



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

We regret to learn that FRANKLIN STARRIB, Esq is no more. On Sunday last, he left home for Trenton, and on his return home, yesterday, was taken sick on the cars, reached Easton about 2 o'clock, and died at the United Hotel last evening about six o'clock. His remains will be brought to this place, for interment, to-day.

By divine permission the Rev. Dr. CASTLE, will preach in the M. Church in this place, on Sabbath next, it being the third quarterly meeting occasion for the present conference year.

"LIFE IN THE CLEARINGS."—By Mrs. Moodie.—Just published, by DeWitt & Davenport. Price 50 cts. paper, 75 cts. cloth. This work, from the no less happy than prolific pen of Mrs. Moodie, is perhaps, more interesting than any that have preceded it, not even excepting her admirable work "Roughing It in the Bush," to which this is a sort of a companion. It abounds in brilliant descriptions of men and things that she saw in the "Clearings," which of course present a strong contrast to what she met in the "Bush." Her descriptive powers are as fresh and as natural as ever, while her now happy and contented mind presents things of a brighter color de rose than she formerly did under more adverse circumstances. No letter reading can be selected for amusement and instruction than this, which may be called the gifted author's Life Histories, viz: "Flora Lind-say," "Roughing It in the Bush," and "Life in the Clearings."

For sale at the Jewelry Store of S. Melick, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the pages of your most excellent paper, I see that C. R. Andre, is the agent for the sale of Wright's Silver Medal Spring Mattresses, certainly one of the best articles of the kind ever presented to the public. It combines convenience, comfort and durability. It is so peculiarly constructed as to make it one of the best and most comfortable couches in case of sickness, as it can be elevated or depressed to suit the desire and ease of the invalid. We might reasonably expect that it will find its way into every family—and when once tried it never will be abandoned. As a comfortable and healthy lounge, for the summer season, it recommends itself to all who are fond of comfort and rightly appreciate health. We would recommend all house keepers to call and examine the article for themselves, feeling assured that they will purchase immediately.

A READER OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

We would respectfully invite our readers to the School Report in another column of to-day's paper. It is a report for the month just ended, for the Upper Department of the Public School, in our Borough, setting forth in a very brief manner, the attendance, lessons recited, and progress of each. It is a subject in which every parent should feel an interest in the advancement of the rising generation, who, in a short time will be men and women, and who will have to set a parent's care over their offspring; for as "the twig is bent the tree is inclined," so do all in your power to arouse their ideas, wake them up, encourage them onward, get them to think—for as soon as the youth begins to think—he begins to learn. Remember the progress of the world depends upon the advancement of America, and the advancement of America depends upon the intelligence of her citizens, and the intelligence of the latter depends upon our Common Schools.

CHINAMEN IN AMERICA.—The last mail from California brings intelligence that the Supreme Court of that State has decided that the Chinese fall under the meaning of a clause in the Constitution of California, which says that no black or mulatto person shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of or against a white man.

A LOFTY MOUNTAIN.—Mount Hood, in Oregon has now been ascertained by actual measurement to be full eight thousand and three hundred and sixty feet high.—This is the highest peak in the American continent, and one of the highest in the world. From this peak mountain tops five hundred miles distant are distinctly seen. The mountain is volcanic, smoke being seen to issue from the summit.

The annual sweepings of the streets of Paris sell for \$700,000, after they are collected at the depot, for manure.

Emigration to the United States this year will reach 400,000.

Row between a Catholic Priest and his Congregation.

A row took place on Sunday of last week, in the German Catholic Church, in Utica, growing out of a difficulty between the priest and the St. Joseph's Society, concerning a banner. Legal measures had been resorted to, which had resulted in favor of the Society, and the priest not relishing the decision which had been rendered against him, stated from his pulpit that there were thieves and liars present, and that he could not proceed with the services of the Church until they left. He then withdrew when a fight followed among the congregation. Four of the rioters were arrested and held to bail.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The last line ever set by Mr. Charlton, a Pittsburg printer, whose death occurred recently, was this—"And even at last the solemn hour shall come!" Having done this, he staggered from his ease, under a sudden attack of disease, and in few days died and was buried. The solemn hour had come.

BARNUM OUTDONE.—The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has issued an edict in which, after attributing the Cholera to sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Roe, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

The Elections.

Delaware held her election on the 14th. The principal parties in the field were the regular democracy, and the "American," the latter composed of the bulk of the Old Whig party and the Know Nothing democrats. This new party swept every thing—Governor, Member of Congress, Legislature, and County officers.

