



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. William H. Keim, of Berks Co.

All persons are hereby notified to have Express matter at the office by 11 o'clock A. M. or it must be laid over till next day.

JOHN N. STOKES.

Honest Goods sold on Honest Principles, at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Old Easton Bank. Our Clothing is honest, from the fact it is well made, well sewed, and neatly fashioned, and made for use and wear, and not for show alone. We sell on honest principles. All and every purchaser is treated alike who buy at our house; no one pays more than another; we have but one price; the Garments marked at the lowest possible profit. Our business being a large one, and our expenses light, we can afford, and do sell low. We buy our goods for cash in first hands, and save to the consumer all the intermediate profit usually paid to jobbers by small houses. Call and convince yourselves. We take pride in showing you goods whether you buy or not.

A. H. Reeder, John Covode and Andrew G. Curtin are named in connection with the nomination for Governor of this State, next year, by the People's Party.

Another Letter Coming.

The Herald says that Governor Wise is about to publish a letter some twenty or thirty columns long, about that damaging epistle, in which he will give a history of the Albany Regency for the last thirty years, as he has known them from Jackson's day to the present. It will be one of the most scathing political documents ever given to the public, and will make the Albany political shemers wince like galled jades under the lash. It will be ready for the press in a few days.

Next House of Representatives.

The following is a statement of the condition of parties in the next Congress. The Opposition have gained nine members at the recent State elections in Tennessee, Kentucky, Oregon, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas. The parties now stand as follows:

Table with columns for Party, Opp., and Dem. It lists the number of representatives for various states and the total for each party.

Showing an Opposition preponderance in the next House of 55, if the States yet to choose are represented as before. Even should the Democrats carry the whole 22 members yet to be elected, they would still be in a minority of 43.

It requires 119 for a majority of the House.

It should be remembered that there are several contested seats, which when settled may increase the Republican strength. Of the States yet to elect, the Republicans have a chance for the members from Minnesota and California.

The Postmaster at Warren, Ohio, writes at the request of Mr. Timothy Bradley, of Johnston, Ohio, to say that the story of our correspondent announcing that Mrs. B. was the happy mother of 8 children at a birth is a malicious hoax, and adds: "Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are both respectable persons of respectable families—have been married about six years, and have never had any children."

Some weeks since a Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald asserted that the slave trade was in full operation at the South, and that vessels were constantly arriving with cargoes. This was denied in various quarters, but the same writer now reiterates his statement. He estimates that within the last eighteen months sixty or seventy cargoes, numbering about 15,000 persons, have been landed at points in the South, and rapidly sent into the interior. This statement, or estimate, is very probably an exaggeration; but that a well-organized plan, or effort, is being made to revive the slave trade cannot be doubted. The conservative portion of the South are opposed to it on account of its illegality, and because it decreases the value of slave property and will bring a host of evils in its train. But conservatism in the South is weak and inefficient, and has thus far failed to show its ability to cope with the energetic and resolute class in the cotton and sugar growing regions who seem determined to get their supply of labor direct from Africa.

Col. Forney and Democracy.

The concluding paragraph in a speech made by Col. Forney, at Reading, on the 3d inst., explains clearly the present position and plans for the future of "The States Rights Democracy." It reads as follows: "We have a duty to perform in October next. The Administration has placed its State ticket upon a plain and distinct platform. It tells you that every man who votes for John Rowe and Richardson L. Wright votes in favor of its platform, which declares that the people of the Territories shall have no right to control their own affairs in their own way, and that if they take a vote upon the slavery question and abolish slavery, Congress must intervene to put them down, and uphold that institution against their will. I have to say for myself that I shall refuse to vote for that ticket, and I hope that every Democrat who stands upon the platform of State rights, and believes in popular sovereignty and the justice of the movement we have inaugurated and carried on will do the same. Let fossils and fogies complain, if they choose, of this action; they will submit. There will be no difficulty about that; and after we have defeated the Administration upon its platform, we can come together in 1860 upon the old creed of the Democratic party, as expounded by Senator Douglas, and as advocated by the Democracy in 1856, and triumph, as I have no doubt we shall, over all organizations by an overwhelming vote."

A Model Office Holder.

