



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. George Barsie, of Allegheny. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Daniel M. Smayser, of Montgomery.

Democratic Convention.

The Locofoco Delegates of this County and Pike, met in Convention, at Dingman's Choice, Pike county, on Saturday last, and re-nominated Abraham Edinger, Esq. of this County, for Representative. They also elected Conferees for Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon, for Congress, and James H. Walton, Esq. of this place, for Senator.

We are informed that the Convention was a very harmonious one, and that all things passed off smoothly.

Tremendous Blow.

On Friday afternoon of last week our town was visited by a violent storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and owing to the dryness of the weather for some weeks previous, the air was filled with an immense cloud of dust that darkened the heavens and presented a most terrific aspect. A three-story brick building at the upper end of town, owned by Mr. Isaac H. Loder, was completely unroofed and otherwise considerably damaged. His loss is about \$400. A number of trees were levelled by the storm, uprooting them here and there, but more frequently twisting them off their roots.

Godley's Lady's Book.

The September number of this excellent magazine is on our table. It fully sustains its reputation of being the best Ladies' magazine in the country. The number before us is filled with articles of the highest literary merit, and the engravings are of the first class. The steel plate entitled "He's Coming," is alone worth more than the cost of the book.

CHOLERA.

The cholera, as we learn from the Bucks county Intelligencer, has nearly disappeared along the river and the Pennsylvania Canal. A man died of it on Boon's Island, last week. A hoosier at Lumberville had it, also; but at last accounts was recovering. At Lumberville, we understand, there were three or four deaths from Cholera within the last ten days; but we have not heard the names of the victims.

CAMPBELL PRODUCING INSANITY.

The Toronto Colonist says: "We are informed that no less than eighty persons have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

There is considerable difficulty with Western money, and brokers are preparing to reap a rich harvest in the depreciated currency. The better way for our readers to do, is to refuse all Michigan or Indiana Money. It is said that the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad bank, at Adrian, Michigan, and the Bank of Washtenaw, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, have failed for large amounts and that the bills are worthless.

Singular Affliction.

A singular and shocking case of suffering now exists in this city, in the person of a young woman residing in the western part of the city. She has been suffering for several years from the growth of a reptile in her stomach. Various attempts to destroy it have proved ineffectual, and she is in momentary danger of death from it. A singular phenomena connected with this case is, that when the young woman looks at anything offensive to the invisible tormentor she is immediately thrown into violent paroxysms.—Union Telegraph, Aug. 24.

New counterfeits on the Middle-town Bank of the denomination of two dollars, are in circulation. To detect them, observe that the vignette extends in the name of the bank, which does not in the genuine, and they have also only the engraver's name at the bottom, under the cashier's signature, whereas the genuine have them both at the bottom and left end of the note. The paper is also very bad. We advise the public to be cautious and look to the above explained marks and they are easily detected.

IOWA ELECTION.—Has gone to the Whigs where every other State will go that attempts to sustain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Grimes, Whig, has 3000 majority for Governor. Just and natural fruits of Nebraska. Thus go our Democratic States! So discourseth Mr. Speaker Chase of the Montrose Democrat.

A fire occurred on Wednesday morning the 23d inst. in Newark, which destroyed all the buildings on the East side of Railroad Avenue from East Green to Elm streets. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Large numbers of mechanics are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The fire was extinguished with great difficulty on account of the scarcity of water.

Latest From California.

By the steamer U. States we have advices from San Francisco to the 1st of August, inst., 15 days later than previously received.

The papers report the occurrence of another great fire in Marysville, whereby property to the amount of between two hundred and sixty to three hundred thousand dollars was destroyed.

From different mining regions the news continues encouraging, and several new discoveries are reported.

Trade in San Francisco, and indeed throughout California generally, ruled dull, and prices for the leading articles of produce had suffered a decline.

The papers continue to warn parties, in the Atlantic cities, against further and excessive shipments.

The trial of the City Marshal of San Francisco, for official misconduct, had resulted in his conviction.

William B. Sheppard had been hanged for the murder of Henry Day.

The wheat crop had been all harvested. The yield was very large, and great quantities were being exported.

