



Thursday, January 26, 1854.

The Jeffersonian.
We observe that Col. CHARLTON BURNETT, of this place, has been summoned as a juror in the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which convenes at Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th of February next.

A DARK DAY COMING.—There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the sun on the 29th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1809, since which there has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1833, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was obscured.

SNOW-BALLING ON A LARGE SCALE.—A singular phenomenon occurred a Royalston, Vermont, during a recent snow storm. While it was snowing fast, and the wind high, a white appearance in the air but resembling a flock of wild geese was observed, but it was soon ascertained to be balls of snow collected in the air by a thousand whirlwinds. They increased in size and number for about twenty minutes, when they fell to the ground, covering something more than an acre. On examining the spot where they fell, balls were found from one to twenty inches in diameter.

Awful Tornado in Ohio.
The town of Brandon almost swept away.—Immense destruction of property.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Yesterday afternoon this section of the country was visited by the heaviest storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, that we have experienced since 1828. A perfect tornado was experienced some six miles south of this. The town of Brandon was almost entirely destroyed, scarcely a house being left to mark the site of the place. Dr. Wheaton was seriously, if not fatally injured, and a Mrs. Smith was badly hurt. The Tornado was about a mile wide, tearing up everything in its track; but the full extent of the damage we have not been able to learn. Our streams have overflowed their banks, and Ebenezer Jenkins, while attempting to cross Armstrong river last evening, was thrown from his buggy and drowned.—Buckingham & Co's stable was struck by lightning and destroyed. The lower part of the town was almost inundated by the tremendous quantity of rain that fell, and our streets look more like rivers than thoroughfares. The damage must be very heavy, as the section through which the storm passed was thickly settled.

Travelling in Maine.

The travel on the Aroostook road has been very hard for the ten days past.—One Whig Representative from Aroostook came on part of the way with Senator Blake, when they were compelled to stop; and only one pair of snow shoes could be obtained, and those were taken by the Senator, who put through ten miles on the drifts. He would have had the company of the Representative could another pair of snow shoes have been obtained.—A party came down the Aroostook road which took them eight days. One of the men had been badly cut in the woods, and his companions were taking him to his house to Oldtown. They had to carry him to the sled where they laid, while they literally shovelled and beat a path for eight days. Poor fellow he died at the end of his journey. The two Representatives from Aroostook one whig and one wildcat democrat, left this city to take their seats in the Legislature at Augusta.—Bangor Courier, Jan. 7.

A Tempting Offer.

A lady who styles herself a candidate for connubial bliss, advertises in the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, that she "ardently desires to unite herself to some gentleman whose habits and disposition are to be made to the Editor of the Gazette, who says, "if he could, he would himself volunteer for the bold lady," and well he says so, if truly the modest fair one portrays her excellencies. "My complexion is Brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, neck slender, bust proportionally full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ankles and hands delicately formed—fortune about \$20,000."

Mr. District Attorney Byrne, of San Francisco, is reported to have said that twelve hundred murders have been committed in that city during the last four years, and that but one conviction has been had.

The Opelousas (La.) Courier gives a pathetic account of a negro woman recently killed by thunder, at Petit Bois, and states that the unfortunate woman was torn to pieces and squashed to atoms.

New Jersey.

The Governor of New Jersey, in his message to the Legislature, now in session at Trenton, exhibits the following as the condition of the finances of the State: "The receipts of the treasury during the year ending December 31, 1853, were \$159,576. Of this sum it appears that \$117,667 were from transit duties and taxes on the Camden and Amboy, Delaware and Raritan, and New Jersey railroad companies. The disbursements of the year were \$150,740; balance in the treasury \$8,836. The estimated receipts and disbursements of this year are about the same. The State debt is only \$65,000, to defray which there are available means amounting to \$66,808. The free school fund is \$393,991, an increase since last year of \$17,203. The whole receipts from public works since 1833 have been \$1,579,558, of which \$1,339,765 have been from the joint companies, \$217,833 from the New Jersey Railroad Company, and \$21,910 from the Patterson Railroad."

Spectral Election in Berks.

