to a club of 20 at \$20.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & Co. No. 107 Walnut st., Phila.

The Penn'a. School Journal, THOS. H. BURROWS, Lancaster, Pa.

The Massachusetts Teacher, SAMUEL COOLIDGE, Boston, Mass.

The Ohio Journal of Education, LORIN ANDREWS, Columbus, Ohio.

The New-York Teacher, T. W. VALENTINE, Albany, N. Y.

No one that wishes to be a first rate preacher, lawyer, or doctor, is willing to do without a magazine especially devoted to his profession, and we are certain that no *live* teacher will hesitate to subscribe to one if not more of these. Send on One Dollar and you will receive it monthly for one year.

State Teachers' Association.—This association will meet at Lancaster on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst. The Canal Commissioners have offered to carry persons attending, on the railroad, at half price. Various committees have been appointed by the citizens to give a cordial and hospitable reception to all who may attend.

It is stated that many of the citizens of New Orleans have provided themselves with pieces of copper, about six inches long and three wide, which they carry about them as a sort of protection against the cholera. They have been induced to this course by an alleged discovery by Dr. Burg, of Paris, who states that in certain streets of that capital, as well as in other cities while the cholera prevailed in almost every other quarter, every coppersmith retained his usual health, and not a cholera case occurred among them. The copper foundries in Paris number thousands of workmen, scarcely any of whom fell victims to the cholera of 1832 or of 1849.

A man was arrested in New York a few days ago for preaching against the Catholics in the street. On Sunday, the time appointed for more preaching, about twenty thousand people assembled, some to hear, but many in anticipation of a riot. The Mayor had a large police force on hand, and military ready at a moment's warning. Several preachers addressed the crowd; but no disturbance took place.

Riot and Bloodshed in Illinois.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—A terrible riot occurred yesterday, at Lasselle, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, in consequence of a reduction having been made in the wages of the laborers. One of the rioters was shot dead upon the spot by Albert Story, a contractor on the road. The office of the latter was subsequently attacked and pillaged by the rioters, and Story most brutally murdered. Mrs. Story was also fired upon, but succeeded in escaping uninjured. It is reported that Dunn, the foreman of Mr. Story shot nine of the rioters. The Sheriff arrived at the scene of riot with a posse, and meeting with resistance, shot one of the Irish laborers dead and wounded two others. Thirty of the rioters were subsequently arrested and held for trial.

The body of Mr. Story was horribly mutilated.

The N. Y. Musical Review AND Choral Advocate.

Is the cheapest and best Musical Paper in the world. This Journal (which has heretofore been published monthly) commences its fifth year in January next, and thenceforward it will be published every two weeks—on every other Thursday, thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase in price.—Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glees, hymn tunes, chants, anthems, dedications and holiday pieces, and, in short, every variety of music adapted to purposes of religious worship, to public occasions, and to the home circle; all of which will be a practical character and such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the Review are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience, among whom are, GEORGE F. ROOT, WM. B. BRADBURY, THOMAS HASTINGS, and LOWELL MASON; and its circle of correspondence, home and foreign, is complete. The music alone in a volume would cost over five dollars in the usual form. Beside this, there will be an immense amount of musical news, essays, criticism, instruction, &c. all for only one dollar! Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely subscribe. The REVIEW will also be a regular medium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing houses in the Union. The subscription list of this paper is now larger than that of any similar journal in the world, and the new arrangements, rendering it the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most valuable musical paper ever published, must largely increase its already unparalleled circulation.

Terms: One dollar per annum, or six copies for five dollars, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two letter postage stamps. Address, (always post-paid)

MASON BROTHERS, 23 Park Row, New-York.

Hogs—Prices.

