

with lowered crest and savage, sullen look, came slowly on, and actually got his head between the perpendicular rock and the neck of Gibbon's mule. But the sagacious beast on which he was mounted, pressing her launches hard against the wall, gathered her feet close under her, and turned as upon a pivot. This placed the bull on the outside (there was room to pass, though no one would have thought it), and he rushed by at the gallop, followed in single file by the rest of the herd. The lieutenant owns that he and his friend "Rit frightened."

On the 18th of June they arrived at the first hacienda, where they saw sugarcane, yuca, pine-apples and plantains.— Besides these, cotton and coffee were soon after found in cultivation. The laborers are native Indians, nominally free, but by the customs of the country, pretty closely held in subjection to their employers.— Their nominal wages are half a dollar a day; but this is paid in articles necessary for their support, which are charged to them at such prices as to keep them always in debt. As debtors, the law will enforce the master's claim on them; and it is almost hopeless for them to desert, for, unless they get some distance off before they are recognized, they will be returned as debtors to their employers.— Freedom under such circumstances is little better than slavery; but it is better for this reason, that it only requires some improvement in the intelligence and habits of the laborers to convert it into a system of free labor worthy of the name.

The yuca (cassava root) is a plant of fifteen or twenty feet in height. It is difficult to distinguish this plant from the manioc, which is called "wild yuca," and this, "sweet yuca." This may be eaten raw, but the other is poisonous until subjected to heat in cooking, and then is perfectly wholesome. The yuca answers the same purpose in Peru, that the manioc does in Brazil. It is the general substitute for bread, and roasted or boiled, is very pleasant to the taste; the Indians also make from it intoxicating drink. Each plant will give from twenty to twenty-five pounds of the eatable root, which grows in clusters, like the potato, and some tubers of which are as long and thick as man's arm.

Patent Spark-arrester and Water-heater for Locomotives.

R. A. Wilder, Esq., Superintendent of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven R. R. Co., has taken out a patent for an improvement, for the above named purposes. It is said to cause a saving of 15 per cent of fuel. A friend who has thoroughly examined it and is also acquainted with its practical operations, describes it as follows:

The invention consists of a water chamber, containing about twenty gallons, very strongly made of boiler plate and stayed with bolts like the firebox of an engine, being placed inside a casing made also of boiler plate and fastened to the top of the smoke box: the water chamber is so placed inside the casing as to admit the passage of heated air, sparks, &c., over every part, thus giving to it the greatest amount of heating surface. The spark arrester is made of fine woven wire, and like the casing and water chamber, is in form like the section of a cone inverted. The narrow part is placed around the openings of the exhausted pipes, and made to fit closely to them, while the wider part is attached to the straight open pipe forming the upper part of the smoke stack. There is a pipe leading from the pump to the heater, and another from the heater to the boiler. From this description it will readily be seen that the cold water from the tank is forced into the water chamber by the pump, where it is warmed by the waste heat of the engine to nearly the boiling point, in which state it is conveyed to the boiler. Every one knows how soon a little cold water will chill boiling water, and hence can readily understand the advantages of forcing into a locomotive boiler hot instead of cold water; and when it is borne in mind that this water is heated by what would otherwise be a clear loss, its economy can be readily understood. It will also be seen that in this arrangement the spark arrester offers no obstruction to the passage of the exhaust steam, which is the case with every other spark arrester employed. It is adapted to every kind of fuel, and has been successfully applied to ten or twelve wood and coal burning engines on the Mine Hill R. R., during the year past, with no expense for repairs during that time.

Board of Canal Commissioners.

The Democratic Union at Harrisburg says:—"Probably one of the first acts of the Legislature will be the dissolution of the Canal Board. It seems to be a useless appendage to the Public works, even should they be retained. We have no particular dislike to the present board—Messrs. Forsyth and Clover, are probably as good men as could be found to fill the place they occupy. But one man, subject to the orders of the Executive or the Legislature, would be of more service to the State than the entire board as at present organized. When we first broached the subject of abolishing the Canal Board, we were strongly opposed in many quarters; but public opinion has changed since and is now nearly unanimous in favor of the measure. If the Legislature acts up to the popular sentiment, the board will not be in existence six weeks hence.

To Executors, Administrators, &c.

