

Still it seems to be generally true in these times and places, that merit will have its reward. Hence we might sum up what we have to say further to teachers on this subject, in one short sentence: *If you wish more pay, make yourselves worthy of more.* Be not willing to teach this year, with the same qualifications as you did the last. Remember that he that would lead others forward, must progress himself. Improve your leisure hours. It is a remark of Dr. Johnson, that he that would become familiar with the best use of the English language, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison. So it may well be said that he that would excel as a teacher, must give his days and nights to the work of self-improvement.— Mend every defect of education or manner; seek every possible excellence; gather increasing stores of knowledge on every subject within your reach; discipline your intellect; refine your taste; control your temper; "covert earnestly the best gifts"; be more and more conscientious and devoted in your work, and we believe you will in the end be, not only loved and respected, but competently PAID!



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

## FOR KANSAS.

Fifteen of our citizens left this place, for Kansas, last Monday morning. They are all hard working men, the right kind to settle a new Territory. May the best of success attend them.

We notice that a number of our citizens are preparing to build in the Spring. We intend taking a walk around town soon, and shall give a more particular account.

The hands on the different sections, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road, near this place, are on a strike.

The Stroudsburg Academy needs repairing badly. Nearly all the railing around the belfry has blown down, and the window sash looks rather the worse for want of paint. Can any one inform us who are the stockholders, and who was the last secretary of the board.

On Monday the residence of Hon. Thomas H. Benton was totally destroyed by fire, at Washington. His greatest loss is his second volume of "Thirty years in the United States Senate."

## Gen. Jackson's Sword.

The sword worn by Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and bequeathed by him to the late Gen. Armstrong, has been presented to Congress by the family of the latter. The presentation took place on the 16th ult., by Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Cass and Bell, on behalf of the family.

## SEVERE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

On the night of the 13th ultimo two distinct shocks of an earthquake, accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder or heavy cannonading, were experienced at Kinderhook and Stayvesant Falls, N. York.

**A FEARFUL RECORD.**—The number of murders committed in California during the year of 1854 is said to be four hundred and fifty, and even that is supposed by many to be much under the mark.—During the same period there were only fifteen convictions for manslaughter, six executions by officers of the law, and eighteen by the code of Judge Lynch.

A Dutch expedition sent out to Japan after Commodore Perry's expedition has returned, having been promised, it is said, the same advantages as those granted to the United States.

The Methodist Book Concern, which has so long been in dispute between the North and South has been finally arranged amicably by their Joint Commission in Cincinnati. The Book Concern is to pay the Methodist Episcopal Church South, eighty thousand dollars, and the Southern debts; \$20,000 in stock and the balance in cash—\$15,000 down the remainder in instalments of one, two, three, four and five years. It is understood that the Book Concern pays the taxable costs yet due and that they endorse the debts and notes of the Southern preachers without recourse.

Recent Elections in the interior of Pennsylvania, have resulted in victories of the American party. At Bellfonte, Centre county, Tremont Schuylkill county, Johnstown, Cambria county, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Hollidayburg, Altoona, and other towns in Blair county, and all through Clinton county, the party candidates were all elected, and the vote indicates an increased strength of the new organization. "In some of those counties the opposition was a fusion of the old parties."

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The February term of Monroe County Courts commenced on Monday the 26th inst. The Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, President presided and associates Levering and Storm.

Dr. Thomas Gratton was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

The Court appoint Simon H. Smith, Charles Everett, Charles Ruth Constables to wait upon the Court.

The Grand Jury transacted the following business, viz:

Commonwealth vs Thomas Christman, indictment for arson, returned a true bill.

Commonwealth vs Jesse Van Baskirk and Joseph Kemerer, Supervisors of Hamilton, indictment for not repairing roads, grand jury ignoramus the bill, and county pay the costs.

The Grand Jury recommended that the prison doors be altered so as to have double doors, iron inside, and wooden ones outside.

The Grand Jury were dismissed on Tuesday afternoon.

The following cases were disposed of, viz:

Commonwealth vs Daniel Steglin, Indictment for assault and battery, defendant plead, not guilty.

