



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

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

The Cincinnati Times notices a strange mortality in that city, in one locality, near Taylor's tannery. Out of twenty-three workmen, nineteen were taken sick and eleven had died: The disease is supposed to have originated from drinking stagnant water from a well.

Adjournment.—The two houses of congress have fixed on the 4th of August next, to terminate the present session of that body.

Mad Dogs at Easton.

On Monday of last week, a mad dog made his appearance in the western part of Easton, and before he could be captured he succeeded in biting a number of persons living in the vicinity. The dog belonged to a Prussian, by the name of Francis Mayonko, whose wife and two children were severely bitten. He also bit a Mrs. Tolan, a man named Philip Bower, and two children of Mr. Robert Nolf.

Cholera at Cincinnati.—The official report of the Cincinnati Board of Health for the week ending July 3d, records fifty-five deaths from Asiatic cholera.

Mr. Benton has been unanimously nominated by the democrats of St. Louis county, for re-election to Congress. There was a direct vote of the party, and he received 4,280 votes.

Mr. Benton has written a characteristic letter to the Lafayette (La.) American, concerning a speech delivered recently in that town by Mr. Senator Pettit, in which he declared that Mr. Benton was the first man to violate the Missouri Compromise. In reply to this Mr. Benton says, "Your Senator is a great liar and a dirty dog, falsifying public history for a criminal purpose."

Deadly Mortality in New Orleans, &c. BALTIMORE, July 10.—The mail, as late as due, came to hand this morning, from New Orleans.

For the week ending on the 2d, there were 329 deaths in New Orleans, (being a large increase,) of which one hundred were from smallpox!

The Pienyone contains the protests of Gen. Quitman and other filibusters, against the legality of being held to bail.

Mr. Thrasher threatens a suit for damages.

Female Postmasters.—The number of postmasters at present holding the office of Postmaster (or rather mistress) in the United States is 128. They are appointed, give bonds, are commissioned, and receive the same compensation for their services as other Postmasters. Unmarried females only can hold the office of Postmaster.

An Editor in Jail.—The Georgetown (Ky.) Herald comes to us dressed in mourning, and upon looking for the cause of the general appearance, we find that the editor has been committed to jail for refusing to testify where he got his liquor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A New Currency.

A widow lady sends us a notice of a mortgage sale, the sole purpose of which is to perfect the title to a small property left by her deceased husband, and says she was not the means of paying for the publication, but she will pay for us. Learning that our friend A. D. Wait, Esq., the attorney, takes his pay in the same currency we accede to the proposition, and assist that the County Clerk shall do the necessary recording upon the same terms; for we don't know of three fellows who ought to be prayed for more than Wait, Hillman and ourself.—Sandy Hill Herald.

A Counterfeit worth more than the Genuine.

The U. S. Mint, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, has been examining some counterfeit coins in circulation, and among others they found Mexican dollar pieces worth 109 cents.—They, under assay, gave an average fineness of 776 thousandths, and a consequent value 914 cents in silver. The amount of gold contained in them is sufficient to add 12 cents to the value of each, after paying the charge of separating, making a net value of 103 cents; and if to this usual premium of silver is added, the worth of this counterfeit coin is actually 109 cents! It is not often that individuals are capable of the double dishonesty of cheating the public and themselves at the same time.—Ledger.

County Superintendent.

We are informed that our young friend Chas. S. Derrick, of this Borough, has been appointed Superintendent of Common Schools for Monroe county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. Barnett, Esq. We have no doubt Charley will discharge the duties of his trust to fully meet the expectations of his many friends. Monroe Democrat.

Suicide.

A Frenchman but recently arrived, we are informed, committed suicide on Sunday last near Paradise, in this County, by suspending himself from a low projecting branch of a tree by means of a leather strap, to which he had attached a handkerchief. The cause of this foolish act is not known.—ib.

Tremendous Conflagration.

About half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening of last week, 5th instant, a fire broke out in a carpenter shop attached to the National Theatre, corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, which resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of over \$1,000,000. The Chinese Museum, National Theatre, and about thirty stores and twenty dwellings were destroyed. The fire communicated to the buildings on Eighth and Sansom streets, doing immense damage. An actor named Sheppard playing at the National Theatre was consumed in the fiery elements. Several other lives are supposed to have been lost, and many of the firemen were injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from some fire or matches used in the Theatre.

Railroad Collision.