We think it proper here to copy, for the information of some who violate the law without knowing it, the following laws:

Act of Feb., 1834.

"That the Executors and Administrators of every decedent shall, immediately after the granting of letters testamentary or of administration to them, cause notice thereof to be given in one newspaper, at or near the place where such decedent resides, once a week during six successive weeks." &c.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

Notice.

The members of the Stroudsburg Dramatic Association are requested to meet at the office of the Jeffersonian, on Friday evening, the 29th inst., at eight o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

C. M. PRICE.
December 28, 1854.

James H. Walton, Esq., State Senator, left town this morning, in company with Col. Henry S. Mott, Canal Commissioner, to attend to their respective callings at Harrisburg.

Brutal Assault.

John Learn and Simon Marsh, while in attendance at a Sheriff sale, in Paradise township, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., was violently assaulted, by Daniel J. Ward, an Irishman, armed with a Pick handle. Mr. Marsh, we are sorry to learn, was so brutally beaten that his life was despaired of for several days. The assailant has been lodged in Jail.

We were informed yesterday, that Mr. M. was in a fair way of recovering, although he was for several days unable to recognise any one.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of this Borough.

held its Anniversary, on Monday evening last. After the opening exercises, singing by the Choir, and prayer by the Rev. J. L. Staples, the children, as their names were announced by the Pastor of the church, made their appearance upon the platform—which had been raised for the occasion and beautifully decorated—and recited the pieces which had been appropriated to them, in a very fine style. When we take into consideration the number of small children who participated in the exercises, and the timidity that is natural to them, in appearing before an assembly, we are pleased to say that they exceeded our most sanguine expectation.— A number of the single pieces, as well as the dialogues, were delivered in a very fine style. The Choir, added much interest to the occasion, by singing several very beautiful and appropriate pieces, which had been selected expressly for the occasion. Viewing the whole performance, we doubt, that if it has been surpassed by any former exhibition of the kind in this place. We understand, that the amount raised during the evening, was some fifty-three dollars, which is to be appropriated to enlarging the Library of the school. We congratulate the school, in their success, and our fellow citizens, for the noble manner in which they sustained them, both by their presence and means. The performance is to be repeated on Thursday evening.

Gleason's Pictorial.

This favorite illustrated journal for the new year is to be greatly improved, and one additional page of illustrations added each week, making from one to two hundred more illustrations per annum. The price is to remain the same, though the work will be printed henceforth on fine satin-surfaced paper. M. M. Ballou, Esq., the new proprietor, is resolved to make an illustrated journal which shall be a credit to the whole country. Its literary character will also be greatly improved, and more attention given to its descriptive department and editorials, for which purpose the proprietor has associated with himself, as assistant editor, Francis A. Derivage, Esq., a gentleman well-known in the literary world as a ripe scholar, a graceful and ready writer, and an author whose fame is already established. This arrangement will greatly enhance the intrinsic value of the Pictorial. The public may be on the look-out for a magnificent paper on the first of January. General Agent for Philadelphia, A. Winch, Esq., 116 Chesnut street.

A Great Crowd.

Since C. R. Andre has received his last supply of goods, we have been dropping in occasionally, and found his counters lined with customers, some buying Plaid, Silk, some Broche Shawls, and others fancy Delaines and striped Cassimeres. We heard them say "here is the best assortment in town." Yes says another, "and the cheapest goods."— After a few moments observation we came to the same conclusion. Give Charley a call.

John W. Forney, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives.

is out in a letter branding as a falsehood the charge that he is engaged with Douglas and others in a land speculation in Nebraska.

In five years the number of believers in spiritual rappers have increased in this country to over two hundred thousand, and they now support eleven newspapers.

COURT.

The December Term of the several Courts of this County, commenced on Tuesday morning, December 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Hon. J. M. PORTER, President, and associates LEVERING and STORM, all present.

The commission of John Edinger, Esq. Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts, was read. The commission of H. D. Shafer, Esq. Sheriff elect, was also read. After which the Constables of the several townships were called and made their respective returns.