The market is quiet, and prices appear to be steadily maintained, with a sale of 1,200 hogs for packing, deliverable next week, at \$4 20 per 100 pounds net; also a sale of 500 large hogs at \$4 35 net.—The sale at \$4 20 net is equal to \$3 gross within twenty-five miles of the city, at which price we learn several lots have been sold, but to what extent we did not ascertain. The packers continue in operation, and fully 175,000 hogs have been slaughtered up to the present time, which is a large excess over any previous season. Another lot of 1,000 hogs were sold at \$4 25 net, which appears to be the ruling rate.—Louisville Courier, 10th instant.

The U. S. Circuit Court at Boston has decided that a person exhibiting to another a letter marked "confidential," or otherwise using its contents thus publicly to the injury of the writer or third party, was guilty of a gross violation of privilege, and might be held pecuniarily liable for damages resulting from such breach of confidence.

An English ship, the Lady Evelyn, belonging to Liverpool, was wrecked while on her voyage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, in July last, and over two hundred persons, mostly Chinese, were lost.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—A private letter, dated Vera Cruz, 8th instant, says Santa Anna is proclaimed dictator for ten years, with the consent of all the principal States and cities, excepting Orizaba, which wanted him made perpetual dictator.

A family was poisoned, by eating buckwheat cakes, on the 23d ult. at Philadelphia. It is supposed that some deleterious substance, either by accident or design, was mixed with the flour. The sick persons recovered by the aid of a physician.

The editor of the Savannah News cat fresh strawberries last week.

The aggregate salaries of 703 clerks in Washington is said to be \$793,509.

The Ugly Club.

A society in Washington which rejoices in the cognomen of "the Ugly Club," had a merry time and a dance one evening last week. Several prizes were distributed to the homeliest of the company.—One young gentleman received a knife as a premium for his ugliness. It was an indifferent and cheap article, but a knife of a far better quality was presented to a candidate uglier than himself, who hailed from the Washington Star. He was admitted to be uglier than mud, and is thus described by the Star: "He had a head like a pine tree bur, eyes like a weasel, nose like the trunk of an elephant, with a blacking brush beneath; hoofs that would weigh twenty pounds attached to a body of only about a hundred and the graceful Puck was named 'Hough.'" A beautiful lady present was honored with the gift of a leaden ring, while an ugly one was favored with a circlet of gold.

The Conspiracy Case. Fugitives brought to Easton—Their Commitment.

On Thursday evening of last week, Dr. JAMES STEVENSON and ISAAC PARKER, whose arrest we noticed in our last, were brought back to our Borough by Esquire Buck and Stewart Lewis, by virtue of a requisition directed to them, from Governor Bigler. Late in the afternoon of that day, information was received by telegraph, that the above named officers were en route to this place with the criminals, and large crowds of people assembled at the Phillipsburg depot and at Esquire Buck's office, to get a sight of the Doctor and his accomplice. They were taken to Buck's office and bail demanded of Stevenson in the sum of \$5,000, and of Parker in the sum of \$4,000; and in default whereof they were committed to jail. The Justice appointed the 17th of December for their hearing, but was afterwards adjourned to Thursday the 22d of December, 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Monday afternoon of this week, one thousand dollars more of the confederate money was found in Stevenson's room, very artfully hidden in a closet between the leaves of a book. This \$1,000 exactly corresponds with the \$1,300 found in Parker's boot when he was arrested, being in \$100 bills on the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Easton. It may be questioned whether Doctor Stevenson left this money there, or whether some other one deposited it there to exculpate himself. We think the latter looks the most probable.

No further facts have been developed, except an unsigned receipt which was found in the Doctor's trunk one day last week. It was a receipt for the payment of \$500 by Benjamin Green, purporting to be for purposes which we now forbear to mention. From certain letters found in the Doctor's possession, it is supposed that he has been engaged in other projects no less criminal than this. We understand that those letters throw some light upon the manner in which he obtained these dry goods which he brought here, and had sold at public auction last summer, and which he then alleged had been taken in payment of a promissory note from a man in Pittsburg, Pa. If all the reports be true, the Doctor's case is a fearful one.