The Administration has been unfortunately, but characteristic, in the selection of its functionaries in Michigan. The Detroit Post-aster was detected in sending false vouchers to Washington, pursuant to a system of "black mail" upon his clerks, which, it is well understood, is not restricted either to Detroit or to Post Offices. Because of his imagined political (Douglas) heresies, rather than because of his knavery, the post Master was removed. This piece of "proscription" has provoked further inquiry; and this inquiry has revealed a series of facts strikingly suggestive of the quality of the material which the Administration has selected to fill the very fastest offices in its gift. It is charged against the Collector of the Port of Detroit—that he admitted one lot of railroad iron free, the duty upon which would have amounted to \$126,000. For this fraud upon the national treasury, he is said to have received a personal bonus of \$6,000! That he has sent vouchers to Washington for money paid to clerks he never employed. That he has allowed Express Companies, &c., to bring in goods, to the amount of several thousand dollars a year. That he has been in the habit of taking merchants' notes (at usurious interest) for revenue dues; and then returning the goods as in bond, until the notes were paid! These are but a few of a multitude of similar charges brought against this model Democrat. They have been before the proper authorities at Washington for some time; but the Cabinet has not found it convenient to net upon them. The delay is based, in some way, upon promises having reference to the character of the Delegates to be sent to Charleston from that State. The Collector may not find it difficult to hold his seat in the saddle if he can persuade the President of his ability to send men of the "right stamp" to the National Convention.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

Mr. Reuter-Bachman writes to Albany Evening Journal as follows: "In perusing this morning's papers, I observed a case of hydrophobia, which thus far has been a stumbling block for physicians in general to overcome. I feel in duty bound, gentlemen, as I am in possession of an infallible remedy for that most-to-be-lamented disease, here to make it public, especially when attended with scarcely any expense, hoping those afflicted will make timely use of it: "RECIPE.—Dissolve a pint of common salt in a pint of boiling water, scarcely the part affected freely, then apply the salt water with a cloth as warm as the patient can bear it, repeating the same for at least an hour."

"The same recipe has been successfully applied for the bite of rattlesnakes. I hope thus to be instrumental in rescuing human life."

Eric Railroad Co.

We see it stated in the city papers, that a crisis has at last been reached in the financial affairs of the Eric Railroad. A judgment for \$55,000 was recovered on the 4th inst., and by agreement an order has been made to appoint a receiver, the result of which will be to take the road out of the hands of the officers, and to economize its earnings for the purpose of getting rid of some of its obligations. The salary of Mr. Moran, the President of the road, has been reduced to \$8,000. It was at one time reduced to \$5,000, but a subsequent vote of the Directors at once raised it to \$8,000. He has for some time past enjoyed a salary of \$25,000. Since the above paragraph was prepared for the press, we learn that the receiver has been actually appointed. The Receiver appointed is, we are informed, Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, at present Secretary of the Company. His appointment was made by Judge Mitchell, at the unanimous request of the Trustees of the mortgage bonds, of a large number of unsecured bondholders. As soon as Mr. Marsh has executed his bond to the Court he will pass into full possession of the Road, and all managers will be displaced except such as he retains.

Two parties of ten hunters each, recently closed a six weeks' "scalp hunt" in Arkansas, with the following result:—Birds and animals destructive to farmers alone were to be counted—such as hawks, owls, wild cats, wolves, squirrels, &c.—Small birds were not counted in. These twenty hunters produced the enormous number of fourteen thousand scalps!

A Terrible Tornado in Indiana.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier Aug. 5. A terrible tornado passed over a portion Sheffield township, in this county, on Wednesday last, prostrating houses, barns, trees, and sweeping off fences, hay, and wheat-stacks, like feathers before the wind. A large amount of property was destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured. Mr. O. J. Bull, who resides a short distance from Dayton, within a quarter of a mile of the track of the tornado, was an eye witness to its devastation, and describes it as the most terrible whirlwind he ever witnessed. His attention was first directed to a singular commotion among the clouds, which, moving from the north and south, met and mingled along the middle of the Wild-Cat Prairie, and seemed drifting scarce one hundred feet from the ground.