New York.—Clark, (Whig) is elected Governor, by 283 majority.

Sale of a Costly Shawl.

The great Cashmere shawl—the finest needle-work shawl ever seen in America—which cost \$2700 at Constantinople, and was imported expressly for Exhibition at the World's Fair, was sold at auction, in New York, a few days since, for one thousand and twenty-five dollars. The purchaser's name was given as Jas. De-Wolfe. Another sold for \$500.

A lady, on being asked to join the daughters of temperance, replied that she intended to join one of the sons in the course of a week.

Mormons in Kansas.

A Mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About two thousand families go out in charge of Elder Eratus Snow, one of the Twelve, to a point about one hundred miles west of the town of Kansas.

WARREN COUNTY BANK.—Amid the general crash of Banks thro'out the country, we notice that the Warren County Bank, at Warren, will open its doors next Wednesday or Thursday. J. Y. James, Esq., is President, and Herman Lenard, Esq., of New York city, Cashier.

A Substitute for Ringing Swine.

An English breeder of stock has recommended a mode of dealing with these mischievous animals, which it is said may supersede the necessity of putting rings in their noses. It consists in simply shaving off with a razor or sharp knife the gristle on the top of the noses of young pigs. The place soon heals over; and the pigs, are thus rendered incapable of rooting.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.

Common red wafers scattered in the haunts of these vermin will often destroy or drive them away. Red wafers are colored with oxyd of lead—a deadly poison. We have tried this remedy in our office, and know the truth of this receipt.

A Large Time Piece.

The Foreign Quarterly thus describes the mechanism of the great London clock: "The pendulum is 14 feet long, and the weight at the end of it is 100 lbs.; the dial on the outside is regulated by a smaller one within: the length of the minute hand on the hour figures 2 feet 2 1/2 inches; the bell is about 10 feet in diameter, weighs 4 1/2 tons, and is said to be audible at a distance of twenty miles."

Three Persons Murdered.

LANCASTER, Nov. 20.—Cornelius Hearn, an Irishman, residing in Drumore township, murdered his wife, child and servant on Saturday last. He has been arrested and is now in custody of the law.

A Leading Question.

One of the leading questions said to be asked of a candidate for initiation into the mysteries of the Know-Nothings, is—Will you do your utmost, on all occasions, to renew and perpetuate the potato rot, in order to keep the Irish out of the country? The candidate must respond "I will."

The difference between rising every morning at six, and eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to 26,263 hours, or three years, one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, whereas we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the despatch of business.

There are one thousand Odd Fellow Lodges in the United States. They exceed 800,000 members, and their revenue last year was \$814,000. Odd, if not 'curious.'

A Curious Prediction.

Mrs. S. Swisshelm, writing about some prediction in reference to the Eastern War, makes the following remarks. Dr. Wilson of whom she speaks, was a learned and worthy man, who never spoke from mere impulse, or enthusiasm but always from deliberate and intelligent convictions of the truth of what he uttered. "Six years ago we heard Rev. D. Wilson then of Allegheny city, and Professor of Theology, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, say that in less than ten years a war would break out in Europe, between Russia and the Western Powers—a war which would be one of the most terrible ever recorded in the annals of history, and which by its wholesale slaughters would carry the name of Christendom with a thrill of wonder to the most remote and barbarous nations, awaken curiosity about civilization, that would prepare the way for the introduction of the Bible and Christianity into those benighted lands; whose people would be taught by the rumors of this war, to respect the arts of civilization. This declaration was made again and again in public, from the pulpit, and was the result of a life-time study of the prophecies of the Bible.

The war then unthought of is now begun and the aged preacher always said the Western Powers would be victorious—that the teeth of the great Bear would be forever broken, and with them the powers of the Pope. We heard this same man predict the Mexican war years before it began and tell what it would be. He also predicted the great fire of '45 in Pittsburgh, and we incline to think his gift of second sight was more reliable than that of the maker of this old statue, and that the Russians will not be masters of Constantinople. From the first word about proposed hostilities between Russia and Turkey, we have been in the habit of telling our friends to buy their flour for it would be \$15 or \$20 per barrel before it would be \$5 again, so we still think it will be, for we are of opinion our preacher saw far into prophecies already written. He said this would take place—would be very terrible and general, and that it was the last war before the universal peace of the Millennium.

