



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

We were informed yesterday, by a friend, that he had received a letter from Senator Walton, stating that the Veto Message of the Stroudsburg Bank Bill, would be called up in a day or two, and that there was a very fair prospect of passing the bill by a two third vote. We hope that such may be the case, and that the Legislature will consent to the passage of the bill. There is not a community in the State, who stand more in need of banking facilities, than the people of this County do.

A New Liquor Act.

The New liquor law, published in another column, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. It goes into operation on the 1st of next October, and makes it unlawful to keep any place where may be sold and drank any kind of spirituous or malt liquors. It makes it also unlawful to sell less than a quart of such liquors, and requires a license to be taken out. The law also says that the act shall not interfere with licenses granted before its passage, until the time for which they have been granted shall expire, nor shall any license granted before the first of July next authorize any sale after the 1st of October.

Our Cuban Troubles.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, who is generally reliable, says that there "is no longer any reasonable doubt that serious discussions are in progress in the Cabinet, relative to the course to be pursued towards Cuba, and that Colonel Davis, Secretary of War, and Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, are represented to be in favor of immediate and decisive measures. Also, that President Pierce inclines towards their policy." It is further stated that the Southern advocates of immediate annexation declare that now is the most favorable moment for striking a blow that has occurred for many years, or that can be hoped for during many more, inasmuch as the Naval Allies of Spain are fully engaged in the war of the East. The National Intelligencer, which is not apt to take the alarm without sufficient cause, speaks of "a desperate game on foot for party or mercenary objects, or both combined, in co-operation with foreign malcontents, which, unless promptly frowned down by a sound American sentiment, will be pushed even to the plunging of the country into war."

Washington County Mutual Insurance Company.

We have examined the annual statement of the above named Company and find it in a flourishing condition. Among the list of losses by this Company, and the claims that have been allowed, we find that of Mr. Valentine Werkleiser, of this county, amounting to \$767. Col. Burnett, their Attorney, requests us to say that he has been authorized to pay Mr. Werkleiser the above amount out of the assessments to be collected in this County. It is hoped that all persons from whom assessments are due, will make prompt payment and enable him to pay the above amount as soon as possible.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—Mrs. Kate Gillespie, of Brady's Bend, Pa., who drew the Greek Slave, at the late Cosmopolitan Art distribution, it is said, intends having it exhibited throughout the country, during the coming season.

BAD PLACE FOR DOCTORS.—The Grand Jury of Orange County, Fla., in their general presentment, made at the late term of their court, mentioned the fact, that out of a population of four hundred in the county, there has not been a single death in twelve months.

Oats sold in Philadelphia last week for 70 cents per bushel; hay for \$1.15, \$1.20 and \$1.25 per hundred pounds. These prices make horse-flesh a dear commodity to keep on hand without being profitably employed.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—EASTON, Pa., April 14.—The Moravian Church in this place was struck by lightning at noon to-day, and the roof much injured. No other damage was caused.

The Treasurer of Pennsylvania has sent to the Legislature of that State a list of the defaulters of that State, whose aggregate defaultations amount to \$500,000.

In the Eastern State Penitentiary there are 270 convicts.

Eight persons, charged with murder, are to be tried in New York this month.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

LINES.

Written upon the death of Walter Stewart Davis, aged two years and 21 days. Weeping mother, grieve no longer; Although the idol of your heart To heaven has gone, yet be thou stronger,— Feel resigned to say "depart." God in kindness to the sufferer, Bade his soul aloft to soar, Although from you he is taken, He's "not lost, but gone before." Mourning father, time will soften, Pangs like thine that sear the heart, Tho' memory clothed in sadness often Makes thee feel anew the smart. From a world of sin and sorrow, In heaven to be forever blest,— Weeping mother, mourning father— Little Walter's gone to rest.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—On the night of the 2d inst. five prisoners escaped from the Kingston jail. They were Jacob Gorsline of Rockester, indicted for attempting to kill a girl by throwing her from a precipice; J. H. Albertson of Rondout, indicted for horse stealing; William Ellis, indicted for highway robbery; Michael McLaughlin, indicted for burglary; Michael Kelly, indicted for grand larceny. The jail is new, and was built at the cost of \$20,000.