The concussion sounded like the roar of artillery in the distance, and the clouds, in dark, heavy masses, were piled over and under each other, and, after a spiral movement, which brought the clouds still nearer to the earth, the tornado descended. Its approach sounded like the clattering of a railway train. In less than two minutes it had passed to the eastward, leaving ruin and devastation in its course. The largest forest trees were twisted to splinters, and every movable thing bore evidence of its fury. A dwelling house occupied by James Foreman, and owned, we believe, by Thomas Royal, was caught up by the whirlwind, lifted from its foundation, and completely demolished. The furniture, beds, carpets, and cooking utensils were literally scattered to the winds. All the out-houses, hay and wheat stacks were rought up and swept off. Not the most remote suspicion of a fence remained upon the premises. Happily Mr. Foreman and his family were absent from home. Had they been in the house, they must inevitably have been crushed to death.

Next in the direct course of the furious whirlwind was the house of Mr. Rye-craft, a well-known farmer. Nearly every member of his family was sick in bed, but as if by a providential interposition, the tornado swerved from a direct line, and passed within twenty feet of the rear door-yard. A smoke-house was demolished, all the fences prostrated, and every movable article carried off. It is a singular fact, that the large dam in Wildcat Creek, near the residence of Mr. Rye-craft, and directly in the course of the tornado, was baited almost dry. Mr. Bull vouches that a large turtle was found the same evening nearly a mile from the creek. The next house encountered was that of Wm. Rizer, on the east bank of Wild Cat. It was a substantial frame structure, but the fury of the storm shivered it to fragments in the twinkling of an eye. Warned by the rumbling noise which preceded the whirlwind, the entire family by a common impulse sought refuge in the cellar, and escaped uninjured. Mr. Rizer's loss will not fall short of \$1,500. His fine orchard was almost entirely destroyed.

Fruit trees, twelve to sixteen inches in diameter, were taken up by the roots and carried over two hundred yards. The Browning heirs, Vincent Dye, Chas. Sterritt, Wm. Snoddy, Mrs. Brand, and J. H. Peters, sustained more or less damage. The whirlwind cut a clean swath through a beautiful grove of timber belonging to Mrs. Snoddy. The strip of country laid waste is about two hundred yards in width and three miles in length. The tornado had spent its force before reaching the county line of Clinton, and did no further damage. Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Brand were the only persons injured, and they but slightly. This was the first tornado experienced in this section of country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and considering its extent and duration, was perhaps more destructive to property than any on record in the West.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The approach of the tornado was marked by a singular appearance of the clouds. A gentleman running on the Lafayette Railroad told me that they appeared to be almost red. Up the Peru road, Mr. Engineer Davis informs us the destruction of timber surpassed anything he ever saw. Twenty-four trees were blown across the track in a distance of a half mile or so and thousands were prostrated on both sides as far as the eye could reach. In many cases the tops of the trees, at about twenty feet from the ground, were twisted off and blown through the air for considerable distances. The only house in sight of the road, a log one, was blown all to pieces. The country passed over was luckily low and swampy, with few inhabitants, or the injury might have been terrible to persons as well as timber.

A New Counterfeit.

An altered \$5 note, purporting to be the true issue of the State Bank of Newark, has just made its appearance. It is altered from the broken Thames Bank, Laurel, Ind. vignette—farmer pouring swill from a pail into a trough, from which three pigs are feeding; pig pen on left.—On right, lower corner, is a farmer carrying a basket of corn; on upper right corner, figure 5. On upper left corner, oval portrait of Henry Clay; on lower left, letter V. A dog between signature of officers. All notes of this description, of any denomination, are frauds; therefore refuse them.

The Croup.

The Journal of Health says, "when a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water—ice water if possible—suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. Soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve all anxiety." A friend of ours who has repeatedly tried this remedy informs us that it never failed to afford almost instant relief.

A Gang of Counterfeiters broken up—Seizure of Plates, Dies and Spurious Currency amounting to \$13,000.