It appears that the defendant in this case and Phillip Huffsmith, were in attendance at the last Term of our Courts, and some of the land lords of our borough "not having the fear of the law passed at the last session of our Legislature forbidding tavern keepers to furnish men of intemperate habits, intoxicating liquors under the penalty" had supplied their men pretty freely with grog, and while under the influence of it, got into a fight, by which Phillip got a severe hammering—so as to be unable to see for several days.

The Jury found defendant guilty, and Court sentenced him to pay \$15 fine to the Commonwealth, for the use of the county, pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

Barry and Davis for Commonwealth, Dreher for Defendant.

William Pedrick vs Robert Haston and Melchior Barry. This is an action for trespass in selling a wagon, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Commonwealth vs Charles Kroege.—Indictment for Arson, the defendant was charged with having set fire to the Barn of Peter S. Altomose, Esq. of Chesnut-hill township, on the night of the 21st day of November last. The case occupied the best part of three days with trial, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Davis, Barry and Geopp, for Commonwealth. Dreher and Burnett, for Defendant.

John H. White, Esq., late President, and now Receiver of the New York Crystal Palace, is in Washington, endeavoring, it is said to effect a sale of the Crystal Palace Building to the General Government. There is also a strong desire on the part of the Government officials, to have the building transferred there.

Judge Mason the Commissioner of Patents, wants the Government to purchase it for a Patent Office. It can be transferred for about \$250,000, purchase money included; and as it contains nearly five times the amount of space that is contained in the Patent Office, it would make a most valuable adjunct to that department.

## Cost of Public Buildings.

A correspondent of the Washington Union has furnished that paper with the following abstract of the public buildings of Washington, as compared with the cost of some of the public buildings in other cities:

The Treasury building, made thoroughly fire-proof, and covering an area of 29,350 square feet in its plan, and with its noble colonnade, 336 feet in length, built of cut stone by day's work, cost \$640,000.

The General Post Office, a marble structure in the richest style of architecture, and covering 16,000 square feet on its plan, and thoroughly fire-proof, cost \$450,000.

The Custom House, New York, a marble structure, thoroughly fire-proof, and covering on its plan 12,000 square feet, cost \$1,128,846.

The Girard College, built of marble, and covering 10,500 square feet on its plan, cost \$1,427,800.

The center building of the Patent Office, of cut stone, with its grand portico and fireproof, cost \$417,000.

The east wing of the same building, just finished, built of white marble, thoroughly fire-proof and covering on its plan 19,250 square feet, cost \$510,000.

The Boston Custom House, built of granite, made fire-proof, and covering an area of 9,800 square feet, on its plan, cost \$1,011,110.

The President's House, area on plan 15,000 square feet, cost \$600,000.

The present Capitol, area of plan 56,000 square feet, cost \$2,690,460.

The Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office buildings were all erected by Robert Mills, and they are constructed in the most substantial manner.

On one of the mountain roads in Mendon, Rutland county, Vermont, there is a spot which, on account of a strong current of air which is almost perpetually in motion there, is called the "Bellows Pipe of the Green Mountains." The Woodstock Mercury says that as the stage from Rutland was passing through this place on the 28th ult., the wind was so violent that the body of the vehicle was blown from the wheels, and could only be kept on the axletrees by being chained down. One woman was blown into an adjoining field, and five men lost their hats in rescuing her. Locomotion was impracticable, and the wayfarers were obliged to put up for the night in a neighboring house, which weathered the tornado without damage.

A man bearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to see if it would.

## TEACHERS MEETING.

According to adjournment, a number of Teachers met at the school house in Fennerville, on Saturday, March 3, 1855. The meeting was organized by appointing Lewis D. VAIL, President, and Wm. S. DREHER, Secretary.

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution, through the Chairman reported the following, which being taken up, article by article, was adopted.

## CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This association shall be called the Monroe County Teachers' Association, having for its object the improvement of its members in the art of Teaching, the elevation of the Teacher's profession, and the advancement of Universal Education.