An awful accident occurred on the Susquehanna and Baltimore railroad, about nine miles from Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 4th of July, by the collision of an excursion train and one of the regular passenger trains. About 2000 persons were on board of the excursion train, which was going at full speed when the collision took place. The crash was dreadful, and the screams of the wounded and dying heartrending.—About 32 persons were killed, many badly wounded, several fatally, and upwards of fifty more or less injured. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging the cause of the accident to carelessness on the part of the Conductor, and to gross neglect on the part of the officers of the Company, in failing to give their rules in more explicit language.

Collision at Sea.

The ships Olympus and Trade Wind came in collision on the 29th June off Cape Sable, and both were sunk. The Olympus sailed from Liverpool for Boston, the 24th having 40 passengers and a crew of 23, and was freighted with 900 tons iron. The Trade Wind was owned in Philadelphia, and sailed from Mobile for Liverpool with 17 passengers and a crew of 34. Twenty-four in all perished. The remainder were picked up by the bark Stadt Antwerp.

The steamer George Law, with San Francisco dates to the 15th June, and \$1,150,000 in gold, arrived at New York on Monday. She brings 100 passengers, among whom is Commodore Perry. He brings the Treaty with Japan, securing to the United States privileges of residence and trade at two ports for its citizens. The accounts of gold discoveries in California are gratifying.

A great panic has been caused in New York City, by the fact being made known that Robert Schuyler, one of the Directors and transfer agent for the railroad companies, has overruled stock on several of the companies, in all amounting to about twelve million dollars. In Wall street but little else is talked of.

The whole number of deaths in New York for the week ending July 8, was 761—being an increase of 144 on the week previous. Of the whole number 433 were under 10 years of age, and 139 inmates of the various public institutions. There were 98 deaths by cholera—20 more than in the previous week.

The American bark Grey Eagle is reported to have landed 600 slaves near Havana on the 25th ult. She was subsequently captured as a slave by an English brig of war, but was finally handed over to a Spanish vessel of war. Only a small number of the slaves were rescued.

Hon. GILBERT DEAN, a member of Congress, has been appointed to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New York, by the Governor of that State, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Barculo.

A meeting of 600 abolitionists took place at Framingham, Mass., on the 4th. Messrs Garrison, Phillips, and others delivered speeches.—Garrison concluding his performance by burning the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amidst applause and cries of shame.

Nicholas, of Russia, will not allow any Bible Societies in the empire, though formerly they were encouraged and assisted in their establishment. The Czar says that he has discovered that they all are connected with political movements. In political matters he thinks he is able himself, like all autocrats, to determine what is for the good of his subjects.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamships Washington and America, we have Liverpool dates to the 24th. A report had reached Liverpool from London by telegraph, that the Turks had driven the Russians across the Danube with great slaughter, and had raised the siege of Silistria. The Liverpool grain and flour market had heavily declined, owing in a great measure to the favorable weather and promising condition of crops.

THE WAR NEWS.

A Turkish brigade from Shumla, entered the fortress of Silistria on the 13th. A Russian despatch says that their soldiers defeated two Turkish brigades with six thousand cavalry and 40 guns, in an action on the 14th. It is said that much disunion exists among the Russian Generals at headquarters, probably induced by the ill success of the late operations. Prince Gortschakoff had received a severe contusion in the engagement with the Turks. The Turks made a tremendous sortie from Silistria on the 13th, and attacked the Russians with great fury. After a hard fight the Russians fled the field, suffering a great slaughter. On the two following days they were allowed to remove and bury their dead. Three Russian Generals were wounded and all the Russian siege works were totally destroyed. About 80,000 Austrian troops were marching towards the Eastern frontier. A Convention has been concluded between Austria and the Porte, the principal conditions of which are that the Russians shall voluntarily retire from the Principalities, and the Austrian troops will then enter them and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. The Turks have driven the Russians out of Turtukai, and strengthened the garrison of Kutzelnak. The Russian operations against Silistria are said to have been suspended.—Prince Paskiewitch, who was on his way to Jassy, is said to have been ordered to return and take Silistria at any cost. The Austrian summons to Russia to evacuate the Principalities, had caused great irritation at St. Petersburg, and an answer was under discussion at the latest advices. The conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Austria and the Sublime Porte, had been officially announced in the British Parliament. The London Times says that it is an occurrence of great interest and significance in the present state of affairs.—Pensylvanian.