Sergeant Dickson and Officers Farley and Eustace, of the Detective force, have for about two weeks been engaged in ferreting out sundry gettersons and passers of counterfeit bank notes, and within a day or two their efforts have been crowned with success, and two men, named Thos. Potter and Daniel Clark, have been arrested. These men had been suspected for some time, and the officers had watched them go into a house in Forty-fifth street. They made a descent upon this house and found Potter, Clark and some others there, but were able to secure only these two. On Tuesday evening the officers received information which led them to search a house in Forty-fifth street, near Eleventh avenue, and there they found two presses and thirty-five different plates for printing and altering bank notes, and a large carpet bag concealed in a lumber yard near by, which, they discovered, contained \$13,000 in spurious bank bills, some signed and ready for circulation, others wet from the press, and others unsigned. Numerous letters received from persons in various parts of the country, asking for packages of money to circulate, and touching upon various matters pertaining to the nefarious business were also found, and some answers to these letters, prepaid for mailing. Among the bills seized were the following:

\$10s on the Farmer's and Drivers' Bank, at Petersburg, Ind.; Nathl. Roberts, President, L. Wells, Cashier. \$1s of the same name and appearance, Waynesburg, Pa; \$1s on the Thames Bank at Norwich, Conn.; and also of the Thames Bank at Laurel, Ind.; \$5s on the Thames Bank of Indiana; \$1s, \$2s, and \$3s on the Bank of Lower Canada; \$20s on the New England Bk. at Boston; \$1s on the New-England Bank at Fairmount; \$1s and 2s on the Quebec Bank; \$5s on the Waubek Bank, Nebraska; \$5s on the Michigan Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, Michigan; \$5s on the Arlington Bank, District of Columbia; plates for altering \$5s on the Stissing Bank of Pennsylvania to some New York Bank; plates for changing the denomination of Quebec Bank bills, also of the bills of the Thames Bank, Conn., plates for impressing the words "Boston, Mass." the words "Providence, R. I.," "Philadelphia, Pa.," "Middletown, Ct.;" for impressing the figure "55," "\$10," "X;" for making the head of Washington on bills; plates for \$50 bills on the Rockland county Bank, and \$20s on the Boston Bank; twelve plates for altering bills in their denominations and Banks, &c. All these were taken to the Police Headquarters, Broome street, corner of Crosby, where they can be seen by Bankers and others who may take the trouble of calling.—The prisoner Clark is locked up in the Tombs, and Potter has been taken to Cooperstown, New York, where he stands indicted for forgery. Complaints of the circulation of numbers of counterfeit bills had been made to the Superintendent of Police, and he placed the matter in the hands of the above officers, who, it appears, have performed their duty in a business-like manner.—New York Tribune, August 11th.

A Girl of Eight Years Sentenced to be Hung.

A trial took place at Charlottesville, Va., last week, in which a negro girl, only eight years old, was convicted of an attempt to kill her mistress, and sentenced to be hung. The inhumanity and brutality of the offence for which the accused was tried, and her extreme youth, make this one of the most remarkable cases to be found in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. The charge against her was that, in April last, she attempted to kill her mistress (who was confined to her bed from protracted sickness, and very feeble, and entirely helpless,) by choking her, dragging her out of bed, and brutally beating her with the tongue, and burning her with coals and embers. The probability is that she would have succeeded in killing her very soon, had she not been prevented by the arrival of the family physician, who found her upon the floor in a state of insensibility. In consideration of her youth the jury recommended the condemned girl to the clemency of the Executive.

Deaths from Camphene.

According to a record of deaths, injuries, and conflagrations, resulting from the use of camphene and other burning fluids, kept by Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, since July 22, 1850, it appears that since that date the deaths from these causes have amounted to three hundred and seventy, and four hundred and seventy-seven persons injured, many of whom were not expected to survive the injuries they received. The losses by fire from these fluids be estimated at upwards of one million of dollars. Mr. Meriam says that when the weather becomes hot, in Summer, the danger in the use of burning fluids will increase. In the short term of thirty-six days within the present year he has recorded the death of nine persons by camphene and burning fluids.

A Grandmother at Twenty-Six Years.

We have just been informed of a remarkable instance of early development in Franklin county, Virginia. It is that of a negro woman, belonging to a gentleman in that county, who gave birth to a female at 14 years of age. The daughter improved upon the example of her mother, and gave birth to a child at 11 years of age. So that there is only a difference of 26 years between the ages of grandmother and granddaughter.—Richmond Dispatch.