Art. 2. Its officers shall consist of one President, two Vice Presidents, one Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive committee of three all to be elected at the annual meeting and to hold their office for one year.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to call the association to order, to preside during its deliberations, to put all motions duly made and seconded, and in case of an equal division on any question to give the casting vote. He may also have the privilege of addressing the meeting at any time.

Art. 4. In the absence of the President one of the Vice Presidents shall perform his duties.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to conduct the correspondence of the association, file all papers belonging to it, make a record of the proceedings of each meeting and prepare them for publication.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and disburse all moneys belonging to the association according to its directions, and to report the same at the annual meeting.

Art. 7. The Executive committee shall have a general supervision of all the concerns of the Association, prepare business, assign members duties for the next meeting, furnish the President with a copy of the same from time to time, call meetings and give at least two weeks notice of the same in the county papers. They shall have power to levy a tax on all male members sufficient to defray the expenses of the association.

Art. 8. Any teacher, male or female, or any person intending to become a teacher, may be a member of this association, by signing the constitution and adhering to its requirements.

Art. 9. Any person may become an honorary member by receiving 3/4 of the votes of the members present at any meeting, and signing the Constitution.

Art. 10. The Annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in December.

Art. 11. The Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any meeting of the association, when notice of such alteration shall have been given at the previous session.

The following officers were then elected, to serve until the annual meeting.

President.—LEWIS D. VAIL.  
Vice Presidents.—John S. Fisher.  
J. Kirby Davis.

Secretary.—Edward B. Dreher.

Treasurer.—Andrew J. Detrich.

Executive Committee.—Joseph Barry, Adam Overfield, Jr., and Lewis D. Vail.

They immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Adam Overfield being called on by the President, made some remarks on Teaching Geography. Uses Penon's Geographical Questions, because it requires the scholar to search the maps, and not to learn much descriptive Geography. Finds that they can remember localities much better by seeing them on the map, than by reading about them. Recommends the use of outline maps, and regrets that he has not had any during the winter.

Mr. Vail made some remarks, fully concurring in all that Mr. Overfield said. Mr. Wm. S. Detrich was then called on, and made some remarks on teaching Spelling. Has been teaching it on the old plan of hearing them spell around twice each day after learning their lessons in school. Has lately heard of a better plan, which he intends trying, viz: the scholars must learn a certain number of words, and their definitions, at home, and recite them next morning. He would have a book prepared, in which he could keep an exact account of the manner in which each lesson was recited.

Mr. Overfield stated, that the was teaching it on the last mentioned plan.

Mr. Vail gave his plan of teaching spelling. His school is divided into three classes. The First and Second use Town's Speller and Definer; the Third, Comly's Speller, all three learn their lessons out of school hours. They first spell a few words orally, then the first class with pencil and paper, write the words and their definitions as he gives them out. The papers are then exchanged. Each scholar with his book open to refer to, marks each word spelled or defined incorrectly, with a cross, marks at the bottom how many are right, and how many wrong, and signs his or her name. The teacher then examines whether it is correct, and marks it in a register prepared for the purpose. This does not take more than half an hour for a class of 20. The second and third wrote on their slates, and well corrected by the teacher. At the end of each month, an account of the number of words spelled correctly and incorrectly, by each scholar was sent to the Directors.

Mr. Andrew Detrich said, that the great difficulties he found, in the way of advancement, were the want of uniformity of books, and of punctuality in attendance. His plan of teaching reading is, to give a short lesson, and have it well studied. Calls on some one to read a verse according to his judgement, then gives it to the next, and so on around, till all have read it. He then reads it, and shows them the mistakes they have made. A number of remarks were made

on this by various members.

Mr. E. B. Dreher was then called on, and made some remarks on teaching arithmetic, and said that he uses Rhoad's Primary Arithmetic without any answers printed in.— Devotes the morning recess to looking over examples; when the boys are out looks over the girls' examples, and when the girls are out, the boys'. Thinks it is better at first to accustom them to have no answers to rely on. Uses Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic which he thinks highly of, and would call on the President to explain it more fully.

Mr. Vail related an anecdote of David P. Page. Mr. Page says "I may never forget my first introduction to this work (Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.)