The Sheriff of Berks county, in obedience to a writ from the Governor, has issued his proclamation, ordering a special election for Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, to be held on Saturday, the 4th of February next. The Loco Foco County Convention will assemble on Saturday next, to make a nomination. Quite a number of names are mentioned in connection with the nomination, among which are those of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Wm. Stroud, Hon. Edward B. Hubley, Hon. Wm. Heidenreich, Col. Charles Kessler, editor of the *Adler*, and Dr. Peter F. Nagle. Henry W. Smith, Esq., has also been named, but the Press announces, by authority, that "he will not submit his name to the Delegate Convention." We hear from other sources that Mr. Smith has some idea of being a volunteer candidate.

We notice in the *Journal* that the Whig County Committee have called the Delegates of the last County Convention to meet in special convention, in the Court House, in Reading, on next Monday a week, the 30th inst., to take such action as they may see proper in regard to the matter.—*Daily News*.

A horrible tragedy was enacted last Friday, Jan. 13, in the vicinity of Mount Vernon N. H. Miss Jones, a young lady of New Boston while on her way to school on Friday morning was met by Mr. Sargent, a rejected lover, who fired a pistol at her, when she fell dead on the spot.—Mr. Sargent then coolly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. About a year since he paid his addresses to Miss Jones, and she, at urgent request of her father, received them for a time.—Shortly after her father died, and since that time she has intimated to him a desire that they should be discontinued.—Last Monday he called her out of the school which she was attending, and asked her if she did not intend to keep company with him longer. She told him "No." Since that time it is thought he has been contemplating the diabolical deed. A younger brother and two or three little girls were in company with her at the time. He fired three shots.—The first taking no effect, she cried out, "O, don't shoot me!" He seized her by the arm and fired two more shots, when she immediately fell dead. Upon Sargent's person were found papers giving directions with regard to the funeral, &c. He wished the funerals to take place at the same time, and that they might be buried in the same grave, or as near each other as possible. To this, of course, the family of Miss Jones would not consent.

Renewal of the Erie Riots—The Women out for the Six-Foot Gauge.

ERIE, PA., JAN. 17.
About 10 o'clock this morning nearly a hundred women assembled at the State street Bridge, and commenced tearing it down. They were armed with axes and saws, and destroyed about one hundred feet of the bridge. A young man named J. H. Walker, one of the Directors of the Northwest Railroad, was shamefully abused by the women, who pelted him with rotten eggs, and tore his clothes off his back. Mr. Walker was engaged in taking down the names of the ringleaders, some of whom were men dressed in women's clothes. There were no police to prevent this disgraceful outrage. After dinner the women will tear down the French street Bridge. They are mostly German.

From another Correspondent.

ERIE, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 17.
Both the Railroad bridges crossing High street and French Creek, were destroyed to-day by a portion of the women of Erie; after that they were escorted through town, headed by a band of music, &c., waving flags, upon which were inscribed "Six foot or four feet eight and a half inches."

A Remedy for the Cholera.

Among the petitions presented to Congress on Tuesday last, was one from Jno. Lea of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing that he has discovered a preventative of the cholera, and asking an investigation by a suitable committee, or the Surgeon General of the United States army, of the theory advanced. The theory of the memorialist consists in the use of rain or boiled water. He asserts that when the cholera attacked Cincinnati in 1849, he found that deaths in those families that used water from the Ohio river were very rare, and in those that used rain or boiled water there were no mortal cases. That he does not remember one well authenticated case of death by cholera where rain water was drunk exclusively; but, on the other hand, he

had known whole families cut off by persisting in the use of well or spring water, while their nearest neighbors, who persisted in the use of rain water, had not a fatal case in their families. The petition was referred to a committee.

Wreck of the San Francisco.