Very late intelligence from Oregon confirms fully the previous reports of discoveries of gold; large numbers of the inhabitants had left for the mines, and others were daily leaving. The yield is said to be highly remunerative.

The California State Democratic Convention assembled according to announcement, and after great disturbance a regular split occurred and two tickets were nominated. Of course, should there be a single Whig ticket in the field, supported with any kind of spirit and unanimity, it must be elected overwhelmingly.

From the Eastman.

What Shall be Done?

We have repeatedly alluded to the Whig prospects of success in Pennsylvania. They brighten around us, but work must be done to make success certain.—The opposition are at work with every power and every influence that their position can command and their ingenuity devise. Bigler is shifting sail as far as possible to adapt himself to the adverse wind, and to meet the trouble of the times. He and his friends look upon the coming contest as one of the most alarming character, and they intend to meet like men fighting for their last remnant of power and position—of political place and influence. A desperate fight must take place, and if any Whig hopes for success without making an effort for it, we would at once inform him that his hope is a vain one. Success will be ours if we go into the fight manfully and fight with one united effort until the end, but without this we must expect defeat. Fellow Whigs, be forewarned, and put on your armor for the struggle! Unite in all your strength in every township and county of the Commonwealth and go to work! Now is the time for action! If you work now you shall surely win, and the State shall be redeemed. All the power of the Administration—all the cunning of office holders and politicians will be exercised for Mr. Bigler, but the popular mind is against his policy and his principles, and with due exertion by the friends of Mr. Pollock, Mr. Bigler must expect to be removed.

Mr. Pollock advocates the great principles which have always been found of deep interest to the people of Pennsylvania. He stands the avowed opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the friend of internal improvements and of the encouragement of home industry. He is a true Pennsylvanian by birth and feeling; a friend of the Union and a most ardent supporter of the Constitution.

As Whigs, we are interested in the election of Mr. Pollock; and we are also interested in the success of the principles which he advocates. The eyes of the people of the sister States are turned toward Pennsylvania, and anxiously fixed upon her, awaiting her action on the great national question before her. Will she approve of the Nebraska iniquity? Will she say, by her decision at the coming election, that she sanctions this last violation of faith—and this repudiation of a sacred contract? Fellow Whigs, be sure that the answer to these questions shall be satisfactory. Do your duty, and they will be answered rightly. Be firm and active in the coming contest, and they will be answered honorably for Pennsylvania.

Be not lulled into quiet by the cheering news that comes to you from every section. A great influence is to be overcome. The Administration have in hand all the means of influence, and can use them at their pleasure. They have their appointees and subordinates in every county and township, paid to scheme and work to defeat the Whig candidate. Be awake to this scheming and influence, counteract it everywhere and expose its falsehood and deception. Disseminate information upon the vital questions that agitate the State and common country, and work continually until the polls are closed and you hear the cheering news that Pollock is elected Governor, and that the people of the good Old Keystone have repudiated the Nebraska Fraud.

A Defiant Know Nothing. Blanche's Sunday Press, whose editor, though well known as a radical Loco Foco, it is generally surmised knows more about the doings of those who know nothing than he professes, or craves to let the public know, comes boldly to the rescue of Canal Commissioner candidate Mott, and thus bids defiance to the threats made of throwing him off the ticket, if he does not purge himself of the charge of being a Know Nothing.

HENRY S. MOTT.—This gentleman's name—a personal friend—is at our mast head for Canal Commissioner. We know HENRY S. MOTT, and cheerfully endorse his pure Democracy, private worth, and sterling integrity, while a member of the Legislature.

We have nothing to say about Col. Mott's opinions on the issue of Americanism, and doubt the propriety of the assaults made on his good name and fame by the Pennsylvania, Lancasterian, and Democratic Union at Harrisburg. Certainly, we have a right to our preferences; we have fought Bigler from June 5th, 1853, to the present time, and we do not hold the name of Chief Justice Black, because he ran away when the decision was given on the Barr liquor case. Our paper is Democratic to the core, and we defy contradiction to our principles. If the Pennsylvania dare argue the question, let its conductors strip to the buff, and enter the ring—and if we don't lick the scurvy lot of knaves who conduct that villainous sheet, in less than three rounds, we will 'leave in' and cry peccavi. Such insolence needs to be rebuked, when it is threatened to haul Mott's name down from twenty odd papers in the State, and call another Convention to nominate an Irishman in his place. We defy you to bring about such a result. We dare you to the issue; and we say openly and above board that Mott will be elected Canal Commissioner by fifty thousand majority. Now put that in your pipe and smoke it. G—b—n—g.

