

Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and require from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it; but would banish all hope of its peaceful reconstruction. Besides, in the fraternal conflict a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is, that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate, before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began? It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost; but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that under this free Government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion—the slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point. But if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation.

This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are, also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding legislature against the strictures of several other State legislatures.

These were mainly founded upon the protests of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such occasions, he concludes by saying, "that the Legislatures of the States might have a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object."

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an

"explanatory amendment" of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points—

1. An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe.

3. A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, for ever terminate the existing dissensions and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitration established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, the aspect neither of our foreign nor domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government. A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were countenanced by many of our citizens, and were suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores, for the purpose of making war upon the nonoffending people of neighboring republics with whom we were at peace.

In addition to these and other difficulties, we experienced a revulsion in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we take a retrospect of what was then our condition and contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of our late presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to our foreign relations. In regard to Great Britain we are informed that two questions which in former times excited much feeling have been amicably settled. A mutually satisfactory construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty has been established, and Great Britain has finally abandoned the right to forcibly visit and search American vessels on the high seas in time of peace. The only question in dispute between the two countries now is the title to the island of San Juan, in the vicinity of Washington Territory.

The rights of our naturalized citizens of French birth to be exempt from military service, when they visit their native country, has been fully recognized by a French judicial tribunal, with the sanction of the Imperial Government, and the message contains some sound doctrine in regard to the duty of our country, to uphold the rights of its adopted citizens from the German States, and to recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

In referring to our relations with Spain, the President reiterates the recommendation contained in his message of 1854, and repeated in 1859, in favor of the purchase of Cuba. The prospects of the success of this recommendation in the present condition of national affairs, our readers will have no difficulty in estimating.

In regard to our financial condition, the President claims credit for having reduced the national expenditures, for the year ending on the 30th of June 1860, to \$55,402,465 46.

In regard to the tariff, he again urgently recommends its modification for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and makes a very strong argument in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties upon all articles to which these can be applied.

Taking the document as whole, it is a most remarkable medley, exhibiting the work of a variety of hands, and showing unmistakable signs of having been pieced and patched, elaborated and cut down, to suit the conflicting opinions of different members of the cabinet. There are passages in which it is direct, forcible and satisfactory, and these are followed by others that are feeble almost to absurdity. It is clear that the President and his advisers did not know what to do with the great question they were forced to deal with.

Bonnets—A "Fashion" writer in a New York paper says the winter bonnet-  
promise to be as plain as a Shaker meeting-house; feathers and flowers will be soon as rarely seen as birds on a prairie. Dark velvet depressed over the forehead, with almost straight sides, plain crown, and decoration of reach, real lace only will be recognized as *ton* by the initiated.



## The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

### New Express arrangement.

John N Stokes, desires us to say that all Freight, per Howard Express Company, from Philadelphia, will be put through on the same day, to any destination on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Rail Road, and all Freight forwarded will reach Philadelphia on the same day.

Snow fell, in this place last week, to the depth of six inches.

### Retirement of Secretary Cobb.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, was, to day, requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to his present duties until a successor to the retiring Secretary shall be appointed.

Mr. Cobb, to day formerly took leave of the President, the interview being pleasant and of a private character.

### The Oxygenated Bitters, are recommended by Physicians in their practice.

A distinguished clergyman, who had taken six bottles, by direction of his Physician, writes us that they have cured him of Dyspepsia, of twenty-five years standing. Try this remedy, Dyspeptics!

### The electoral College of Pennsylvania met on Wednesday of last week, at Harrisburg.

The twenty-seven votes of the State were cast for Lincoln and Hamlin. Governor Pollock was President of the College. The Hon. David Taggart was elected messenger to Washington and Mr. Henry Bumm messenger to Philadelphia.

### The Correspondent, the oldest German newspaper in Easton, edited by A. H. Senseman, was purchased by Josiah Cole, proprietor of the German Democrat.

It is the intention of Mr. Cole to unite the two papers under the name of *Correspondent and Democrat*. Mr. Senseman will remove to Philadelphia.