Destructive Fire—Judson's Hotel in Ruins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The fine building situated at 61 Broadway, opposite Exchange place, and known as Judson's Hotel, took fire about 8 o'clock this morning, and from present appearances, will be entirely destroyed, with its contents. Several of the boarders narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss will reach over \$500,000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The central walls fell in about half past nine with a tremendous crash; the exterior, however, are yet standing.

The fire is said to have originated from one of the heaters used for warming the house.

A number of the servants in the building were rescued from the windows and balconies.

The loss in the building and contents is now put down at not over \$100,000; chiefly insured. The loss to the boarders is about \$20,000.

The amount paid in salaries to Boston clergy, of all denominations, is estimated at the annual sum of \$240,000.—The Methodists pay the smallest salaries, the Unitarians the largest.

According to the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, the prisoners in the jail at that place have a jolly good time every day. It says: "Through the kindness of the jail or they have been provided with a violin, and one of the number being a good player, they have frequent cotillion parties, or strag dances, which have the advantage of being 'select,' without that stiffness and formality peculiar to such entertainments in 'higher circles.' They have recently made a valuable acquisition to their number. An itinerant showman, who had fallen into the clutches of the law, and owing to the tightness of the money market, was unable to pay the cost, and was caged to satisfy the insulted dignity of the State. He got up an exhibition the first evening of his incarceration, and has continued them ever since, to the amusement of his companions."

PRICES IN KANSAS.—Common labor commands, so far as the demand for it exists, \$1 per day and board, and mechanical labor \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.—Good cows are worth \$20 to \$30; horses \$70 to \$100, and oxen from \$50 to \$75. Flour \$8 per barrel, and meat 6 to 8 cts. per pound.

Chicago is a Great Place.

There were received at the Chicago post-office, during the three months ending September 30th, 1854, the enormous number of 2,109,874 letters, of which 2,091,874 were delivered at the windows, leaving only 18,000 not called for. During the same period \$62,756,23, were received for postage. Chicago is about the third post-office in the Union. There are made up and sent off daily, packages of mails for two thousand different post-offices.

MUCH distress now prevails among the laboring population at Richmond, Va.—in consequence of the high rate of provisions, and the great depreciation in labor, consequent upon the completion of the Ship Lock and other works, which during last winter, afforded employment to hundreds, who are now idle.

Population of Mexico.

According to the latest census of the Republic of Mexico, which is published in the last Mexican papers, the entire number of inhabitants in the twenty-eight States is 7,553,395. There are 83 cities and towns; 193 large villages; 4309 villages; 175 haciendas or estates; 6092 farms and hamlets. The largest State is Mexico, which contains 1,001,875 inhabitants, and the smallest in Baja California, with only 1,200 inhabitants.

REPORT OF THE UPPER DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STROUDSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 9th, 1854.

Table with columns: Days absent, Days present, Minutes late, Merit marks, History, Grammar, Geography, Spelling, Arithmetic. Lists names of students and their scores.

In History, Geography and Grammar No. 1 means perfect, 2 good, 3 indifferent, 4 bad, 5 failure. Each recitation is marked, and the above is the average for the month. In Spelling and Arithmetic the number at the left indicates how many were correct, that at the right incorrect. Thus, 112 43, means 112 right and 43 wrong.

LEWIS D. VAIL, MARGARETTA S. MILLER, Teachers.

Prairie Fires.

The western heavens are nightly aglow with lurid reflections of the burning prairies. To any one who has never before seen them there is something sublime, almost awful, in these sights. The sensations they awaken are strange, and, to a mind superstitiously inclined, might not be unmingled with terror. We have seen nothing equal to the first we beheld of these scenes. Long after night had clothed the landscape in darkness the entire heavens at the south and west, from the horizon far up toward the zenith, seemed a canopy of fire, with shadows undulating like waves reflected from the surface of a lake of liquid flame. No light below the clouds could be seen, which circumstance greatly heightened the effect. The sight is one, however, which becomes common and loses much of its interest to those who witness it almost nightly during two or three weeks every autumn. Yet there is much more of the grand and the sublime in this flame-reflection than in the actual fires which cause it.