Bigler's Abuse of the Pardoning Power.

We clip the following from the York Republican of a late date: "Two recent additional instances of the abuse of the Pardoning Power by Gov. BIGLER have come to light. One is thus stated:—

"The Small Note Conspirators Discharged.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Post of Monday, that Messrs. Hazen, Davis, Morris and Lawson, the defendants in the celebrated small note case, were discharged from prison on Friday, in pursuance of a pardon received from the Governor on Thursday night. We understand that the civil action, instituted by the parties just named, for the recovery of the penalties alleged to have been forfeited by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others, under the small note law, will be tried during the October term of the District Court."

"These men, who are thus liberated from prison and released from punishment by Executive Pardon, are the individuals whom we noticed last week in our article on Gov. BIGLER'S Dodging and Double Dealing, as having been convicted of conspiracy against the Central and Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Companies by obtaining small notes of other States from them in exchange, and then using them for the penalty of \$400 on each note. This conviction was decided by the Supreme Court to be lawful, and the individuals named were declared by that tribunal to have been guilty of an offence against the law—an offence, in our judgment, the more aggravated because it sought to pervert a just and good law to purposes of private emolument and greedy speculation, totally regardless of the public welfare. But the Governor, by his prerogative, overrules both the lower and higher Courts—all his sympathies are with the criminals, and he sets them loose to prosecute the civil suits which, in defiance of the Legislature, he prevented by his veto from being consolidated into one. Thus Gov. Bigler displays his approbation of conspiracy to export money for private lucre, and is determined not only that these men without any merit shall pocket \$25,000 or \$30,000 without any consideration, but that they shall also be relieved from the penalty of the criminal laws which they resorted to in order to effect their object."

The other case spoken of by the Republican is that of Dr. LACHENOUR, of Easton, which we noticed a few weeks ago.

"A letter from Hamilton, Ga., says: "More than four weeks have elapsed since any rain has fallen here, and during the entire interval, the sun's rays have been alarmingly intense. No drought ever occurring in this section, has been so sudden in its effects. Within one week after the rain, the corn was withered and drooping, the small streams had almost ceased to flow, and the earth was in a state of pulverization. Now the very weeds are withered and dying in the fields; the unripe fruit shrivels and falls to the ground; the dumb beasts seem to comprehend that all is not right, and lounge about in the fence corners, and in the shade, with scarcely enough sufficient to drag one hoof after another."

TUNNEL UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.—The city council of Chicago have resolved to tunnel Chicago river. It is to be finished by May 1, 1855, made of cast iron entrances on a grade not exceeding one foot fall in nine. The plan is to be two wagon tracks, each ten feet wide, and two foot ways, each four feet wide, the former eleven feet and the latter seven feet high. The top of the tunnel to be not less than twelve feet below low water mark, for one hundred and fifty feet in the centre of the river.

No Accounting for Tastes.—A widow in France advertises that she is 30 years old, has 60,000 francs, and wants a negro for a husband. Shocking!

The Great Storm of 1814. The predictions from Illinois, published on the 14th instant, of a great storm between the 21st and 23d of the present month, brings to mind a fearful hurricane which swept over this city and circumjacent country with great force forty years ago. It is thus described in the Intelligence of the 1st September, 1814:

"On Thursday evening last, whilst our devoted city was in the possession of the enemy, it was visited by a tremendous hurricane, which did great damage to the houses blowing off the roofs of many, destroying chimneys, fences, &c. In some parts of the city every house was more or less injured. Much injury was doubtless done higher up the country, where indeed it levelled an immense number of trees, uprooting them here and there, but more frequently twisting them off their roots."