STATEMENT OF DR. WRITZ, ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Were I a nautical man I might here give you a description of technicalities, but I leave it for those who are more familiar with the terms. Notwithstanding our great velocity, the billows, white as snow with foam, swept seething by us, far outstripping our speed—an additional danger in heavily laden vessels, as every mariner knows. They made me think of the wild horses of the prairies, dashing along on a stampede by thousands together, in the night, with their long manes floating on the air. The noise of the storm, heard in the cabins below, was deafening—the cracking and groaning of spars and timbers; the terrible harping of the wind among the cordage and around the smoke stacks, as it caught the ear of the passengers, who were anxiously listening from their state rooms and on the gangways; the hurried tread of the crew and the hoarse command of the officers—all these combined, with the incessant blows of the angry sea upon our quarter, and the wash of the spray over the skylights and hatches, to form a din that surpassed every other sound. Yet, to those who were gazing out on the storm, there seemed to be, in the midst of this uproar, a strange kind of silence, which was more appalling than the elemental confusion itself. For instance, when the gale was at its worst, and the noise of the tempest most powerful, those who were standing together, at the cabin doors, clinging to anything that afforded support, could hear each other's whispering. This was peculiarly remarkable, as the ship poised for a second, just as she was about to make one of her dreadful plunges. At such moments, a perfect hush would settle over us, as the huge bows rose up darkly against a billow, and then, as it sank, seemed an instant afterwards hundreds of feet below us, in the black cavity of the sea, apparently yawning to engulf us beyond redemption. The vessel would remain for an instant suspended in that position, and then, while every man held his breath, tremble like a living creature through her whole length and breadth, as if conscious of impending destruction and quivering with affright; then would come the plunge and the billows closing in on her bows and hissing up over her topmasts with lightning like rapidity, as if to fold her in as they met, forever. I may perhaps speak somewhat warmly of this scene, but cannot do it justice. The aspect of the vessel and the ocean that night were a fitting prelude to the disaster that was to follow.

DISSIPATION ON BOARD—OUTBREAK OF THE CHOLERA.

One of the most terrible features of this shocking disaster, was the outbreak of cholera, occasioned by the dissipation of a portion of the troops, and of the white and colored waiters. While the ship was at the mercy of the waves, many of these individuals, as is too often the case at such seasons, determined, since they had given up the idea of escaping, to enjoy themselves before the ship went down. In the confusion that prevailed, the store room was left unfastened, and the contents were too tempting to be withstood.—They accordingly indulged their appetites without restraint. They partook of preserves, cakes, sweetmeats, dainties of all kinds *ad libitum*, and then repaired to the spirit room, where they washed down their repasts with copious and undiluted draughts. The effects of this conduct unexpectedly manifested themselves in violent attacks of cramp and diarrhoea.—Some of the debauchees died in less than ten hours from the time of seizure; others laid a day or two, while some recovered altogether. We are informed by an officer, that nearly sixty individuals perished in this manner some dying on board the *Three Bells*, while on her way to this port; others were put on board the *Antarctic*, so much reduced by diarrhoea as to give but little prospect of recovery.

The process by which one of the passengers of the San Francisco was saved, as we learned from the Stewardess, was very curious. Having been swept from the wreck, he was carried back by a return wave. He grasped hold of something, and congratulated himself on the prospect of safety, when an other mountain like wave swept him into the trough of the sea a second time. As hope sank within him, a second favoring return wave carried him back to the ship. This time he was more successful. He seized hold of some object and finally made his way into the vessel. He was terribly mangled by the floating timbers, but his life was saved.

We learn through one of the officers of the San Francisco that robbery was the order of the day, during the wreck, to an extent almost unparalleled in fiendish atrocity. The first panic appeared to be hailed as a welcome signal for the commencement of their villainy. Thrunks were broken open, their contents stolen, and they thrown into the sea; under pretext of lightning the ship; while even the dying were set upon and robbed as if by so many wolves!

As several of the ship's crew and soldiers came ashore at New York they displayed a marvellous amount and style of leggage for their station. We hear rumors of arrests, but have no names as yet. The officer referred to, showed us a relic of love and affection which he rescued from one of those thieves, as he alleges. It is a large gold locket, with a middle aged man's miniature on one side and hair on the other, of the style of thirty years ago, with an equally old fashioned chain and a modern gold pencil attached. The thief did soon after being compelled to give it up. It may be rescued by the surviving friends of the

wearer, at the office of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, owners of the San Francisco, No. 54 South st.

A rather notable instance of the maddening influence of fear and fatigue, was given by one of the ship's crew of the San Francisco, a colored man, whose name we could not learn, while on board the *Three Bells*. He imagined that some person was trying to murder him; he would start and spring as if pursued by demons, not unlike the victim of delirium tremens. He was restrained, for a time, from doing himself any harm; but at length he eluded the eyes of his watchers and rushed upon deck, exclaiming with a wild stare, "Save me—Oh, save me!"—In a moment he was amid the remorseless waves, where he had thrown himself in his blind frenzy. He was never seen again.

Another Terrible Conflagration.

The New City Hall in Ruins.—Loss of Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of Property.—The Library Saved, &c.