There are rumors afloat that other persons of this place, are implicated; but as no further arrests have been made, we think they are unfounded. We trust that all who have been in the slightest manner connected with this foul and fiendish act, will receive the highest penalty that our laws annex to such crimes.

Much praise is due H. D. Maxwell, Esq., and others, for their untiring diligence and faithfulness in bringing those fugitives to justice and thus far exposing their deeds of infamy and disgrace. [Easton Whig.]

Infamous Conspiracy. Arrest of a Physician.

A man calling himself a physician, by the name of John K. Seymour, was arrested in New York, on Saturday, the 3d inst., by Policeman Patterson and Sweeney, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, with the aid of his wife Jane, a professed clairvoyant curer of diseases, by means of a scheme of the most infamous nature, defrauded John R. Stuyvesant out of a house and lot, worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The following is the substance of the affidavit of Mr. S., on which the charge is based:

He swears that in the early part of the present year, being afflicted with severe pain in the breast, he was induced to visit the house of Seymour, then in Division-street, and subsequently at No. 491 Houston-street, for the purpose of consulting the wife of Seymour, who, by a sign on the front door, and by cards, and by words spoken, professed to be a clairvoyant, and while in that state to be able to prescribe efficient remedies for the cure of diseases. That he frequently visited the house, and for each consultation with Mrs. S., paid her \$1, and for the medicine she prescribed he paid to her husband, who procured it, from \$1 to \$3 per bottle.

That during these visits, Mrs. S., by her responses and acts, invited liberties to be taken with her person by him, gradually and artfully leading him on, as he now perceives and believes, with the view and design—though he was not conscious of it at the time—of getting him into such suspicious and equivocal situations as would enable her and her husband—who, he believes, was conspiring with her for the purpose—to extort money and other property from him.

That on the night of the 19th of May last he was at the house, when Mrs. S. informed him that her husband had gone to Boston; she then gave him a night key to the front door of the house, and invited him to visit her the next night, saying that she would have the servants out of the way. That on the following night he visited the house, when she repeated to him what she had said the night previous relative to her husband's absence, and by her 'seductions, advances, and caresses,' induced him to visit her sleeping room, and while both were partially undressed, she suddenly gave a signal, by slamming the door three times, when her husband immediately rushed into the room with a drawn sword—came in his hand, and struck him violently with it upon the head, and stabbed at him several times, and threatened to murder him unless he would pay him money or its equivalent, and refused to give him up his clothes until he had consented to transfer to him a house and lot which he owned in Sixteenth street, which he subsequently did transfer.

He further states in his affidavit, that Mrs. Seymour possesses no such power of clairvoyance as she professed to have, but that the business carried on by her and her husband is the 'practice of gross impositions to entrap the unwary and defraud them,' and that in this instance they have conspired together to cheat

and defraud him out of his property, and have thus succeeded in procuring from him a deed of a house and lot worth at least \$9,000 to \$10,000. Upon the arrest of the accused, he was taken before Justice Osborn and committed to prison to await examination.