PARDONS.—Governor Pollock has issued an official order that hereafter all applications for pardon must be preceded by at least five days' notice to the District Attorney of the locality concerned, and ten days notice in a newspaper.

Great Coal Burning Locomotive.

The New Jersey Locomotive and Machine company, at Patterson, N. J., are building a coal burning Locomotive for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, of the following dimensions:—18 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, six drivers 48 inches in diameter, and having chilled iron tires, 3 inches thick. There is one pair of 30 inch leading wheels.—The boiler is 50 inches diameter, and contains 31 3 inch iron tubes, 15 1/2 feet in length. The grates is four feet long, and 7 1/2 feet in width across the track, thus giving thirty square feet of area. The whole weight will be 72,000 lbs.—Lack. Herald.

Counterfeit 5's altered from 1's, on the Princeton Bank, N. J., are in circulation. They are of two kinds—Vignette, arms of the state; steamship and rail cars, in the distance; 5 on each side three men with pick, shovel, guns, &c., on the lower left corner—small State arms on the lower right corner—FIVE in red letters across the bill—not like genuine. Vignette two females sitting, shield, &c.—soldier raising a breastwork on the left end.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—A bill has passed the New York Legislature and received the signature of the governor prohibiting licenses, and confining the sale of liquor to manufacturing, medical, chemical, and sacramental purposes. All provisions of the act take effect after the 4th of July.

Cannibalism in New York.

At the trial of a butcher named Jenkins, in Brooklyn, for selling "plated veal," a witness named Pessinger, testified as follows:

I can produce a woman in Williamsburg who cooked steaks out from the thigh of the pirate Gibbs, who was hung, and the people ate and pronounced them the finest they ever ate, being under the impression that it was the flesh of an animal.

Mr. Pessinger, in explanation of the broiling of the flesh of Gibbs, said it was at a hotel in the Bowery, kept by the husband of the woman referred to, at an affair called a "Tackle," in which every person participating contributed some article of food to be prepared for the dinner. This place was a resort for medical students, and the body of Gibbs having been handed over to the medical faculty for dissecting, a way of a student conceived the idea of playing off a joke upon some of the participants at the "Tackle." He accordingly procured some slices of the remains of the pirate, which were cooked and passed off as the flesh of some animal. Those who partook pronounced it most delicious.

Pessinger attended one of these "Tackles" in his earlier days, where part of a dog was nicely cooked and served up; the meat was highly praised by all who partook, and it set nicely upon the stomach until the joke leaked out, and then it would not stay down.

Remarkable Case of Petrification.

Nine years ago, a man about the age of sixty years, and weighing about two hundred pounds, named Vaughan, removed to the Northern part of Middlesex, about eight miles from Montpelier, and a short time after died of the dropsy and was buried near his own residence.—On the last days of February past, his friends attempted to disinter him, for the purpose of removing his remains to Pomfret; when it was found to require the best exertions of five or six strong men to raise the coffin from the grave. The coffin was then opened and the corpse found to be perfect in shape, life-like in appearance, but of solid stone, which no awl or knife would penetrate, any more than marble. The corpse was weighed at Montpelier and the weight found to be 550 lbs!

What makes the case the more remarkable is the fact, that the corpse of a girl, buried by the same side of the man, was almost wholly consumed, only the principal bones remaining. Here is a problem for philosophers.—Bellevue Falls, Vt. Argus.

Oiled sawdust, acted upon by the rays of the sun, will ignite spontaneously in 16 hours.

From the Legislative Record, April 11.

AN ACT.

To Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof are sold and drunk, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire, or act together, by which one may sell, and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in cases not heretofore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

SEC. 5. That the said court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

SEC. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver, or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

SEC. 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SEC. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

SEC. 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, and to be filed in said court; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal therein, it shall be lawful for the district attorney, of the proper county, to enter judgment against the obligors in the said bond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sureties.

SEC. 10. That every person licensed to sell spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and place the same so that it may at all times be conspicuous in his chief place of making sales; and no license shall authorize sales by any person who shall neglect this requirement, nor shall any license authorize the sale of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday.

SEC. 11. That any sale made of any spirituous, vinous or malt liquor contrary to this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

SEC. 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at

public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything hereinafter contained, prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this Commonwealth, at every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his bailiwick, kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the special duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witness who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

A Fearful Earthquake.

We have already had partial accounts of a terrible earthquake—upheaval, as geologists would call it—at Broussa, in Asiatic Turkey. A Constantinople letter, dated March 8th, says:

"The accounts from Broussa are terrible. Such a long-continued convulsion of Nature has hardly been heard of in the history of the world. The earthquake had lasted five days, and shocks were of constant occurrence when the last news left. The great shock of the 28th of February destroyed a part of the town, and killed or maimed nearly three hundred of the inhabitants. Although the shocks were only felt at Constantinople during the two days, they lasted at Broussa for four succeeding days, not without causing serious damage to the already shaken houses. The commencement of the convulsion was preceded by torrents of rain, which lasted more than twenty-four hours, accompanied by a high wind and occasional thunder. At 3 o'clock the sky became suddenly overcast, a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, and the first shock took place, which in less than a minute overthrew mosques, houses, and bazaars in one vast ruin.

"Nearly eighty mosques have been so much injured that their speedy fall is expected, while not one in the whole city has escaped some damage. The khans, or large buildings which served either as inns or places for transacting business, are mostly injured, and five of them were completely destroyed, crushing scores of their unfortunate inmates. The bazars, with their heavy arches, are flat on the ground. The ancient mosque of Davoulon Monastir, a Greek ecclesiastical edifice, said to be 1,200 years old, is unhappily destroyed. Another mosque, the Oulou Djami, a fine building 600 years old, is also a mass of ruins. It was the chief ornament of the city, and the most splendid religious edifice of the days when Broussa was the capital of the young and growing Ottoman empire. Materialists may, however, still more regret destruction which has fallen on the silk factories, of which scarcely one has escaped without damage, while the number of women who have lost their lives by the fall has been very large.

"Large masses of rocks were detached from their beds, and came crashing down thence of Olympus into the neighborhood of the town. In one place several houses were crushed by one of these avalanches. The old wall and fort were shaken to the ground, and in their fall buried ten or twelve houses and the factory of Hadji Anastasi, a respectable Greek manufacturer, who also lost his life. As the shocks continued during the night the whole population at once quitted the town, and are now encamped in the neighborhood; the well-off in tents, the poor under the open heaven, preferring to bear the chill nights of March than to live in hourly dread of destruction within the circuit of their ill-fated city. The shocks which have since taken place have thrown down many buildings which were previously injured, but there is no reason to believe that any fresh edifices have been destroyed. A shock on the 2d of March was very severe, and when the post left on the 4th there had been another of considerable violence. It was anticipated the ravages of the earthquake have not extended over any very great tract of country."

Frightful Catastrophe.—A grave event has just occurred at Moscow. The large bell of the tower of Ivan-Velik, in the Kremlin, fell to the ground at the moment when the ceremony of swearing allegiance and fidelity to the new Emperor was going on, and by its fall crushed nearly 100 persons.

In Virginia the Wheat crop is looking well.

Chicago is a word derived from the Indian meaning skunk.

There are on the canals of New York about 25,000 boatmen and 6000 boys.

From the New York Times.

From Washington.

The President in Earnest about Cuba—An Apology will be Insisted on—War Probable.