The New York Express says it is becoming fashionable for ladies in New York to appear with their hair cropped close behind, while in front it is left long enough to curl. It believes the fashion will soon become general.

A Spiritual Marriage.

The Convention of Spiritualists, at Plymouth, Mass., has adjourned. It was not largely attended except by the Boston Spiritualists. Various curious features were presented, among them the solemnization of a spiritual marriage, which is thus described in the report of the Herald:

The next matter in order was the solemnization of marriage between Mr. Nathan C. Lewis and Mrs. Eunice A. Babbit, of Boston. The lady was dressed in loose flowing robes of white, deeply trimmed in blue, and wore blue satin shoes. Two little girls, daughters by a former marriage, were dressed in exactly the same style, and followed her to the platform. The bridegroom placed himself beside her. He is a physician. Both have been married before, and are each about thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Loveland, who was formerly a Methodist though he does not now appreciate the title of "reverend," addressing the congregation, said—

Although spiritualists in general do not accept but are opposed to, the regulations that exist legally in regard to the subjugation of woman in the marriage relations, still they do generally, if not universally, admit the propriety of making a public acknowledgement of their relations.

Then, turning to the interested parties, he said:

My brother and sister, I ask you to make no promise, I impose upon you no obligation. All the obligations you have, you have yourselves assumed in your own spirits. I know your hearts. You have already in your spirits consummated the union as far as it could possibly be. I stand not here to marry you. This congregation are not witnesses, and are not called upon to be witnesses of your marriage. But I stand here to affirm legally the fact, and to ask this congregation to join with me in pronouncing a benediction and blessing on the union into which you have entered, which you here acknowledge, and which you here formally before the world complete. In token then of this union, which you have cemented in your souls, and which you now confess before the world, please join your right hands.

The happy couple complied with the request. Then Mr. Loveland placed a hand on each of their heads, and blessed them in this form:

"And now, on behalf of this audience, and on behalf of the attending spirits that are around us and with us, I bless this union; I bless you in their behalf, as you stand together in the journey of life."

Feat of Strength.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 4, 1859.

I was yesterday an eye-witness to one of the greatest feats of strength on record. According to a statement recently made by some Professor of Gymnastics before his audience, in his lecture, he said that the Belgian Giant, who was said to be the strongest man in the world, could only lift, at a fair and square lift with his hands, 900 pounds. If this be true, I yesterday saw Mr. Giant fairly beaten.

Mr. Charles F. Ferry, a locomotive engineer on the engine Hercules, of the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R., lifted, at a fair and square lift, 1000 pounds. Mr. Ferry is just six feet high, and weighs 202 pounds. He stood upon a pair of Fairbank's platform scales, and passed a three quarter inch rope underneath them, allowing the ends to come far enough through to run a stick through the loops. He then placed 1000 pounds in weights upon the beam and stepped upon the scales, taking hold of the centre of the stick, and, with apparent ease, raised the beam and held it in that position for nearly thirty seconds, until all of the bystanders were perfectly satisfied that it was a fair lift. At the suggestion of some persons present, another 200 pound weight was placed upon the beam, and I confidently believe that had not the rope broken he would have raised the 1200 pounds. Another rope was procured, but he refused to lift again for nothing. Mr. Ferry says that he can, by the aid of a strap across his shoulders, carry and walk twenty or thirty paces with 1200 pounds. If all engineers were possessed of such strength, jack-screws would be rather in the way in case of an accident, for half a dozen of such men would lift an ordinary engine or car and place it upon the rail in case it ran off.

Yours, truly, CONSTANT READER.

Drought in the West.

Our Western exchanges came to us last week freighted with complaints of a prolonged deficiency of rain. In some portions of Indiana, the grass had become so dry that it readily took fire from the sparks of the locomotives. On the Terre Haute road they had to cut ditches near the track to check the flames, and prevent their consuming the ties of the road. At several places on the Bellefontaine road, the trains have been forced to stop and extinguish the fires. It is feared that the drought will seriously diminish the fall crops in the west.

A Novel Premium.

The Elmira Press states that the Union Agricultural Society, at their Fair at Dundee, Yates county, in October, will offer five dollars to the young lady who shall pare a peck of potatoes in the shortest time, and do it the best.