A great deal of fine writing has been wasted, innumerable excellent adjectives have been misused, in describing these prairie fires. Writers who happened to see them once in their lives have told of them in terms the most extravagant, and lugged them into works of fiction to do wonders in the way of roasting herds of wild Indians, buffaloes, horses, &c. One of the first books given to the child at school contains, even at the present day, an execrable woodcut representing divers quadrupeds using their legs for their lives to get away from the fire, which is furiously pursuing at their heels. It is unexplained, however, to the child that every animal in a wild state will flee from the sight of flame; that it is an instinct of his nature, and not any knowledge he may have of danger, which makes him do so. The character of a prairie fire depends on the wind and the combustible nature of the grass. If the latter be dry it of course burns rapidly, and in a high wind the flames will move with great speed; but the flames never mount very high, and the space over which the flame exists as it advances is at most but two or three feet in width, as the flame burns down very rapidly as it goes on. A horse, with rider, might always be able to leap across with ease and safety. The most sanguine prairie fire we have ever seen, which was with a full 'ten-knot' wind, might have been crossed by a man on foot with small damage to his pantaloons and whiskers. Once over, he is entirely safe, a waste of only blackened ashes, without smoke or embers, reaching to the very border of the blaze.

The Indians, understanding the instinct of animals to run away from the blaze, set the prairies on fire to frighten the game from covert. They have no fear themselves of sustaining any damage, having no fences, or stacks, or houses to be consumed, the only disastrous effects, we believe, which prairie fires can have.—Chicago Times.

Snow.—We understand the mail from Patten came into Mattawaukeag on Thursday night on runners. At the former place there were eight inches of snow and at the latter four inches. We learn also that there was snow all the way from Corinth to Moosehead Lake, at which latter place there was one foot.—Bangor Journal, 11th.

The State of Connecticut is entirely out of debt. Happy state.

Gov. Pollock.

The November Term of the Northumberland county Court was the last, for three years at least, in which Gov. Pollock will associate with his brother lawyers at the Bar, or address a jury of his fellow citizens. By next term he will have removed from his usual field of activity and usefulness, to another sphere, more exalted, but not less honorable, in which every member of the State should earnestly hope that he may be as successful as he has been in the practice of his arduous profession.

During the last two weeks those who have attended our County Court have been witnesses of one of the most remarkable features of our Republican institutions—a feature which no other government on earth presents, which is the highest commendation of the one under which we live, and which especially endears it to every man's heart. Among the inmates of the Bar they observed a plain, unassuming gentleman, with no mark or badge to distinguish him from those who surrounded him, who came in and went out with the crowd, who at one moment is seen in familiar conversation with an acquaintance, and the next is pleading a case before a jury in the prosecution of his profession—nothing to show that in a few months he will occupy the highest position in the Commonwealth. That plain gentleman is James Pollock, Governor elect of a State large, and rich, and populous enough to make an empire. A beautiful commentary upon the free, enlightened and popular character of our institutions.

It was the professional duty of Mr. Pollock at the November Term to conduct a case in favor of several industrious young mechanics of Milton, who had sued for the price of a steam engine which they had manufactured and disposed of to certain purchasers. His speech before the jury was one of those happy and effective efforts for which he is justly celebrated.—His numerous friends, in fact all who were in the Court House irrespective of party, listened with pleasure, and, it may be said, also with regret, to this, one of his last speeches previous to taking his seat in the gubernatorial chair. We would not wish to have our feelings misconstrued when we say that we hope he may as soon as possible return again among us.

During the late campaign we were politically opposed to Judge Pollock. We at this moment believe that it would be better for the interests of Pennsylvania had Gov. Bigler been re-elected, inasmuch as we are convinced by experience, that the doctrines and measures of our party, sustained by a Democratic Executive, are best calculated to advance the prosperity of the Commonwealth. A personal comparison need not be made between the present Governor and the Governor elect. Both gentlemen have their fine points of private character; but compared politically, Gov. Bigler, in our opinion, has decidedly the advantage of his Whig successor. However, that point was fully discussed previous to the election. Judge Pollock will leave Northumberland county with the well wishes of his fellow-citizens, both Whigs and Democrats.—Sunbury Gazette.

Heavy Sentence.

Two girls were tried in Manchester, New Hampshire, a short time since, for horse stealing, &c., and were sentenced, October 31st, to four years hard labor in the state prison. The bravado which they displayed during trial gave way when the sentence was pronounced, and they shed tears freely.

The Acquisition of Cuba.