We are again called upon to record another terrible fire with which our city has been visited. There seems to be a special fatality, at the present time, resting upon the metropolis, for no sooner is the record of one conflagration completed than another takes place, and before the smoke has died away from the ruins of Metropolitan Hall, the public buildings of the Park are clothed in flame. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the new City Hall was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm was immediately sounded throughout the city. The origin of the fire was from the fuses in the upper stories of the building, in the Commissioners of Central Park Committee room, over the Superior Court rooms.—When two or three of the reserved force of police from the Chief's office first arrived on the spot, the fire was breaking through the ceiling over the Superior Court room, in the southeast corner, and was also coming through the eaves of the building. The spot then burning was not more than ten feet square, but the wood-work was so dry that the flames ignited like a flash of powder, and soon enveloped the entire court room.

During the fire the scene from the top of the city Hall was truly grand. Within the space of half an hour from the time of the first discovery of the flames, the entire roof of the new City Hall was in a blaze. Being of wood, the flames ran along it with surprising quickness. Soon the Park was crowded with fire companies and spectators. From Broadway on one side to Park row on the other and between the burning building and the City Hall itself, there was one mass of human beings. Hundreds rushed for the roof of the City Hall, from which a view could be had of the entire affair. Thousands who made their way to the scene of conflagration expected to find the City Hall itself on fire, or the store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. From a distance, the City Hall clock seemed to be enveloped in the volumes of flames and smoke, which led to the above conjecture. The atmosphere being very dense, the smoke struggled upward through it with great difficulty, and a strong wind carried it in clouds over the City Hall before it ascended. The fire burned from the roof downwards. First the entire roof was blazing beyond the effective control of the firemen, on account of its height and extent, the length of it being about three hundred feet. Then the flames enveloped the story below, and when it had extended to the first story from the basement, the firemen were enabled to reach it with their streams, and compel it to yield to their efforts. The new fire proof building lately erected at the east end of this range of buildings was not at all damaged. The police were stationed at each window of this building with buckets of water and by the aid of a strong wind blowing from it they were enabled to keep the flames from entering it.

The firemen were untiring in their labors until the flames were subdued. At about six o'clock they gained the mastery over the "Devouring element," and before seven o'clock it had done its work, and now only rolled up its dense clouds of black smoke from the smouldering pile.—Among the firemen from the distant districts on hand, doing all that could be done to save property, we noticed James E. Leod, foreman of the Harlem Hook and Ladder Company. Perceiving the flames to be wrapping themselves apparently around the belfry and clock of the City Hall, the conflagration was known to be a disastrous one and needing the assistance of every member of the department.—*New York Herald*.

Preaching to the Point.

Passing along, one Wednesday night—for evening at the South is our afternoon—in Montgomery, Alabama, I stepped into the Presbyterian lecture room where a slave was preaching: "My brodren," said he, "God bless your souls, 'ligion is like de Alabama river! In spring come fresh, an' bring in all de ole logs, slabs an' sticks dat hab been lyn on de bank, an' carry dem down in de current. Bymeby de water go down—Jen a log cotech on dis island, den a slab get cotech on de shore, an' de sticks on de bushes—an' dare dey lie, withrin an' dryin' till come 'nother fresh. Jus' so dare come 'vival 'ligion—dis ole sinner brought in, dat ole backslider brought back, an' all de folk seem comin', an' mighty good times. But, bredren, God bless your souls, byemby 'vival's gone—den dis ole sinner is stuck on his own sin, den dat ole backslider is catched where he was afore, on jus' such a rocky den one after 'noder dat had got 'ligion lies all long de shore, an' dere dey lie till 'noder 'vival. Be-lubed bredren, God bless your souls, keep in de current!" I thought his illustrations beautiful enough for a more elegant dress; and too true, alas! of others than his own race.—*Christian Herald*.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.—Several unimportant local bills were read in place and referred. Mr. Evans read in place a bill incorporating the Brandywine Railroad Company.

Mr. Jamison submitted a series of joint resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction in the duty on Salt. The resolutions lie over.

The Senate then resumed, in its final passage, the consideration of the bill repealing the charter of the Franklin Canal Company. Considerable debates ensued, in which Messrs. Darise, Price, Crabb and others participated in advocacy of the bill, and the question then being taken on the bill, it passed by a unanimous vote—yeas 24, nays 0.