### United States Senator.

The *Lehigh Register* advocates the election of Hon. A. H. Reeder to the United States Senate. A correspondent of the *Kittanning True Press* recommends Judge Buffington for the same position. Most of the Republican papers in the Northern section of the State take strong ground in favor of Judge Wilnot.—Messrs. Pollock, Northumberland, Co. and Westmoreland, M'Chiehal of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen, are prominently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship. It is evident that the Legislature will have plenty of good material to select from.

### The Pony Express, with California news to Nov. 28, inclusive, passed Fort Kearney on Sunday morning.

The full election returns show the total vote to be 119,597, of which Mr. Lincoln received 38,702; Mr. Douglas, 38,060; Mr. Breckinridge, 34,041; Mr. Bell, 8,794.—Gen. Joshua Dix died in San Francisco on the 25th ult. The United States suit against Beverly C Sanders for defalcation in 1852, and Augustine Haressthy for embezzlement, have been dismissed under a *nolle prosequi* entered by the District Attorney. There was no other news of interest.

### The Speaker's warrants on the U. S. Treasury have been refused for want of money.

John Minor Botts of Virginia denies the right of a State to secede, and says that South Carolina must be compelled to submit. Good.

### The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature for Jan. 7.

Mr. Summers, U. S. Marshal for Iowa, reports that the population of the State is about 600,000, a gain of over 46,000 since last year.

### During all the excitement politicians are busy with schemes of compromise.

The great effort will be to induce the Republicans to back down and suffer slavery to extend. Our motto is, "No concession to treason." No evil can be greater than open disregard of the expressed will of the majority. Let every Republican stand firm, or acknowledge himself a fool and coward.

### Judge Black, Attorney General of the United States, has just given an elaborate opinion, to the President, of the powers of the general government in reference to coercing a seceding State.

It is somewhat like the message, as it goes all around the question, but it contains this emphatic sentence: "The right of the general government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor, by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers, cannot be denied."

### To Remove Rust from Iron Utensils.

Rust may be removed by first rubbing oil well into the article, and, in forty-eight hours, cover it with finely powdered lime. Rub it well and the rust will disappear.

### Death of the Flowers 1860.

O who can see the flowers decay  
And never leave a sigh,  
That all that's beautiful on earth,  
Must fade away and die.

The summer flowers bud and bloom,  
Then quickly fade away;  
Flowers so fair and beautiful,  
Are far too pure for earth.

Some on the morning's balmy air,  
Their cheering fragrance cast,  
But when the noon-day sun shines forth  
Their hour of life is past.

Some glory in the sun's bright beams,  
And in his radiance glow,  
But when the chilling night winds come,  
Their faded forms lie low.

Some when the hour of noon is past,  
Court evening's gentle breath,  
But ere the morning light appears,  
They too will sleep in death.

Some pass away on spring's soft air,  
As fearful to remain,  
Lest summers fierce and sultry rays,  
Should their pure bosoms stain.

Some linger on through summer hours,  
As loath to leave our sight,  
But in the first rude autumn's blast,  
They find the fatal blight.

Some amid autumns fading hues,  
Do proudly rear their heads,  
But when stern winter shows his face,  
They're numbered with the dead.

Now all are gone, forever gone,  
The flowers I loved to tend,  
Mementos each of life's bright joys,  
So soon to have an end.

O who can see the flowers decay,  
And never leave a sigh,  
That all that's beautiful on earth,  
Must fade away and die.

COUSIN KATE.  
Green Valley, November, 1860.

### Fatal Accident in the Woods.

On Thursday morning last two young men—John Morrison and Thomas Daniels—went hunting on the hills north of our village, and not being familiar with the country were lost. They wandered about in the woods until about half past five in the afternoon, when Morrison (so says Daniels) sat down, saying that he must rest before going further. Daniels then left him and made his way out of the woods, telling Morrison to follow his track when he recovered. Morrison not returning, on Saturday morning a party went in search of him. About four miles from Milford on Buckhorn Ridge they found him lying on his back, his feet under him, and gun on his breast tightly clasped in his hand, with a terrible wound in his forehead.

Coroner Loreaux summoned a jury and held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, caused by the discharge of a gun in his own hands. From the position in which the body was found, it would appear that after Daniels left him he had attempted to follow his track, and had proceeded about half a mile, when the accident occurred. Daniels was very much exhausted when he reached a house. Morrison was about 21 years of age.—*Milford Herald*.