LIVERPOOL.—The U. S. mail steamer Baltic from Liverpool arrived at New York on Saturday, with four days later news. The Baltic made the trip in 9 days, 16 hours and 53 minutes, the quickest passage on record. Her news confirms the report that the Russians have abandoned their present attempts to take Silistria and are evacuating Wallachia. The Czar says he does this out of "consideration" to Austria. The Austrian troops are occupying the positions which the Russians have abandoned. It is said that diplomacy had more to do with this retreat than the courage of the Turks in their heroic defence of Silistria. Austria places herself now between the Turks and their allies, on one side, and the Russians on the other, and keeps both parties from advancing. This appears to have been in accordance with the convention between Austria and the Porte, signed on the 14th June. The principal conditions of this convention are said to be, that if Russia voluntarily retires, the Austrian troops will enter the Principalities, and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. The allies have no intention of pursuing the apparent advantages of the retreat of the Russians. They talk already of withdrawing their forces from the Danube to occupy the Crimea, and it is even suggested that the Baltic fleet be withdrawn except so far as is necessary to keep up the blockade, and that it be employed in the Black sea. Some of the English journals regard the movement of the Russians as an artifice, to disunite the German and the Western powers, that the Czar, having complied with the requisition of Austria, that power and Prussia may retire from the contest.—Leiger.

Estimates carefully made show that the Russians have lost, by battle and disease, since they set foot in the Principalities, about fifty thousand men.

Despatches have been received at Liverpool by telegraph, that the Russians had arrested the correspondents of two London journals on the right bank of the Danube, before their retreat. They had also removed their heavy artillery from the Danube.

The engineer on the Harlem Railroad, on Sunday, discovered two intoxicated men lying on the track, and he had to stop the train and remove them. A short distance ahead, at the entrance of the tunnel, he found the two flag-men, by the side of the track, fast asleep; and he had again to stop the train to rouse them up to their duties.

The beef butchers of Philadelphia have determined to buy no more cattle unless the prime article is sold to them for \$9 per hundred.

The British government have instructed Sir John Bowring to follow in the footsteps of Commodore Perry, and open negotiations with Japan.

||| We regret to learn that Josiah Holbrook, of Washington city, well known for his scientific writings, &c., was accidentally drowned at Lynchburg, Va., on Monday a week.

The Common School Law.

The following letter from the School Department, will be found of interest to many of our readers; it was addressed to the School Directors of the Second Ward, Pittsburg:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, Harrisburg, June 12, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your School Directors cannot proceed at all under the old law since its repeal, and they can only proceed as authorized by the new law. If they undertake to collect duplicates they have no authority to issue, they become trespassers, and are liable as in other cases of trespass.

If duplicates issued under the old law for the school year 1853, are in the hands of Treasurers or Collectors they should at once be withdrawn, and such as are authorized by the present law should be issued.

Your Directors should bear in mind that unless your city is organized as required by Section 2d of the School Law of 8th May last, it will be impossible for the Superintendent to pay their share of the State Appropriation, as the wards are no longer districts, and have no authority to receive the money.

Very Respectfully yours &c., H. L. DEFFENBACK, Deputy Superintendent.

Singular Case.

We learn from a gentleman this morning a very singular case of what was supposed to be hydrophobia, which occurred in Little York, in this county. A married man (we could not learn his name,) a resident of the place specified, was bitten, a short time ago, by a large mad dog. The wound, being slight, was not considered worthy of particular notice, and it soon healed up and the circumstance was forgotten. A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole leather, which being complied with, he bit it through in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore into splinters with his teeth. At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She did so immediately, and locked the door.—He tried to get out; but finding the door locked, went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is now under the medical care of Dr. LeFevre.—At times he is perfectly rational, when he refuses to be tied. When the strange feelings come upon him he gives notice, and is properly secured. This is certainly a very strange case.—Dayton Empire, June, 21.

Letters on Nebraska.

The Committee appointed by the Sullivan county, Anti-Nebraska meeting, held at Laporte, on the 23d of May, for the purpose of requesting the opinions of the several candidates, upon the Nebraska question, report that they addressed letters of inquiry to James Pollock, William Bigler, Jeremiah S. Black, Daniel M. Smyser, George Darsie, and Henry S. Mott. They received in reply, the following:—

MILTON, June 19, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 27th ult., with accompanying interrogatories, has been received. To your first question I reply, that, regarding the passage of the Nebraska bill, as reckless and ill advised—as a wanton breach of national honor and plighted faith—and as an open and undisguised attempt to extend the institution of slavery to territories now free, I am "in favor of re-enacting that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska."