The doctor insisted that he had a right to compromise the assault upon the chastity of his wife for money, and that no felony had been committed. Thus the matter stood until Thursday morning, the 8th inst., when the examination of the accused was to have taken place. Dr. Seymour, with his counsel, appeared, and upon inquiry for the complainant, it was ascertained that he had died three hours before the assembling of the Court, of Asiatic Cholera. Many seem to think that he committed suicide, but as yet there are no facts to justify arriving at such a conclusion. Of course nothing was done in the matter. The peculiar circumstances connected with this extraordinary affair, and its tragical termination, render it as dark a chapter in crime and delusion, as ever was recorded in romance or fiction.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document, states the authorized strength of the U. S. Army to be 13,821 men and officers; but the actual strength, according to the latest returns, is only 10,117, of which number 8,378 are employed in the frontier departments, or are now on their way to them. He says, further that the measures taken for the protection of our frontiers have been successful; that the troops everywhere have been actively and constantly employed; that Indian depredations have been comparatively unimportant, and, except in California and Oregon, have not attained more than a local importance. New posts are to be established in the Indian country west of the Mississippi, in more favorable positions, to enable the Department to dispense with a number of the smaller and less important posts. A greater force is also to be employed for the protection of the emigrants crossing the plains. A majority of the cases of Indian depredations in Texas which have come to the knowledge of the Department, have been by Indians from Mexican territory. Maj. General Smith, aided by an experienced officer of engineers, is selecting sites for permanent fortifications on the Rio Grande, one of which will be opposite El Paso and another at the Camanche crossing. It is the intention of the Department that, as soon as possible, a considerable force shall be sent to the Pacific coast, and one of the Brigadier Generals of the Army ordered to the command.—Nine Companies of artillery are posted in Florida to aid the effort now in progress there to effect the removal of the Indians. Coercive measures are to be used if found necessary. Two of the regiments of artillery are to be arranged on the Canadian frontier and the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, a third on the Rio Grande boundary, and a fourth on the Pacific coast.—Of the cavalry regiments, one will be required in Texas, one in New Mexico, and the remaining are for the Western frontier. A fourth regiment of cavalry is asked of Congress by the Secretary. Three regiments of infantry are required in Texas, besides two on the frontier west of the Mississippi, one in N. Mexico, and one in the Indian country of the Pacific. It is the purpose of the Department to post the troops in large bodies at commanding positions, instead of dispersing them among numerous small posts. In consequence of the difficulty of keeping the ranks full, the Secretary proposes—1st an increase of the present pay of the common soldier; 2d, an additional increase for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain in the Army; 3d, provision for the promotion to the lowest grades of commissioned officers of such of the army as may be found qualified for, and by their character and services entitled to, such advancement. Also, that every soldier who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade for the first period of five years after the expiration of his first enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army. The Secretary argues elaborately in favor of the increase of the Army, showing the actual necessity for such a measure. He recommends that the minimum organization of all companies be fixed, as in the mounted riflemen, at 64 privates, and that there be added to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of riflemen, which would give a minimum organization of 15,528 officers and men, which may be expanded, if the limit fixed by the law of June 7th, 1850, be continued, to 17,411, and on a war establishment, of 128 privates per company, to 27,818, thus providing for a state of war an effective increase of from 10,000 to 12,000 men without the creation of new regiments.—Gen. Scott recommends a larger increase. The Secretary recommends, also, that another company of sappers and miners be added to the engineers corps.

A negro man, the property of John Thornberry, near Louisville, drey a prize of \$12,000 in the State Lottery.

As has been the case for several successive seasons, (says the Savannah Georgian of the 10th inst.,) the first shad caught in our river this year, was taken yesterday by Mr. P. Gallagher. It weighed four pounds, and was purchased by Mr. A. Haywood, for \$30!

An exchange paper says:—Several citizens of Marlboro, Md., without regard to party, have held a meeting, and resolved to support Judge Sharkey, of Miss, and the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, for the next President and Vice President of the United States.

Abstract of the Postmaster General's Report.

The whole number of post offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, June 30th, 1853, was twenty-two thousand three hundred and twenty; of this number, two hundred and fifty-five are of the highest class, the postmasters of which are appointed by the President. At the present date, 1st December, 1853, the total number of post offices is twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. During the past year, commencing first of July, 1852, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight post offices were established, four hundred and seventy-nine were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during the said year, besides the eighteen hundred and ninety-eight postmasters to the newly established offices aforesaid, thirty-eight hundred and fifty upon resignation, two hundred and twenty-five upon death, one hundred and eighty-two upon change of site, ninety-one where the postmaster had moved away, and twenty-one on removal of prior incumbents, being eight thousand five hundred postmasters appointed during the year ending 30th June, 1853. At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation within the United States six thousand six hundred and ninety-two mail routes; their aggregate length was two hundred and forty three miles, and five thousand five hundred and eighty-three contractors were employed thereon. The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was sixty one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and forty-two miles; the annual cost thereof was four million four hundred and ninety five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars, being about seven cents two mills per mile. Of these sixty-one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and forty-two miles of annual transportation, twelve million nine hundred and eighty six thousand seven hundred and five miles are required to be performed on railroads at a cost of one million six hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars; being about twelve cents three mills per mile. Six million six hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixty-five miles in steamboats, at a cost of six hundred and sixty eight dollars; being about nine cents four mills per mile.—Twenty-one million three hundred and thirty-thousand three hundred and twenty-six miles in coaches, at a cost of one million two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars; being about five cents six mills per mile. And about five million eight hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and forty-six miles in modes not specified, at a cost of one million thirty-five thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars; being about five cents per mile.