The Grand Jurors were then called and Felix Storm, Esq. of Chesnut Hill, appointed foreman, when his honor, Judge Porter, delivered to them a very able and lucid charge, defining all the duties devolving upon them as Grand Jurors, as well as the various offences that were likely to be brought to their attention. His honor read the various Acts of Assembly upon the subject of Lotteries and the vending or sale of Lottery Policies and Lottery Tickets. He also called the attention of the Grand Inquest to the Act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to drunkards or insane persons, urging upon them the importance of a strict observance of said law as a remedy for the various evils of intemperance.— The concluding part of the charge was devoted to the subject of conspiracy, in which he gave a succinct history of the law upon that subject, applying it to all secret societies for political purposes, giving it as his opinion, that "wherever such societies exist—as he describes in his charge—they are indictable for conspiracy.

The first case called was the Commonwealth vs. Supervisors of Stroud township, for not repairing the roads in said township. The road in dispute is the Fox Gap road, extending from Cherry Valley across the Blue Mountain to Northampton county. A number of witnesses were examined as to the condition of the road.— They differed somewhat in their statements, yet all agreed that the road in question was a very bad one to keep in repair. The difficulty complained of was caused by a heavy rain that fell sometime during harvest, 1854. Verdict not guilty. Barry, District Attorney, for Commonwealth.— Dreher and Davis for defendants.

Court adjourned until Wednesday morning 9 o'clock A. M.

The first case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Roth.— Surety of the peace, on complaint of Mary Roth, his wife. It appears that Nicholas had been in the habit of imbibing strong potations of Lager and other spirits, coming home late at night or early in the morning, in a state of beastly intoxication, abusing his wife and threatening her life. The Court, after hearing all the evidence in the case, sentenced Nicholas to enter into a recognizance, with one security, in the sum of \$100 for his good behavior for 18 months, to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until sentence was complied with. Barry for Commonwealth, Walton and Davis for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Monroe A. Coolbaugh.— Indictment for malicious mischief. True bill. Verdict guilty in manner and form as indicted. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for 30 days, and enter into recognizance for his good behavior for one year. Barry and Davis for Commonwealth, Burnett for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Frederick.— Indictment for Rape. Bill ignored.

Commonwealth vs. Supervisors of Paradise township.— Indictment for not repairing the roads. Continued until next term.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Christman. Charge of arson. Bound over for his appearance at next term.

Commonwealth at the suggestion of Jos. Kieffer vs. Charles H. Heaney, et al.— Heaney was the assignee of Samuel B. Kieffer, and as such entered into bonds, with sufficient sureties, upon which this suit is brought. Verdict for the plaintiff \$88 15. Dimmick and Dreher for plaintiff, Davis and Barry for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Swinghammer.— Indictment for keeping a tipping house.

Commonwealth vs. Supervisors of To-byhanna township.— Indictment for not repairing roads. The District Attorney by leave of Court, in this case, entered a *nolle prosequi* upon defendants paying the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Kerchner.— Indictment for keeping a tipping house. District Attorney, by leave of Court, entered a *nolle prosequi* in this case, upon defendants paying all costs.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel J. Ward.— Indictment for assault & battery with intent to kill. And now December 27th, Grand Jury return a true bill.

Election of a U. S. Senator. Columbia, Dec. 23.—The Legislature of Florida has elected David L. Yulee as United States Senator from that State.

HARD TIMES.

Almost every exchange paper contains a sad chapter under this heading. "Hard times" is the cry in all our cities and large towns, and we think a column devoted to this subject will be quite as appropriate, as any subject we could select.

The following extracts from City Journals convey a pretty clear idea of the heart sickening sufferings of thousands of good, honest, sober and industrious mechanics now out of employment and reduced to the most extreme depths of poverty and misery. After commenting upon probable causes of the present financial revulsion the New York Herald gives the following list of destitute in that City:

We are unable to refer to all the trades in particular, but the following table will give a pretty accurate idea of the number of persons in each who are out of employment:—

Tailors and tailoresses	7,000
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, &c.	1,500
Masons.	2,000
Machinists, smiths, &c.	700
Printers	500
Stereotypers	150
Bookbinders, folders and stitchers	450
Shoemakers	400
House carpenters	200
Ship carpenters	700
Rope makers, block makers, riggers, &c.	500
Plasterers	200
Plumbers	690
Umbrella makers	255
Hatters	300

Total 15,345
Here we have a total of over fifteen thousand men and women belonging to the principal trades in the city of New York out of employment, and that, too, at a time when coal is seven dollars a ton, flour twelve dollars a barrel, and other provisions at a proportionately high rate, with little prospect of a decrease in the present enormous rents. This, however, does not include the whole number, which will be found on a close calculation to be rather over than under twenty thousand. We hope the prediction that the depressed will be over by the approaching spring may be realized.

In Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other places in the vicinity of New York, the depression has been attended with the same disastrous results. It extends even to work under the government, as exhibited in the discharge of five hundred laborers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Friday last. From the India rubber works in the same city eleven hundred men were also discharged quite recently. In fact, we could hardly mention a trade or business that has not experienced some loss from the present revulsion; and, as a proof of this, we need only mention the fact that even the restaurants and eating saloons are not doing half the business they transacted formerly.

From the New York Tribune.
The Commercial Crisis—Distress of the Working Classes—Depression of Industry in New York and Vicinity.

IRON WORKS.

The iron business in this city is very much depressed, and large numbers of workmen are destitute of employment.— In a recent tour through the foundries and machine shops, we learned that upon the average not more than one half of the men are now employed, and the anticipations for the future hold out still gloomier prospects. In Brooklyn, some five hundred men in this business have been recently thrown out of employment, and about a like number are now at work—many of them, however upon half-time. One shop that employs a large number of hands has discharged a quarter of them and put the rest on three-quarters time, and expects to be compelled to discharge still more.

PRINTING.

Experienced men say that they have not known so great a depression of the printing business for many years. Many of the leading offices have discharged two-thirds of their employees, and have reduced the remainder to two-thirds of a day's work. A large number of journeymen printers have left the city—others are working a day or two in a week as substitute in the offices of the daily journals; but many more are totally destitute of work. The scale prices, as established by the Union, has not been materially departed from as yet, that we can learn, although employers say that a considerable reduction must take place unless business improves, and that right speedily.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

In this branch scarcely anything is doing. We are informed that one house alone in this city, for the past month, showed a decline of business to the extent of some 40,000 pounds of type, as compared with the same period of last year.

BOOKBINDING.

In the same category this branch of bookmaking may be classed. At a recent meeting of Bookbinders Association it was stated that the business had never been worse. The Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, Harpers, and other establishments, had either discharged a large number of their hands, or reduced their hour of labor. Of the 1,000 men engaged in this branch of industry between 200 and 300 are now out of work.

BUILDING.

The builders have scarcely anything under way. Many of the masons, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, and others have left the city, to seek employment elsewhere. A large contracting mason estimated the quantity of business now doing in his profession at about one eighth of that of the same period in 1853. He says that not more than 1,000 of the 5,000 to 7,000 masons usually employed in New York are now at work. Workmen who last year commanded \$2 per day, can not be heard on the street cor-

ALMANAC FOR 1855.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SAVEDAY
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	
FEBRUARY,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MARCH,	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
APRIL,	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY,	28	29	30	31			
JUNE,							
JULY,							
AUGUST,							
SEPT.							
OCT.							
NOV.							
DEC.							

A Snow Owl.

A bird that deserves to be classed with the eagle, for size and strength, was killed on the bluff, last Wednesday, by our friend William S. Thompson, and by him brought into our office. From tip to tip of wings he measures four feet and eight inches, and his talons were like those of an eagle. They breed in, and usually frequent the northern regions, being numerous about Hudson's Bay and the Red River of the North.—*Opaqua Spectator.*

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

On the 14th inst., a fire broke out in Chesnut-street, near Fifth-street, which consumed some 15 or 20 stores, shops and dwellings, involving a loss of \$480,000. Several firemen were injured by the falling walls, and one or two it is feared were buried in the burning ruins. The City Buildings and the State House were threatened with destruction, but were saved by the exertions of the firemen. The American Hotel in Chestnut-street, was in great danger, but was ultimately saved. It was completely flooded with water, and it was found necessary to move many of the articles of furniture, &c. The boarders all left. The old "Jefferson Wig-wam," the spot sacred to every American, as the place where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence is destroyed.

George D. Prentice Esq.