In giving an account of his incursion up and down the Potomac in 1814, Capt. Gordon speaks of the good conduct of a Capt. Napier, who is now believed to be the admiral in command of the allied fleets in the Baltic. The storm above referred to struck his vessel (the Euryalus) and did some damage. Capt. Gordon said:

"To Capt. Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The Euryalus lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all her topmasts in a tornado which she encountered on the 25th, [August,] just as her sails were clewed up, whilst we were passing the flats of Maryland Point; and yet, after twelve hours' work on her refitment, she was again underweigh and advancing up the river."

Capt. Gordon admits the loss of seven men killed and thirty-five wounded between September 1st and 5th in his action with Com. Porter at the White House. The whole loss of the latter in killed and wounded did not exceed thirty men.—National Intelligencer.

Important From Europe.

The steamer Asia, which arrived at N. York on Friday last, brings intelligence of considerable importance from Europe. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has announced that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia will both be immediately evacuated. Austria has therefore countermanded the orders for the advance of her troops, but subsequently engaged with England and France to insist upon guarantees of future peace from Russia, and not to be satisfied with the status quo.

It appears that an armistice has been agreed by Russia, and refused by the French Government, which has proclaimed through the Paris "Moniteur" that peace may be had on the following terms:

First.—The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia.

Second.—The freedom of the mouths of the Danube.

Third.—The revision of the treaty with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black Sea.

Fourth.—No Power to have a protectorate over Turkish subjects.

From the Danube there is no news of further fighting. The Russians continued to retreat and the Turks to advance. The latter are in possession of the whole course of the river from Orsova to Galatz.

Active preparations were in progress for the invasion of Crimea. Three thousand French troops had landed on the Isthmus of Percep, and three thousand on the Island of Aland.

There is nothing new from the Baltic except a report of the bombardment and capture of Bomarsund.

The King of Saxony had his skull fractured on the 9th instant, and died in half an hour afterwards, by being thrown from his carriage near Ionspruck. Prince John, his brother, has ascended the throne thus made vacant.

Madrid is quiet. The people forcibly prevented the Queen-mother Christina from leaving Spain, and demanded her trial by the Cortes, which the Ministry have agreed to.

In the British Parliament Mr. Hume had called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade, stating that he was sure Gen. Espartero would give his best assistance to carry out the object.—Lord John Russell said he believed that strong efforts were making by the Spanish authorities, and he thought those efforts would be now increased. He promised that the British Government would keep a watchful eye on the subject.

At Liverpool, August 12th, cotton had declined in price. No change is mentioned in breadstuffs.

The Fate of the Turkish Troops.

A writer states that the fate of the Turkish troops consists of a bread and meat ration that you would not give a dog in England; the bread is dark and coarse, fat and soft, totally without crust, and in the shape of a pancake, and one fifth sand; the beef is that of the buffalo, at all times unwholesome, now more than ever, the animals being nothing but skin and bone. The water, too, which the men have drunk from the river, is at this season of the year muddy and impregnated with some noxious matter. No wonder the scurvy has broken out among them.

FREAK OF NATURE.—A domestic cat on the farm of Dr. Heywood, in Worcester, Mass., having been robbed of her kittens, has paid so much attention to two of a brood of young chickens as to lean them entirely from the parent hen and attach them to herself. She accidentally smothered one with her maternal fondness, but the other she cherishes with singular affection, carrying it about at times in her mouth, and even eating dough with it.

The Drouth. We copy the following from the New York Tribune:

Just as everybody was congratulating himself and his neighbours upon the secured crops of wheat, oats and grass, as well as on the cheering appearance of the growing corn, and the bountiful supply of potatoes in prospect, isolated accounts of drouth began to excite some uneasiness, but no great anxiety. In places where winter wheat had failed, and a backward spring had prevented putting in as much corn or potatoes as could have been planted in a more favorable season, great fields of buckwheat and turnips were sown, and the hope of a teeming supply of food for the coming winter was almost universal.