The expenditures of the department, during the late fiscal year, were seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars. The gross revenue from all sources was five million nine hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars. It appears from the foregoing statement, that the gross revenue of the year ending June 30th, 1853, falls short of expenditures in the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-one dollars. Fifteen hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars of this deficiency were supplied by balance on the Auditor's books, on July 1st, 1852, and appropriations to supply deficiencies of upwards of one million dollars, leaving five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars to be provided by Congress for the service of the year ending June 30th, 1853.

Del. Div. Pennsylvania Canal.

Statement of the several kinds of property shipped upon the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, at Easton, during the fiscal year, ending the 30th of November, 1853.

Coal,	tons,	635,136
Pig Iron,	"	38,460
Wire and Casting,	"	507
Bar & Scrap Iron,	"	88
Iron Ore,	"	545
Roofing Slate,	"	2,550
School Slate,	"	239
Miscellaneous Freight,	"	1,462
Whiskey,	Barrels,	33,200
Flour,	"	49,250
Corn Meal,	"	1,234
Corn,	Bushels,	15,733
Rye,	"	8,987
Barley,	"	2,206
Oats,	"	21,230
Lime,	"	118,117
Paint,	Barrels,	150
Boards, Plank, &c.,	Feet,	16,225,716
Lath,	Numbers,	674,000
Shingles,	"	78,000
Brick,	"	62,300
Unwrought stone, Perches,	"	4,856
Number of Boats cleared,	"	10,904
Amount of Tolls and Fines received,	"	\$212,256.35

In comparing the above statement with the business of the Canal last year, we find the present to be but about \$7,000 short, notwithstanding the delay in the Spring and the numerous detentions, caused by breaks, during the summer.

GUBERNATORIAL.—A correspondent of the Lebanon Courier urges the nomination of Judge POLLOCK for Governor.

The parties who instituted the suits at Pittsburgh to recover the penalties from those who issued small notes, have been held to answer a charge of conspiracy.

A Snake Story.—The Buffalo Express says: Miss Permelia Dumas, daughter of J. B. Dumas, tavern keeper, at Strickersville, Wyoming County, recently ejected from the stomach, a black snake some six or seven inches in length? It had a white ring around its neck. Very distinctly marked. The serpent was about the size of a common goose quill.

Prof. John Wise, of Lancaster, the unrivalled American aeronaut, has an order from Mr. J. C. Crampton, in Canton, China, to make him a balloon 25 feet in diameter, one of the finest fabric, and to be splendidly embellished with ornamental work, with a representation of Dardanus and Icarus from Crete. It will cost \$7-50. He has also another order from San Francisco for a balloon.

The total appropriations asked for to meet the expenses of the fiscal year, ending on the 13th of June, 1853, foot up nearly forty millions.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Heilig, Mr. Amos Shoemaker, of Hamilton, and Miss Mary Dreher, of Stroud.

Jury List.