The President really has determined to make a demonstration against Spain at last. The selection of Commodore McCauley to command the Gulf Squadron, is significant, and the rumors of an increase of the squadron, which I gave you some time since are all confirmed. As strong a naval force as can be spared for the purpose has been ordered to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, in the track of our steamers, and future insults to our flag seem likely to be promptly addressed.

It seems that not only El Dorado and the Daniel Webster have been brought to on the high seas by Spanish cruisers within the last month or two, but the Illinois also was served the same way not long ago. She did not report the fact, however—such outrages, without atonement, having become too common to be deemed in the estimation of her officers, worthy of notice.

There will be trouble with Spain soon, unless, with the usual pusillanimity of insolent incapacity, she tumbles to her knees at the first exhibition of spirit on the part of the United States. Prompt atonement will doubtless now be made for the outrages upon the El Dorado and the Daniel Webster. But they will be repeated doubtless in the cases of other vessels.—The Spanish Naval Commanders, rejoicing in this opportunity of indulging their hatred of the Yankees, will doubtless insist that they cannot perform their duty without firing a shot at our passing steamers, and pursuing their insulting search. They will probably, therefore, quite disregard Concha's frightened exhortations to greater propriety; but the next time a Spanish cruiser brings to one of our mail steamers on the high seas, it is intended that a U. S. war vessel shall be near enough to participate in the entertainment by pouring her broadside into the Spaniard forthwith. Mark the truth of this. The instructions to McCauley will confirm what I say whenever they are made public. Such a demonstration will make an issue not to be evaded; and we shall then learn the true character of the secret protectorate of Spain maintained by England and France.

What a capital privateer fleet our Cuban Fillibusters would fit out in the event of a war with Spain arising out of these events.

Mr. Marcy is very backward about going into this business; so is Mr. Cushing. Messrs. Guthrie and McClelland are also understood to oppose extreme measures. But the President has acted on his own impulses, although Mr. Davis and Mr. Dobbin warmly approve his course.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The resolutions proposing certain important amendments to the constitution, passed the Senate by a large majority.—The first proposition relates to the public debts of the Commonwealth and provides that the aggregate amounts of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debts of the Commonwealth; and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or to pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

It is further provided, that to pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted, in case of war to repel invasion, to suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session, after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law the creation of a sinking fund which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stock owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing, or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts, semi-annually, and annually, to reduce the principal thereof by the sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at the rate of not less than five per centum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the loans of the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law. No portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars, mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purpose herein specified.

The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any way, be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation, in this Commonwealth, or elsewhere, formed for any purpose. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debt shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war. The second proposition relates to municipal subscriptions, and provides that the legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for or loan its credit to aid of such company or corporation.

These proposed amendments passed the last Legislature, and if they pass the present one they will be submitted to vote of the people in October next.

Good News for Bread Eaters—Flour from Canada.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 16.—The reciprocity treaty is rapidly developing its good effects in the large receipts of produce, lumber, &c., from Canada, since the opening of lake navigation. Among the receipts are 66,000 bbls. of Canadian flour.

Horrid Tragedy—A Young Lion.

A Gentleman from Kiskatom, in the town of Caskill, has given us the following particulars of a most appalling tragedy. On Saturday last, John H. Edwards, a lad aged fifteen, living in the family of his uncle, J. W. Hungerford, requested permission of the wife of Mr. H. to use a double-barrelled gun which was in the house, for the purpose of seeking game. Permission being granted they both shortly after left the premises in different directions, when Edward soon returned and commenced breaking open all the drawers and chests, in which he supposed there was two hundred dollars, which Mr. Hungerford had received a few days previous. Not finding the money, he loaded the gun with slugs and shot, and deliberately fired the contents of one of the barrels into the breast of his uncle, who by this time had reached the house. Hungerford fell, pleading for life, when the little fiend again presented the gun and snapped it. Mr. H. partially recovered and fled, pursued by Edwards, who again fired with fatal effect. He then returned to the house, placed the gun in its usual place and escaped from the bloody scene. Little hopes are entertained of Hungerford's recovery.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the boy Edwards was caught at the oyster saloon of Peter Cyon, Catskill, on Monday last. Hungerford is thought will not recover. Several slugs were lodged in his lungs.—Cossack's Union.