To your second question, I say that the re-enactment of the provision referred to, would necessarily exclude slavery from these territories; and the "unconditional manumission" of all slaves then there, could not be regarded as a moral or legal wrong to any party. For slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretence of "popular sovereignty." The power to establish slavery can only exist in express grant, or as an incident of absolute sovereignty, and as the Government of the United States is not absolute, but a limited constitutional sovereignty, and as the Constitution contains no grant of this power, express or implied, it follows that Congress has no power, to establish, directly or indirectly, by positive act, or by permission, under the plea of "non-intervention," slavery, in any free territories of the United States. If therefore, slavery enters those territories, it will be there, not only without authority of constitutional law, but in violation of all law. Under these circumstances, the restoration and preservation to freedom of those territories, would be sustained by every principle of law, and justified by every consideration of national faith and national honor.

Yours respectfully, JAMES POLLOCK.

Thos. J. Ingham, Henry Metcalf, Jno. P. Taggart, &c., Committee.

A CURIOUS RACE.

Orang Kooboos. From Capt. Gibson's Lecture before the N. Y. Historical Society.

These are probably of all the races of men whom we have any knowledge, the lowest in the scale of humanity; or rather the degradability of our species would seem to have reached that limit in their case, which might be regarded as the brute creation. They are covered with hair, have long arms; and are deficient in chin, or rather it forms no part of the face—these were the points in their formation which first arrested my attention, and led me to class them at once, as simply a somewhat higher development of the Orang Outang. But on further observation I found that they possessed speech, though extremely rude and monosyllabic, had visible faculties, and resembled the rest of mankind in their sexual formation and arrangement, and were recognized as belonging to the family of man by the Malays, who, however, hunted them as wild animals, in order to work them as beasts of burthen.

The Orang Kooboos are only to be met with in the almost impassable swamps and forests that lie between the Janjee and the Palembang territories, in the Island of Sumatra. They live among the branches of the teak and marringin trees, which grow here to an enormous size, as indeed, the case with the forests throughout the Island. They construct a rude platform of bamboos wherever they can find a sufficiency of horizontally extending limbs of a tree to serve as the basis or sleepers of a floor, and over this they raise an equally rude conical roof of split bamboos and coco-nut or pisang tree leaves.—These savages are ichthyophagists, as are almost all the uncivilized tribes of the Eastern Islands—in all the rivers and bays of Sumatra—in all the rest of the Islands of the East, a most beautiful species of fish is to be found.

I had the opportunity of seeing several of these creatures. The Palembang had several as slaves, or rather as beasts of burthen, for they were not intrusted with any labor but the dragging and carrying of loads of dirt, stones or material for building. He called them "tai orang," the ore of men. He said that they were born as the lowest of slaves, and this had been the case for hundreds of generations, inasmuch as they were descendants of slaves and burden carriers of the army of Alexander.

I found them generally called "hamba or hoodak Iskander"—the slaves of Alexander. It is well known that numberless traditions of Alexander the Great, of "Doul' Karman"—"the two horned," prevail throughout Sumatra, as well as in the Asiatic Continent. It has been found impossible to teach the many Kooboos the use of garments, although they have a great fondness for pieces of colored cloth to be fastened to various parts of their body, and seem to make no distinction between a simple piece of cloth for ornament or a manufactured article—the only cause for preference being the difference of colors. It has been found equally impossible to teach them the language of their masters; for those who had grown up in a domestic state, still spoke the Malay in an uncouth, monosyllabic manner, like their own jargon of unclassifiable grunts.

They seem to have no idea of marriage and the Panzorang assured me that he had never discovered in them any evidence of their belief or consciousness of the existence of a Spiritual Being having any influence upon their own condition; but in regard to this matter I was informed by a fellow prisoner at Weltevreden, by one Captain Van Worden, who had been four years commanding at the small post of Lahat in the interior of Sumatra, and who had had frequent opportunities to observe the Orang Kooboos, both male and female, sit round buih batang, or species of bamboo, that attains to a great size, and would all in concert, as many as could, strike their heads repeatedly against the trunk of the tree, and utter some rude grunting ejaculation; this, he observed, took place whenever any one, or all of the band, got hurt or received any special gratification, but mostly when injured.

Now it is well known, that a large proportion of the semi-civilized, semi-pagan Sumatrans, believe that in the enormous tufts of the buluh batang, as well as in the warringin tree, there exists widadiri dewas, rakshasas, or good and evil supernatural beings; and what is remarkable, that throughout Sumatra, all the beings of their pagan mythology are of the feminine gender. I have heard described by their orang meny-aneec, or pantun verse singers, some most ravishing pictures of the Widadiri, or good nymphs of the buluh batang.