At first the reports of drouth came from some of the western and northern counties of this State, but they recently became more extensive and more alarming; and now, whoever has read our extended reports in the present numbers of THE TRIBUNE, must be convinced that the drouth now prevailing is more widespread and more destructive than any heretofore known in America. The corn in many of the best counties of Illinois and Indiana, that promised an average yield of sixty bushels per acre, will, in many fields, not produce a single bushel, and the product cannot possibly equal one-half the usual average, if indeed, it equals one-fifth. As we have before stated, this drouth is no longer confined to a few isolated localities; it extends from Maine to Missouri; it has not only cut off Indian corn, but potatoes, turnips and buckwheat, and the fall feed for cattle. In some places the poor brutes are literally starving. Some feed them out of their winter store, and some drive them to the woods to browse;—all sell them as fast as they can, and many are sent to the shambles, though only fit for the knacker's yard.

Now what is the prospect for we may as well look into the fact at once. It is undeniable that the greatest of all American crops—Indian Corn—will be woefully below the anticipations of every farmer in the country, and greatly below our actual wants. The consequence will be, that Western pork cannot be made at such prices as have prevailed for many years, and our supply of Western beef cattle, though it may not fall off in number, will be like Pharoah's lean kine—sadly deficient in tallow; and if we have grumbled at what we have heretofore received, we shall groan at what we get hereafter. The loss of the corn crop must be felt by all classes of society, whether they eat corn or wheat bread, or whether they eat consumers of meat or vegetables. The flattering prospects of abundance of cheap food next winter, is now to be counted among things past—Let all who read and think, husband their resources. There is no danger of famine, but there is need of economy.

The Democracy of Sullivan for Pollock. The Sullivan Democrat of the 16th instant contains the proceedings of a Democratic Mass Meeting at Perks of Loyalsock, in Sullivan county, at which Henry E. Shippin, Esq., presided, and was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. David Wilmot, of whose speech a glowing account is given; after which T. J. Ingham submitted a preamble and set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and among which were the following:

Resolved, That the first work before us is to secure for Kansas and Nebraska the inalienable right of liberty to all by an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in those territories; and we will, therefore, go to work, like practical voters, to elect honest, competent men, who are known to be in favor of this measure, to all offices of responsibility and influence.

Resolved, That we have no reason to believe that Gov. Bigler agrees with us in any point connected with the questions of Slavery now agitated; we know he recommended the passage of a law allowing slave-holders to carry their slaves through this State; we know he endorses the Fugitive Slave Law, which tramples upon our personal rights; we know his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of slavery, and as those who are not for us, in this matter, are emphatically against us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our support.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Judge Pollock has declared explicitly that he is in favor of re-enacting the law which prohibited slavery in territories north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and also in favor of the manumission of any slaves illegally held there, he occupies a position so much more just and liberal than Gov. Bigler, that (with-out endorsing the cautious address of the (Whig Central Committee) we esteem it our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and active support in the coming election.

A man named Burden, living in Lima Michigan, went to get some whiskey from a jug in the night with a candle, when the gas from the liquor ignited from the candle; burst the jug, and set the house on fire. The house was burned to the ground with all its contents, and the youngest child of Mr. B., a boy of 5 years old, perished in the flames. Mr. B. was himself so badly burned that he died shortly after. He was an unfortunate victim of the rum traffic. The Legislature of Michigan at their last session passed a prohibitory law, but the Judges of the Supreme Court saw fit to pronounce it unconstitutional.

Mr. Grimes, who has just been elected Governor of Iowa, is reputed to be a son of the famous "Old Grimes" who had such a peculiar method of buttoning up his coat, and to be in other respects a "Know Nothing." That is why he won.

In California the democrats have quarreled and nominated two State tickets.—Now that the rogues have fallen out, we trust the honest men may get their dues.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK, we are glad to learn from a reliable source, has recovered from his attack of illness which confined him to his home for weeks past, and will in a few days set out on his canvass through the western part of the State, and after that visit Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State.

Execution at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Aug. 25.—At one o'clock this afternoon, Courtland Charles Johnson was hung in the jail-yard by the Sheriff. He was convicted on the charge of murdering his wife and a man named Collier. The deed was committed while labouring under the effects of a fit of jealousy. The usual number of persons admitted by law, witnessed the execution.

MARRIED. On the 23d inst. by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. John Switzer, of Stroudsburg, and Miss Harriet Thompson, of Tamersville. On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. Jacob Row, of Stroud township, and Miss Angeline Houck, of Stroud township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jos. Keller, and Miss Mary Jane Rhodes, both of Cherry Valley.