The Yam.—There has been introduced into France from China a new species of yam which bids fair to supersede, or at least serve as a substitute for the common potato. It appears to be adapted to the climates of all parts of the United States, growing a vine above ground, and sending perpendicularly into the earth large tubers two or three feet in length and half the size of a man's arm. These tubers are dry and farinaceous, quite as much so as the potato, and may be used for the same purposes. A very small number have been procured and distributed at the Patent Office, chiefly among members of Congress of the several States and Territories.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, April 15, P. M.—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$6.25@6.50 per 64lbs. In Timothy and flaxseed nothing doing.

The flour market is quiet, but the receipts and stocks continue small, and holders have again put up their prices 25 cents per barrel. Shipping brands are held at 10.75@11 per barrel, but there is no export demand, and the only sales reported at these figures are small lots for home consumption and extra at \$11.25@11.50. A sale of 100 barrels extra family was made at the lowest quotations.—Rye Flour is held firmly at \$7. Sales of Corn Meal at \$4.46@4.52 per barrel.

Grain.—There is a good demand for Wheat and prices have again advanced. Sales of 20,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white at \$2.70@2.75 per bushel affoat; we quote red at \$2.60@2.65, with sales of 1000 bushels at the former rate. Rye is scarce and wanted—sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.49. Corn is in active demand and prices have again advanced 3/4 cents per bushel—sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow, on Saturday evening, to arrive, at \$1.06, and about 8000 bushels Southern, to day, at \$1.10, affoat; sale of white at \$1.02@1.09. Oats are scarce—sales of 5000 bushels Delaware at 70 cents per bushel. The following statement of the prices of Wheat and Corn at this port at this date for the last ten years past, will show the extravagant rates now realized:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Wheat, Corn, Price. Data for years 1846-1855.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS. Chesnut Hill.—Michael Getz, and Peter Gilbert. Hamilton.—Jacob Haak, James Herman. Stroud.—Charles Drake, John Huston, and Adam Shafter. Tobyhanna.—Timothy Miller. M. Smithfield.—George Tompkins, Andrew Fruthey, and Abraham V. Coolbaugh, and John Clark. Pocono.—Peter Edinger, & Jacob Anglemeyer. Eldred.—Charles Correll. Price.—Samuel Postens. Smithfield.—Peter Veisley, and Horace Brodhead. Jackson.—John Ousterhout. Borough.—Melchoir Sprague, Wm. Dreher, Charles Smiley, and Alexander Fowler. Polk.—Aaron Heiney.

PETIT JURORS.

Hamilton.—Jesse Van Buskirk, Charles J. Walton, Amos Rouse, Adam Kester, and George Felker. Price.—Jacob Price, Simon N. Stright. Polk.—George Dotter, James Westbrook, Cornelius Smith, Paul Blose. Jackson.—John Winter, Jacob Bender. Chesnut Hill.—Christopher D. Keller, Patrick Daily, John Brong, Jacob Greenmayer. Smithfield.—John Casbacher, Peter Wolfe, Henry Trible, John Smith, James Kintner, Henry Brotzman. Tobyhanna.—Henry Stoddard, Samuel G. Eschenbach, Andrew Eschenbach. M. Smithfield.—Moses Overfield, Frederick Overfield. Pocono.—John Arnold, Jacob Stauffer, George E. Labar, Peter Schick. Eldred.—Peter Kleindop, Edward Engler, Jonas Serfoss, Jonas Smith. Coolbaugh.—Henry Whitesell. Ross.—Peter Remmel. Stroud.—Henry D. Bush, Robert Barry, William Transue, James Kerr, Jesse Scribner. Borough.—Samuel Rees, Jr., Philip Swartwood, Richard S. Staples. Paradise.—John Learn, Jacob B. Teel.