It is now intimated that the recent ministerial and ambassadorial conference held at Ostend, the object of which was to adjust the difficulties between this country and Spain, has resulted in a refusal on the part of Spain to make reparation for past outrages and indignities on our citizens and commerce, as well as an indemnity for the future. It is said that the question has assumed a position where the United States if left with the alternative of abandoning the whole matter where it is, or of demanding the immediate release of the Island to the United States by sale. This failing, then, of course, it must either back out or make conquest of it by the force of arms. It is understood that Mr. McRea, our Consul at Paris, who arrived here in the Arabia, was the bearer of despatches conveying this recommendation of the American Ministers, and urging upon the President immediately to make the avowal, and take steps to carry it into effect. The matter is now being deliberated upon by the Cabinet at Washington, and the country will look with deep interest to the result.

How much there is of this new chapter in the crusade for the acquisition of Cuba, we must learn from the developments of the future.

The New-York Times states that at the late Congress of American Diplomats at Brussels, the members agreed in reporting the utter absence of Democratic feeling in Europe. In Spain there are no republicans. Mr. Stieles went purposely to Madrid, and reports this as the result of his observation. France is lost in admiration of its prudent and practical government. Revolution in Paris is out of the question. Austria has succeeded in gaining the hearts of her subjects. Even Kossuth himself is quite forgotten by the people, the Magyar aristocracy being his only adherents. Poland has no chances, except in the suite of Monarchical combinations, and Italy is completely tired of the madness of Mazzinism. So of the rest. Europe is satisfied. The people of the old continent are not ripe for freedom.

James Smith, captain of the Julia Moulton, has been on trial for several days past, in the United States Circuit Court, New York, on the charge of having been engaged in the African Slave trade. The offence was clearly proved, and the only defence was an attempt to prove that he was not a citizen of the United States, and of course, not amenable to their laws. His counsel, however, did not succeed in this, and on Thursday evening last the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. His counsel asked the court to grant some time to make a motion for a new trial. The court said it must be made by the middle of this week.

The punishment for the offence of which Captain Smith stands convicted is punishable with death; the foreign slave trade being declared, by the act of 1820, to be piracy. This is the first conviction ever had under the law.

The Territories.

States 31; Territories 9; population 23,000,000; agriculture, annual value, \$2,000,000,000; corn, most valuable, yielding annually, \$400,000,000; tonnage, 4,505,000 tons; capital in manufactures \$600,000,000; imports, 1853, \$276,987,607, and exports, \$230,975,159; labor, (other than agricultural,) annual value, \$1,500,000,000; aggregate individual income, \$1,000,000,000; California gold per annum, \$1,000,000,000; coal fields, surface, 133,132 square miles; receipts for custom, lands, etc., 1853, \$61,337,574; expenditures for the same time, \$443,563,263; national domain, 2,174,188 square miles of land; national debt \$50,000,000; banking capital, \$300,000,000; schools, 81,000; academies, 6,000; colleges, 234, and churches, 3,800. Only one in twenty-two of its white inhabitants cannot read or write, and nineteen millions of its twenty-one millions of whites are native born. Its mountains are the highest, its prairies the most extensive and beautiful. Such is its present; what will be its future?

A CONVOCATION OF BISHOPS of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is said, will take place on or about the 2d of December next. They will meet in Baltimore, and have sessions for several days. Subjects of considerable importance to the vital interests of Methodism will form the basis of their deliberations; whilst it is anticipated to have a missionary demonstration during their stay in Baltimore.—The following are the names of the Bishops, in the order of seniority: Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, Rev. THOMAS A. MORRIS, Rev. EDMUND S. JAMES, Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON, Rev. OSMAN C. BAKER, Rev. LEVI SCOTT, Rev. EDWARD R. AMES.—Baltimore American.

The year 1854 begins and ends on Sunday, thus having fifty-three Sundays.—January, April, July, October, and December have five Sundays each. It is said such an array of Sundays will not occur again until 1882.

Russian Prisoners in England.

Two hundred and four of the late garrison at Aland are confined at Lewes.—The men are Finlanders, but the officers, although Russian born, are descendants of French and German families. The officers are permitted out on parole. A large shed has been fitted up for the men to make up toys in for sale to the public; and here may be seen a considerable number of them seated on the ground cutting out of single pieces of wood with a knife chains, representations of crowns of thorns, and puzzles. Most all the men speak three languages—Turkish, Swedish, and Russian. The London Times says:

If a comparison were made between the prisoners now in this jail and one of our regiments we almost fear the 'Northern barbarians' would carry off the palm. The majority of them are not only able to read, but can write tolerably well, particularly the sergeants and other subordinate officers.