It is said a short time ago, a Yankee had applied for a patent for a pocket-book that would not open when a bill was presented. We see pretty strong indications that the patent has already got into very extensive use.

Churches in New York and its Suburbs.

Within the limits of New York and Kings counties, there are 420 churches, seating comfortably 335,000 persons.—The aggregate salaries of the pastors of these churches amount to \$620,000, or an average of about \$1750 per annum each.

A citizen, passing along the road, heard a tremendous uproar and outcry in a tenement occupied by a respectable couple. Entering, he discovered a man flailing his wife furiously, and having asked the reason of the flagellation, was informed by the thrasher—"I have, for fifteen years, submitted to be hen-picked by this here woman; this being the Fourth of July—I've declared my independence!"

Application will be made to the next Pennsylvania Legislature for seven new bank charters, with an aggregate capital of \$2,250,000 all of them from the city of Philadelphia.

Do not all you can do; spend not all that you have; believe not all you hear; and tell not all that you know.

Senator Douglas has written a letter to John L. Peyton, of Virginia, upon naturalization and the African slave trade. He maintains that a naturalized citizen is entitled to all the rights of one native born, as well abroad as when in the United States. With reference to the African Slave Trade, he declares himself irrevocably opposed to its re-opening.

It is said lead mines have been discovered in Bucks county. It is not known whether there is any quantity of it. The land it has been found on can't be bought at any price.

Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is in the 83d year of his age. His eight associates in the court, with one single exception, are all three score years and ten, and some of them considerably exceed that age.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour; the sales are 9,400 bbls. at \$4s4 25 for Superfine State and Western; \$4 20s4 50 for Extra do.; \$4 40s4 70 for old round-hoop Extra Ohio; \$4 75s4 90 for new do.; \$ 4s4 50 for St. Louis Extra; \$5 10s6 25 for trade brands of Ohio, and \$5 40s6 75 for Extra Genesee Rye Flour in its limited request at \$3 50s4 15.—Corn Meal; small sales of Jersey at \$3 00 and Brandywine at \$4 10.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 3,700 bush. New Red Southern at \$1 20s1 25; 1,700 bush. White do. at \$1 32s1 35.—Rye is quiet at 73s75c. Corn; the sales are 14,000 bush. at 75c. for unsound White, in store; 77c. for old Western mixed, in store; 78c. nominally for Western mixed; Southern is out of market.

MARRIED.

At Easton, on the 4th inst. by Rev. B. Sadler, Mr. Thaddeus Schoch and Mrs. Susan Killpatrick, all of the former place.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 10th inst., James Henry, son of Frederick and Fredericka Cleecker, aged 1 year 4 month and 10 days.

Weeping mother grieve no longer, Although the idol of your heart To Heaven has gone, 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."

Morning father, time will soften Pangs like thine, that sears the heart, Tho' memory cloth'd in sadness, often Makes thee feel a new the smart; From a world of sin and sorrow, In Heaven to be for ever blest, Weeping mother, morning father, Little James is gone to rest.

In Tamaqua, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Susan Heilig, wife of the Rev. Geo. Heilig, aged 62 years 10 mo. and 23 days. Her remains were deposited in their family vault at Germantown, Pa.

Wire Sieves, Screens, &c

No. 53 South 4th Street, EASTON, PA.

All kinds of Brass, Iron and Hair Sieves and Screens constantly on hand, including a large assortment of Sieve Screens, for fanning mills, miners, iron workers and brick-makers, of the best quality made in the very best manner, and sold at exceedingly low prices by ANTHONY POHL, at his manufactory, No. 53 South Fourth street, opposite the Lutheran Church, Easton, Pa. August 11, 1859.—6m.

NOTICE.

The members of the Monroe County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Monday the 5th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to elect thirteen Managers, to serve from the first Monday of September 1859, to the first Monday of September 1860,—pursuant to the Act of Incorporation.

By order of the President, Wm. K. HAVILAND, Sec'y. Stroudsburg, Aug. 11, 1859.

Caution!

I hereby caution all persons against hunting, fishing, or going through grass, grain or orchards upon my premises, as I am determined to prosecute trespassers to the full extent of the law. JOSEPH HOUSER. Smithfield (sp.), Aug. 11, 1859.