On entering an academy as a student, in 1827, after I had "ciphered through" some four or five arithmetics on the old plan, my teacher asked me if I had ever studied Mental Arithmetic, extending to me the little book above named. "No, Sir." "Perhaps you would like to do so." "I opened to the first page, and saw this question: "How many thumbs have you on your right hand?" This was enough; the color came into my face and I pettishly replied, "I think I can find out the number of my thumbs without studying a book for it." "But," said the teacher, "many of our young men have studied it and they think they have been profited. If you will take it, and turn over till you find a little exercise for your mind, I think you will like it." His manner was open and sincere, and I took the little book. In three weeks I had mastered it, and I had gained, in that time, more knowledge of the principles of arithmetic than I had ever acquired in all my life before. I no longer "saw through a glass darkly."

Mr. V. also gave his own experience. After he had been teaching a year or so, he saw the study of it so highly recommended in Educational Journals, that he procured a copy, but like Mr. P., thought it was too simple. However after some time, he thought he would give it a trial. Books being procured, a class was started, and before the end of the quarter, he found that not only the scholars, but he himself, had gained more knowledge of the principles of arithmetic, than they had ever acquired before. Since that time, in his school, not only children, but young men, and women have studied it, and all think, they have been greatly benefited by it. He then gave an account of his manner of teaching it. After examining several, he uses Stoddard's, which he thinks it the very best.

On motion,  
Resolved, That we recommend to each teacher, the importance of subscribing to the *Pennsylvania School Journal*.

(At the close of the meeting, a club was formed, for that purpose.)

Resolved, That the Editors of our county papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Association.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at Stroudsburg, Saturday, March 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## EDWARD B. DREHER, Secretary.

## Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Washington Union gives the following figures in relation to the population, debt, valuation and taxes of Pennsylvania:

Population.	Debt.	Valuation.	Taxes.
1840, 1,734,033	\$27,313,790	291,539,187	7,511,211
1850, 2,400,000	40,491,708	400,000,000	13,231,231
1854, 2,600,000	46,000,000	450,000,000	14,333,333
1855, 2,611,788	46,028,919	462,240,387	13,501,111
1856, 2,617,914	46,077,914	474,400,000	13,571,222
1857, 2,618,119	\$46,084,915	\$51,731,304	13,609,967

In 1844 some taxes were laid, but in 1845 a more regular system was adopted, and valuations have since been made triennially. The tax here given is only that on real and personal estate. The debt has remained nearly stationary for more than ten years, during which time the assessed value of the property has risen one hundred and eleven millions, or nearly three times the value of the debt. In the ratio of this increasing wealth and number of the people, the burden of the debt has diminished, while the taxes have yielded better.

## New Method of Bread Making.

The Albany Journal says that John S. Gould, of Columbia Co., New York, started the State Agricultural Society at its recent meeting, by presenting it with a loaf of improved Bread—an article in the manufacture of which there has been no improvement since the days of Pericles. This bread is the invention of Mr. Crum, who was formerly baker to Gen. Taylor's army during the Mexican war, and now foreman of the bakery of Mr. Charles Paul, of Hudson, N. Y. The improvement consists in a new application of the old principles of fermentation, and a modification in the old method of baking. Its advantages may be summed up as follows:

1st. It does not grow stale in eight or ten days. It is as fresh at the end of a week as ordinary baker's bread at the end of 24 hours.

2d. It can be manufactured by machinery, which is impossible with ordinary bread. Three men can manufacture 3,000 loaves per day in this manner.

3d. Ordinary flour of common brands, can, by this process, be converted into a white and sweet bread as can, by ordinary means, be made from the best superfine flour. Even *sour* flour can be made into good sweet bread.

4th. The salubility of bread to become *sour* is completely obviated.

5th. No drugs whatever are used in making it, not even pearlsh. No ingredients are employed in its manufacture, except flour, salt, yeast and water.

6th. There are no large holes in it nor can there be. It is uniformly spongy and vesicular in its texture.

The article is very handsome in appearance, and, if half that is claimed for it is true, the improvement is very important.