The bill, as it passed, declares the charter of the Franklin Canal Company null and void, and provides also that shall be unlawful for any railroad company to construct another road along the route or in a direction from Erie to the Ohio state Line, without express authority granted by some future act of the Legislature; & any authority given to any corporation, directly or by implication, for that purpose, is hereby revoked and repealed.

The bill incorporating the Northern Home for Friendless Children was taken up, on motion of Mr. Goodwin, considered and passed.

The Senate then adjourned until 2 1/2 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE.—Some little unimportant business was disposed of, and a number of private bills read in place.

Mr. Roberts submitted a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five members, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the several propositions submitted relative to constitutional reform.

Mr. Bingham submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution relative to omnibus bills, the pardoning power, &c.

The House, then, on motion, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the better encouragement of manufacturing in the State.

The bill gave rise to a lengthy discussion and was finally postponed.

Several local bills, of little general interest considered and passed.

The House then adjourned.

Standing Committee of the Senate.

Finance—Messrs. Buckalew, Darise, E. W. Hamlin, Crabb and McFairland.
Judiciary—Messrs. Heister, Kunkel, Quiggle, Price and Platt.
Accounts—Messrs. Evans, Sager, Barnes, Wherry and Frick.
Estates and Escheates—Messrs. B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Cresswell, Price and Foulkrod.
Pensions—Messrs. Barnes, Fry, Hamlin, Hoge and Ferguson.
Corporations—Messrs. Goodwin, Darlington, Haldeman, McClintock, and Mellinger.
Library—Messrs. Jamison, Cresswell and Kinzers.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Matt, Skinner and McFairland.
Banks—Messrs. Haldeman, Crabb, Buckalew, Hendricks and Fry.
Canals—Messrs. E. W. Hamlin, Hamilton, Heister and Foulkrod.
Railroads—Messrs. Quiggle, Slifer, Goodwin, Kunkel and McClintock.
Election Districts—Messrs. Sager, Skinner, Jamison, Hamilton and Wherry.
Retrenchment—Messrs. Cresswell, Mellinger, E. W. Hamlin, Kinzar and Sager.
Education—Messrs. McClintock, Evans, Jamison, Darlington and Heister.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Skinner, Wherry, Frick, Haldeman and Ferguson.
Militia—Messrs. Fry, Crabb, McFairland, Hendricks and Jamison.
Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McFairland, Barnes, Ferguson, Hoge and Frick.
Compare Bills—Messrs. Foulkrod, Ferguson, Wherry, Mellinger and Fry.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Slifer, Goodwin, Hoge and Price.
Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Kinzer, Cresswell, Darise, Foulkrod, B. D. Hamlin.
Public Printing—Messrs. Darlington, Evans, B. D. Hamlin, Mellinger and Foulkrod.
New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Platt, Kunkel, Buckalew, Slifer and Quiggle.

Standing Committee of the House of Representatives.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Roberts, Patterson, Hart, Hipple, Wheeler, Ball, Rowe, Eldred.
Judiciary—Messrs. Lowrey, of Tioga, Knight, Monaghan, Crane, Parnlee, Davis, Chamberlain, Hamilton and Poulson.
Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Wright, Johnson, Caldwell, Stewart, Miller, Sidle and Adams.
Claims—Messrs. Fay, Beck, Gibboney, Hills, Gilmore, Crane and Wheeler.
Agriculture—Messrs. Carlisle, Gallentine, Gray, Willson, Sallada, Simonton, and Cummins.
Education—Monaghan, Daugherty, Putney, DeFrance, Stewart, McKee and Foster.
Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Baldwin, Calvin, Hamilton, Abraham, Rawlins, Sallada and Groom.
Accounts—Messrs. McKee, Barton, Eldred, Parkes, Sidle, Caldwell and Horn.
Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Cook, Gibboney, Beyer, Smith, (Crawford, Muse, Patney and Gwin.
Militia System—Messrs. Beyer, Hills, Jackman, Herr, Boyd, Hunsecker and Hunter.
Election Districts—Messrs. Manderfield, Bush, Atherton, Gray, Cummins, Edinger and Gilmore.
Banks—Messrs. Foster, Zeigler, Fay, Daugherty, Scott, Passmore, Cook, Fletcher and Ellis.

Estates and Escheates—Messrs. Knight, Struthers, Bigham, Johnson, Hiestand, Shenk, Stockdale and Zeigler.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Laury, (Lehigh,) Gwin, Groom, Beck, McCoombs Smith, (Berks.)
Corporations—Messrs. Struthers, Barton, Strong, Hummel, Moore, Magee, Montgomery, Carlisle and Lowrey, (Tioga.)