The Orang Kooboos would seem to have some vague idea of their supposed existence. But, notwithstanding the utter degradation of this hairy, brutish man, he seems to be no insignificant contributor to commerce; for, as yet, in some of the impassable forests of Sumatra, in the Batang Lekoh, he has been the chief collector of benzoin or gum benjamin.

Curious stories were related to me by Arab and Malay traders, in the Jambee country, about the manner of trading with the Orang Kooboos. The trader would proceed to a certain point, on the edge of a forest, at certain periods of the year, with quantities of colored clothes, beads and other trifles; he would then beat a gong for some length of time, at various intervals, for one or two days, and then retire to a considerable distance, to return in about a week, when he would find satisfactory quantities of benzoin in place of his goods, that had been carried off by the Kooboos.

Nicholas's Disregard of Human Life.

The consumption of human life during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas has been enormous. He carried on war with the Circasians uninterruptedly for twenty eight years, at an annual cost of 20,000 lives on the Russian side alone; making a grand total of nearly 600,000 Russians who have perished in attempting to subdue the independence of Circassia. In the two campaigns against Turkey, 1828-9, 300,000 fell; of whom, however, 60,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians in various ways, since the entry of the Danubian Principalities, is understood at 30,000. In these calculations, it should be borne in mind that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia.

The most extensive publishing concern in America is, beyond all doubt, the Congress of the United States. Its printing bills are enormous, and the amount of printed matter which it sends forth from the press annually is beyond all computation. Reports of the most voluminous and unreadable character, messages, documents of every description, drafts of bills, etc., all these Congress spares no expense in order to see in print or to know that they are in print without taking the trouble to see them. But the most singular feature of this congressional publishing business is the distribution of miscellaneous books among the members which each House never fails to vote. A recent number of the Washington Star stated that the amount voted by the House of Representatives to pay for the books ordered to be distributed among the present members of that body was \$199,500 87, and if to this be added the amount requisite to pay for the books ordered for the eighteen new members of the Senate, the total amount will be \$221,000!

The books thus ordered are not official reports or documents connected with the present Congress, but works got up by private individuals on a variety of subjects, and deemed by the members useful for reference. The same paper furnishes the following interesting statistics in reference to the cost of one of these books:—

The Book Resolution.—As more or less of the members may not be well aware of the effect of the action of the House, yesterday, upon the book-distribution proposition which they passed, and that it may be generally understood, we proceed to say that the cost of Hickey's Constitution—160 copies of which was thus voted to every member of the House—is not, at most, more than 40 cents. As \$1 per copy is to be paid for them from the Treasury, the tax upon it, on this account, is to be \$36,800, of which \$22,080 is clear profit. The resolution, as it passed, secures to Col. Hickey, a worthy employee (clerk) of the Senate, diennially, hereafter, a profit of \$96, (above and beyond the actual cost of the books he is to furnish under it) for each new member of the House of Representatives; which cannot fail to amount hereafter to a biennial salary of \$10,000 at the lowest figure, in addition to his handsome regular clerical pay.

This legislation, further, makes the amount taken from the treasury on account of books for new members equal, per Congress, to \$1,043 85 to each one of them, or, in other words, to a sum one-third greater than their whole per diem for the short session. The resolution, as enacted, further provides that in case the Clerk cannot hereafter procure the books usually distributed thus, he shall expend the amount (\$1,043 85) in the purchase of such books of a similar character for each new member, as the member may himself select.

If anybody can consider such an exhibit as this as ought else than deeply disgraceful to any member guilty of a participation in such a fraud upon the national treasury, it must be by means of some process of reasoning of which we are ignorant. A copy of the constitution may be deemed necessary to every member, in order that he may properly appreciate his position. But in what light can the gift of one hundred and sixty copies of this book to each member be justified? The truth is, that no one attempts to justify it; and that it never would have been committed, but that the offence has gradually grown up to its present enormity, because of the silence of the public press and voice on the subject. Members of Congress who pride themselves as being considered gentlemen of fortune, of honor, and of high position in society, stoop to the commission of such offences because of the impunity which has always attended them. As long as the press generally, and political bodies remain silent and neglect to rebuke these things, they will continue to exist, however we may stigmatize them.—North American.

A Dream Interpreted.

A bashful Yokel was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day, when she alone was at home. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face, 'I dreamed of you last night.'

'Did you, why now?'

'Yes, I dreamed you kissed me!'

'Why now! What did you dream your mother said?'

Oh, I dreamed she wasn't at home!'

A light now dawned on Yokel's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack—perhaps Yokel's whip, and perhaps not, but about a month more, and they were twain, &c.