### South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—Nothing of unusual interest is transpiring.

All the Delegates elected to the State Convention to meet here on next Monday, appear to favor a prompt secession.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—In reference to the proposition to send Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and the other border States, to South Carolina, the *Guardian* says: "It is a useless measure. The Convention will not listen to persuasions from any quarter."

Among the deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new-made grave of their dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it one of the company discovered "the color" in the earth at his feet thrown up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companions. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see his auditory scatter in every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice to them to stake him off a "claim," he reopened his eyes, hastily concluded his prayer, and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

### Northampton County.

Dyphtheria is raging in Bethlehem. Three persons were buried there on the same day,—victims of this devastating disease.

### A SAD CASE.—Mr. George Dingle, a resident of Easton, had three children laying dead in his house at one time, on Tuesday. They all died of dyphtheria.

MASONIC.—The Masons of Easton have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Worshipful Master—John F. Gwinner. Senior Warden—G. W. Stein. Junior Warden—Jas. M. Porter, Jr. Treasurer—Abraham Miller. Secretary—G. W. Wagener.

### Trial List—Dec. T. 1860.

Emanuel H. Gunsauls and William Gunsauls vs. Martin Courtwright.  
Martin Courtwright vs. James Place.  
Levi Dewitt, John Decker and Anthony Vanetten, to the use of their wives vs. Emanuel Courtwright and Martin Courtwright.  
Henry W. Drinker vs. Jay Gould.  
Edward Storm, vs. Bolser Fetherman, now to the use of Jacob Huffsmith vs. William F. Edmonds and Lewis Sox Williamson, Taylor & Co. vs. Jesse O. Cliff.  
Timothy Vanwhy, et al. vs. Washington Overfield.  
Horn, Heisler & Co. vs. Joel Berlin.

### "HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH."

BY THE EARL OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION.

With the rules it incalculates,  
For mankind's melioration, I'm sure  
Is but 'explaining in full  
Of the homely old adage—  
"Prevention, is better than cure."

Though the gastronomist,  
Oft may deridingly  
Talk of its contents: I ween  
Their sound sense, (would he own it)  
In his own sad experience,  
He has very frequently seen.

Could you read all his thoughts,  
After undue indulgence,  
In viands, rich, luscious, and rare:  
You'd find him trying the merits  
Of chicken salad and pastry,  
With diet of Hall to compare.

Morbid nervousness, headache,  
Various evils, lie hid  
In the epicure's daintiest dishes;  
Who to know the best way  
Of escaping these horrors,  
Improving and keeping health, wishes,  
We'd advise to eat only  
Of good wholesome food;  
Be honest in thinking the while,  
Dress in such clothes, as best  
Will best every season—  
Men will find such at the great Hall of Pyle.

The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

A lap-dog, of King Charles species, was sold at auction in London, not long ago for \$2,600.

The Southern Senators held a caucus in Washington on Saturday, but came to no conclusion.

A Scotchman asked an Irishman: Why were fast-fartings coined in England? The answer was: To give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable associations.

### New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1860.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales are 10,760 bbls at \$4 35a\$4 50 for Superfine State and Western; \$4 90a \$5 05 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio. Rye Flour is in fair request: sales of 160 bbls at \$3 20a\$4. Corn meal; sales of 250 bbls, at \$3 20 for Jersey, and \$3 50 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 17,400 bush Milwaukee Club at \$1 03a\$1 08 for inferior to prime. Oats; sales of Western and Canadian at 35a36c, and State at 36a37c. Rye; sales of 800 bush at 65c. Corn; sales of 47,000 bush at 59a59c, for Western Mixed.

MOLASSES—sales of 175 bbls New Orleans at 30a31c, cash. By auction, 25 bbls Porto Rico, at 23c, cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork; sales of 150 bbls at about \$16 25 for Mess, and \$10 for Prime. Dressed Hogs are lower and in fair demand at 5a6c. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 6a7c for Shoulders, and 9a10c for Hams. Butter and Cheese are dull and heavy.

### Jury List—Dec. T. 1860.

GRAND JURORS.

Coolbaugh—Joel V. H. t.  
Eldred—Michael Christman, John Harter.