At Hamilton Square, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. Hollig, Oliver Treisbach, of Carbon co., and Christina Searfoss, of Chesnut Hill tsp., Monroe county.

On the 17th, by the same, Linford Huffmith, of Chesnut Hill tsp., and Catharine Erdman, of Hamilton.

On the 24th, by the same, Geo. Lessig and Ann Maria Linkel, all of Hamilton. On the same day, by the same, Baltzer Fetherman, of Hamilton tsp., and Catharine Dator, of Duttonsberg. On the 26th, by the same, Josiah Cramb, and Sally Angelmayer, all of Pocono.

JULY LIST.—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1854.

GRAND JURORS. Chesnut Hill—Jonas Barthold. Eldred—Philip Drumheller. Hamilton—Michael Super. Jackson—Amos Singer. Middle Smithfield—James Gansules, Jacob Shoemaker, and Gabriel Yetter. Price—Smith Price, Lewis Long and Jacob Price. Polk—Frederick Shupp, Jr. Ross—John Smith, Philip Smith, Wm. Neyhart and Wm. Smith. Stroud—George Seyphers. Stroudsburg—James T. Palmer. Smithfield—David Nigham C. N. Strunk. Tolyhanna—Geo. Altmease, Philip Huffman and Wm. Adams. Paradise—Adam Utt and Jacob Kerner.

SMALL JURORS. Chesnut Hill—Elias Moser and John Sign. Coalingham—Joseph Moyer, Henry Miller. Eldred—Edward Engler, Jacob Smith, Henry Smith and Joseph Kankle. Hamilton—Samuel Stoen, Linford Shepman, Rudolph Storm and John Jones. Jackson—Joseph Wolbert. Middle Smithfield—Chas. Table, Dimnick Overfield and Chas. W. Decker. Price—Ezra Ellenwood.

Pecono—Daniel Metzger, A. S. Edinger, Adam Anglemeyer, and James Trach. Smithfield—Jacob Meyer, James Teerpenig, Avron Arnold, Leonard Bartron, and Warren Bush. Stroud—Peter Robinson, John Vanauken, James Wane, Nicholas Wolfinger, Edward Brown, Jesse Dietrich, Joseph Dunlap, and James Postens, sr. Tolyhanna—Pineas Miller and Frederick Knecht.

Front Street Wire Manufactory. WATSON & COX, Sieve, Riddle, Screen, and Wire Cloth Manufacturers.

No. 46 North Front Street. Corner of Coomb's Alley, between Market and Mulberry (North) Streets. PHILADELPHIA. Manufacturers of superior quality Brass and Iron Wire Sieves of all kinds, Brass and Copper Wire Cloth for Paper Makers, &c. Cylinders and Dandy Rolls covered in the best manner. Heavy Twisted Wire for Spark Catchers, Sieves for Brass and Iron Foundries, Screen Wire, Window Wire, Sifts, Traps, Dish Covers, Coal and Sand Screens, &c. Fancy Wire Work of every description. August 31, 1854.—3m

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the administration accounts of the following estates have been filed in the office of the Register of Monroe county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowed to the Orphans' Court to be held at Stroudsburg, in and for the aforesaid county, on Monday, the 25th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The account of Thomas M. McElhaney, executor of the last will and testament of Adam D. Bellis, late of Pocono township, deceased.

The account of Solomon Walter, administrator of the estate of Barnet Walter, late of Middle Smithfield township, deceased.

The account of John Kern, executor of the last will and testament of Ernst Kern, late of Stroud township, deceased.

The Second account of Moses W. Coolbaugh, John V. Coolbaugh and Milo M. Dimmick, Executors of the last will and testament of John Coolbaugh, late of Middle Smithfield township, deceased. SAMUEL REES, Jr. Register. Register's Office Stroudsburg, August 31, 1854.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of NOYES, PHELPS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. L. NOYES, SHERMAN D. PHELPS, ALMON CLARK. August 16, 1854.

To the Voters of Monroe county.

Fellow-citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Monroe county, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office personally, faithfully, and to the best of my ability. Respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen. MELCHIOR BOSSERD. Hamilton, Aug. 31, 1854.