Local appropriations—Messrs. Kilgore, Linn, Parkes, Maguire, Parnlee, Shenk and Simonton.
Lands—Messrs. Moore, Palmer, Collins, Eckert, Rawlins, and Meily.

Directors—Messrs. Stockdale, DeFrance, Chamberlain, Smith, (Berks.) Evans, Jackman and Hurt.
New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Dunning, McConnell, Deegan, Beans, Foster, Byerly and Hunter.

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Millier, Edinger, Bush, McConnell and Ellis.
Library—Messrs. Patterson, Roberts and Herr.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Scott, Hart, Collins, Kilgore, Deegan, Strong, Wicklein, Byerly and Atherton.
Railroad—Messrs. Rowe, Davis, Dunning, Wright, Montgomery and Bingham.
Printing—Messrs. Moser, Eckert, and Miller.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Wicklein, Linn and Gallentine.

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.—We clip the following from the *Democratic Union*—

Rumors of outrageous robberies on the Columbia railroad have reached us.—They are of so startling a nature as to demand immediate investigation. Suspicion attaches strongly to the Collector's office at Philadelphia. Have the Canal Commissioners any knowledge of the facts? We call upon them to answer at once, and boldly. No matter who may be implicated in the transactions, the public are entitled to the whole truth. Let us know who the robbers are, and to what extent the State has been swindled.

Married, in New Hope, Bucks county, on the 20th of last month, by Robert Mellin, Esq., Lewis Layton now of Buckingham, aged 18, to Caroline Murrin, of Wrightstown, aged 14—after a tedious courtship of some months.

A more youthful pair doth seldom repair, At Hymen's altar to wed; The like doth appear so seldom down here, As a novelty it will be read.

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst by Rev. Dr. Boone, Mr. David H. Lovvorn, of Warren co N. J. and Miss Susan Snow, of Monroe co Pa.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 25th inst *Earl Palmer*, aged 1 year and 6 months.

To Farmers, Mechanics, & Machinists.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
The subscribers offer for sale one of the largest stocks of Hardware ever kept in their establishment, consisting in part of the following articles.

- 50 Sett Butchers & Filletson's Chisels,
- 25 Witherleys round file chisels,
- 500 planes, assorted,
- 100 sett knives and forks,
- 25 doz extra knives,
- 10 " extra self tipped, ivory handle,
- 50 " " " " " " " "
- 10 " coffee mills,
- 20 " glass knobs, assorted; 200 smoothing irons, broad axes, hatchets, shovels, forks, spades, circular and straight saw knives, cast-iron mill, cross cut and circular saws; patent corner scales and weights; Tyler & Cobbs patent half brace and bits; auger and center bits; spoke shave, shutter bolts, spring fasteners; pulleys; spiral door springs; 1000 rim and carpenters locks; 200 doz. butt hinges; 1000 gross screws, assorted; tennt and hand saws; nails; assorted grind stones; rotary pump fixtures; clover and timothy seed; beans; dried apples; 300 sacks salt; flour; fish &c.

Dry Goods and Groceries.
A full assortment, for sale at Burkes old stand, Easton, Pa.

MILLER & BROTHER,
Easton, January 26, 1854.—3mo.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monroe, the following Real Estate, formerly of George Hagelauer, late of Smithfield township, in said county, do'd, will be sold at public vendue, on

Saturday, the 18th of February, 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain message or tenement and tract of land situate in Smithfield township, County aforesaid, adjoining land of John C. Bush, Henry Row and others, containing

Nineteen Acres, more or less. The land is improved and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

Dwelling House, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water near the door.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and one half in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CHRISTIAN F. SNYDER, Ad'or.
January 26, 1854.

READY! AIM! FIRE!!!

GUNSMITHING.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken a room in the Brick building, on the corner of William and Sarah streets, and directly opposite Keutz and Huntsman's wheelright shop, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, where he is purposing carrying on the Gunsmithing business in all its various branches. He prides himself in being able to give entire satisfaction to all. Persons in want of any thing in his line of business are respectfully invited to call. Particular attention paid to repairing in all its various branches. Also door locks repaired on the shortest notice.
MICHAEL KOWATSKI,
Stroudsburg, October 20, 1853.