Of the Louisville Journal, while on his late visit to Little Rock, Ark, received a letter from M. B. Hewson, Esq, demanding satisfaction for some remarks he had made in a newspaper. Mr. Prentice disavowed any intention to offend Mr. Hewson, and very sensible added:

"I am no believer in the dueling code. I would not call a man to the field unless he had done me such a deadly wrong that I desired to kill him, and I would not obey his call to the field unless I had done him no mortal an injury as to entitle him, in my opinion, to demand an opportunity of taking my life. I have not the least desire to kill you or to harm a hair on your head, and I am not conscious of having done anything to entitle you to kill me. I do not want your blood upon my hands, and I do not want my own upon anybody's."

Result of Gubernatorial Elections.

At every Gubernatorial election which has taken place in the Free States, during the present year, the Administration has been defeated, with the single exception of New Hampshire. The old Granite State will redeem herself next spring. The new Governors are as follows: New York—Hyron H. Clark, Whig. Pennsylvania—James Pollock, Whig. Massachusetts—Henry J. Gardner, K. N. Maine—Anson P. Morrill, A. N. D. Connecticut—Henry Dutton, Whig. Michigan—Kinsley S. Brigham, Rep. Iowa—James W. Grimes, Rep. Vermont—Stephen Royce, Whig. Rhode Island—William W. Hoppin, Whig. Seven of the nine above named States had Democratic Governors last year.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SAVEDAY
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	
FEBRUARY,	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MARCH,	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
APRIL,	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY,	28	29	30	31			
JUNE,							
JULY,							
AUGUST,							
SEPT.							
OCT.							
NOV.							
DEC.							

Partial Expense of Recovering a Fugitive Slave.

The Boston Post states how the money was disbursed which was received from the United States Government for the payment of the services of the military companies called into requisition at Boston last summer to secure the delivery of the fugitive Anthony Burns. It was divided as follows:

National Lancers, Captain Wilmarth,	\$820;
Boston Light Dragoons, Captain Wright,	\$1,128;
Fifth Regiment for Artillery, by Colonel Cowdin, for himself, staff, and regiment,	\$3,946;
Boston Light Infantry, Captain Rogers,	\$460;
New England Guards, Capt. Henshaw,	\$432;
Pulaski Guards, Capt. Wright,	\$325;
Boston Light Guard, Capt. Follet,	\$500;
Boston City Guard, Capt. French,	\$488;
Boston Independent Fusiliers, Capt. Cooley,	\$320;
Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Upton,	\$536;
Mechanic Infantry, Capt. Adams,	\$428;
National Guards, Lieut. Harlow commanding,	\$416;
Union Guard, Capt. Brown,	\$476;
Sarsfield Guard, Capt. Hogan,	\$308;
Boston Independent Cadets, Capt. Amory,	\$1,136;
Major General Edmunds and staff,	\$715;
Major Pierce and staff, of the first battalion Light Dragoons,	\$146;
Col. Holbrook and staff, of the first regiment Light Infantry,	\$26;
Brigadier General Andrews and staff, of the first brigade,	\$107 50;
Major Burbank and staff, of the third battalion Light Infantry,	\$76;
Wm. Read, for ammunition,	\$155 28.
Total	\$13,115.78.

Singular Effects of Lightning.

A storm of thunder and lightning passed over the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, England, a few days previous to the sailing of the Baltic. It was of short duration, and was preceded and followed by sharp frosts. At Pinvin, Worcestershire, Mr. Stinton, a farmer, was ploughing with a team of four horses, when he observed two black clouds pass, one on each side of him, the intervening space in the heavens being clear. In a moment, without warning, he found himself thrown violently forward upon his plow, and a fearful peal of thunder and a vivid flash of lightning appearing simultaneously. On rising, he found his team of horses lying prostrate and dead before him. Each horse fell with his head between his legs—all in a straight line, as when in the act of drawing the plow. The boy who was walking by the side of the horses was unhurt, and Mr. Stinton only received a shaking. The animals' bodies bore but slight marks of injury externally, their coats appearing as if singed in one or two places.

The Chief Grain Port of the World.

The Chicago Press of the 14th instant says that a thorough investigation establishes the supremacy of Chicago as a grain port over all other ports of the world.— According to its calculation the grain exports of Chicago exceed those of New York by 4,296,393 bushels, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent, those of Milwaukee nearly four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, and exceeds Galatz and Braila combined 5,06,727 bushels.