Hamilton—Joseph Troch, Jerome Shaw.

Jackson—Reuben Kresge, Josiah Singer, Joseph Smith.

M. Smithfield—John C. Strunk, William Shoemaker.

Paradise—Jacob Hilgert, Esq., Oliver D. Smith, Esq.

Pocmo—Reuben Swink, Samuel Storm Ross—Joseph Altemose.

Smithfield—Reuben Werkheiser.

Stroud—Melchior Dreher, John Teel, Rudolph Shiffer, John Ransberry.

Stroudsburg—Stoddell Stokes, Joseph Wallace.

Tobhannah—Jacob Learn.

Vanhannock—Abraham Butz.

PERIT JURORS.

Barrett—Jacob Price, Esq.

Chesnut Hill—Jacob Altemose, Philip Singer, Lewis Socks, Jonas Barthold, Peter Laffer.

Hamilton—Samuel Kenmerer, Jacob H. Fetherman, Lewis Meyers, Charles J. Miller.

Jackson—Charles F. Houser, Andrew Singer.

M. Smithfield—William Frutchey, Jr.

John Turn, Simeon Schoonover, John V. Coolbaugh.

Paradise—George R. Smith.

Polk—William Gregory.

Price—Stephen H. Peters.

Ross—Henry Loffer.

Smithfield—James Fenner, Firdley Bush, John W. Huston, Abraham Fenner, Esq., George V. Bush.

Stroud—John Stillwell, Zachariah Flieger, Daniel Lee, Morris Evans.

Stroudsburg—Wayne G. Drake, George Dreher, David D. Walton, Robert Boys.

Tobhannah—William Adams, Jonas Christman, Charles Bower, Esq.

### Trial List—Dec. T. 1860.

Emanuel H. Gunsauls and William Gunsauls vs. Martin Courtwright.  
Martin Courtwright vs. James Place.  
Levi Dewitt, John Decker and Anthony Vanetten, to the use of their wives vs. Emanuel Courtwright and Martin Courtwright.  
Henry W. Drinker vs. Jay Gould.  
Edward Storm, vs. Bolser Fetherman, now to the use of Jacob Huffsmith vs. William F. Edmonds and Lewis Sox Williamson, Taylor & Co. vs. Jesse O. Cliff.  
Timothy Vanwhy, et al. vs. Washington Overfield.  
Horn, Heisler & Co. vs. Joel Berlin.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing harmful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything harmful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 31, 1860—J. N. DURLING, Agent.

### MARRIED.

At Easton, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. B. Sadtler, Mr. Edward Baliz, of Fenersville, and Miss Hester A. Barry, of Stroudsburg.

### DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 22d ult., of Membrane Croup, William Edward, son of Joseph W. and Mary A. Wallace, aged 2 years 4 months and 14 days.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., Emma, daughter of James and Ellen Boyz, aged 3 years 6 months and 14 days.

In Stroudsburg, on the 7th inst., Milton, son of John Jelker, aged 1 year 4 months and 24 days.

In Stroudsburg, on the 8th inst., little Eddie, son of Solomon Newton, aged 4 years 2 months and 12 days.

In Stroudsburg, of scarlet fever, children of Jeremy and Mary Mackey, as follows:

Dec. 7th, Alice, aged 6 years 4 month and 9 days.

Dec. 10th, Jeremy, aged 3 years 11 mo. and 9 days.

Dec. 12th, Evaline H., aged 8 years and 5 months.

### New Marble Yard.

The subscriber, having employed Jacob B. Hinline, an experienced stone cutter, can supply any person in want of plain or ornamental Grave Stones, Monuments, &c., of good sound marble, at moderate prices.

ROBERT HUSTON.  
Stroudsburg, December 13, 1860.

### MONROE COUNTY Agricultural Society

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Tuesday, January 1, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time there will be elected five Directors, a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to serve for one year.

A. REEVES JACKSON, Secretary.

### HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series—New Features—New Type. MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new series of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the fifth day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well-known and highly gifted author, and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life.

This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, rauciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repository of literature and the art on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5—or one copy for three years, \$5; for a club of seven copies, \$10; for a club of fifteen copies, \$20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

Address MORRIS AND WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton Street, New York.

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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