List of persons drawn to serve Grand and Petit Jurors at the December Term. GRAND JURORS. Smithfield.—Daniel Butz, Daniel Butz, David Fenner, Samuel Courtright, Anthony Transse, Stroud.—James Hallet, William B. Row, Samuel Neyhart, Rudolph Shiffer, Charles Swink. M. Smithfield.—Adam Overfield, John V. Coolbaugh. Paradise.—David Edinger. Pook.—Dawalt Fisher, Philip Kresge. Tobogganna.—Peter Merwine, sen. Washington Winters. Hamilton.—Henry Setzer, John Marsh, Thos. Ross, John Shoemaker, Jacob Shafer. Eldred.—William Jones. Jackson.—Michael Heller.

SMITHFIELD.

Tobogganna.—Samuel Hay. Stroud.—Frederick Fable, James Andre, John Ranshary, James Smiley, Philip Rockefeller, George Hoyk, John Miller. Price.—George Ink. Pocco.—Joseph Heckmann, 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 Serbass, Jr. M. Smithfield.—Samuel D. Fisher, Jacob Bush, Martin Place, Benjamin Vanhoy, Benjamin L. Strunk, Webb Wallace. Jackson.—Andrew Singer. Eldred.—Joseph Christman. Ross.—Peter Frantz. Coolbaugh.—John Callaghan. Hamilton.—Simon Meyers, Joseph Fenner, Jacob Fetherman, Jacob Metzger, William Felker.

Trial List, December Term 1853.

John Bowman and Miriam his wife, vs. John S. Vanvliet and Hanna Vanvliet, administrators of Charriek Vanvliet, deceased.* Abraham Barry and Elizabeth his wife, vs. John S. Vanvliet and Hannah Vanvliet, administrators of Charriek Vanvliet, deceased.* William Deiner vs. Jacob B. Teel. William Clark vs. James Gansales, executor of Mary Smith, deceased. John Merwine and William Walp, executors of the last Will and Testament of Godfrey Greensweig, deceased, vs. Jonas Greensweig.* Wm. Clark vs. Peter Kemerer, Amos Heller and Francis E. Grattan.* Joseph Graber and Michael Hines vs. Ephraim Christman. John Merwine vs. Joseph Keller.* The Commonwealth of Penna. at the suggestion of Joseph Kiefer, vs. Charles H. Henney, et al.* Joseph Huston vs. Charles Slutter. Samuel Frantz to the use of David Keller vs. Joseph Atomsco.

Argument List.

Levi King vs. Jacob B. Teel. Perry Sox to the use of Philip Hufsmith assigned to Jacob Shafer vs. Jacob Van Buskirk. In the matter of the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of James Hollinshead. Wm. A. Long vs. Henry Kintz & Henry Deitrich. George Everitt vs. John Chambers and Mary his wife.

In the matter of the auditors report of the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Jacob B. Teel. In the matter of the citation upon the executors of Peter Felzenzer, deceased. John Merwine vs. Joseph Keller.

In the matter of the real estate of Joseph Houser Jr., deceased. Charles S. Palmer vs. Wm. D. Brooks and Reuben Harper. John Tolmie and Charles S. Palmer, late partners trading under the firm of Tolmie and now to the use of Charles S. Palmer, vs. Wm. D. Brooks. Executors of Godfrey Greensweig vs. Jonas Greensweig. Samuel Ward vs. Wm. Bellis. Executors of Godfrey Greensweig vs. Jos. Greensweig.

John Merwine and Abraham Butts vs. Geo. Alstine, Philip Smith and Louisa his wife, John Smith and George Smith. David Keller vs. Washington Overfield. Moses W. Coolbaugh, for the use of David Keller vs. Washington Overfield. In the matter of the report of a road view in M. Smithfield township. Those cases marked thus* are set down for a special court.

TEN DOLLARS A DAY!

I offer for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold for from \$5, to \$10 a piece, and in the sale and manufacture of these any one of energy can make Ten Dollars a day. Address "L. P. Atwater," Boston Massachusetts, enclosing one dollar and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by return mail. All letters must be post-paid. December 15, 1853.

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 2d 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. The Transfer Books will be closed from December, 10th inst., to January 3d, 1854. By order of the President and Managers, W. M. E. WARREN, Secretary.