It won't do to conclude that a man is always happy when he is smiling, or that he is a house-holder because you always find him with a 'brick in his bat.'

## Counterfeit and Altered Money Seized.

On yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff E. T. Bulkley arrested a man calling himself Nelson D. Riggs, but whose real name turns out to be Nelson Driggs, and whose capture may safely be considered the most brilliant and important haul of the season. The circumstances attending it are as follows:

Sheriff Bulkley has had intelligence of the existence and movements of this Mr. Driggs for some time past, and was well aware of his intention to visit Chicago, and of the time when he would be likely to put in operation that intention. He also knew that Mr. Driggs would send by Express to this city, a package of considerable importance at the same time that he came himself, and that he would probably bring with him property of a description which is contraband and illegal. The Sheriff then, was not at all surprised, when on going to the Express Office yesterday morning, he found a valise addressed to Mr. Driggs, of the expected description. Seating himself quietly behind a newspaper, Sheriff Bulkley awaited the arrival of that gentleman. He came, inquired for his valise, was shown it, and after much circumlocution and with great deliberation, paid the charges on it, and started with it up Dearborn street, toward the Tremont House, the Sheriff walking at a safe distance behind him. He proceeded slowly and with some hesitation up Dearborn street to Randolph, and down Randolph to the corner of Clark, at which point Sheriff Bulkley arrested him and conveyed him to jail.

Upon searching him two gold watches were found upon him, and a small quantity of money, mostly counterfeit, in his vest pocket, with a larger quantity in his overcoat pocket. His valise was then examined, and in it was found a large quantity of counterfeit and altered notes. But the great haul was yet to come.— Looking his prisoner up, Sheriff Bulkley proceeded to the Hotel near the Rock Island Passenger Depot, where the prisoner had put up the night before. Going to the room occupied by the prisoner the previous night, no baggage of any kind was found, and the landlord for some time had no recollection of the stranger having brought any. At length, however, Mr. Bulkley discovered under the counter a carpet bag and a cloak, which the landlord finally confessed might belong to Mr. Driggs.

Taking the articles, Mr. Bulkley bro't them to the Sheriff's office, and there examined the carpet bag. In it were found two piles of bills, counterfeit and altered, of the amount of not less than 30,000.— The bills were of all denominations, and on various banks of the South and East, as well as of the State. Some of them were in an unfinished state, the alteration being incomplete, while the others were all ready for issue. The work on them is generally done very well.

The prisoner is a man of about 45 years of age, of gentlemanly appearance and demeanor, and of highly polished address. He came from Rock Island to this place, and from Cario to Rock Island.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Famine in Zante.

The Boston Advertiser of a late date contains an appeal in behalf of the sufferers from the failure of the current crop in the island of Zante, who are said to still continue in a most deplorable condition. A letter signed by a large number of ladies of rank in that island has been addressed to the ladies of this country, imploring their aid in saving some of the victims of famine. Two boxes of articles of Greek and Turkish manufacture, from the same quarter are on their way to New York, to be sold for the benefit of the poor of that island.

## The Ocean Mail Steamer Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President has vetoed the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill, owing to the Collins amendment in the House in consequence.

[This vote kills off all the appropriations for "steam"—not only the "Collins," but the N. York and San Francisco lines—and the Havana and Vera Cruz appropriations also. These appropriations, however, even that for Collins, will, doubtless, be put in the general appropriation bills during the night. Collins will, we presume, be given his also, without the notice. The objection of the vote, we hear, is, that the bill now contracts to give Collins the annual appropriation during the whole time of his contract.]

## Railroad Accident.—Two Men Killed.

Boston, March 3.—The baggage car on the Dedham train was thrown from the track this morning, and William Richard, a brakeman, was instantly killed.

A man named John Driscoll, when returning from a gunning excursion last evening, was run over by a train on the Old Colony road, and killed.

## DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

PAINESVILLE Ohio, March 3.—Captain Andrew Andrews, of Richmond, while stepping from a train last night, fell under the car wheels, and was so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards.

**A NEW POTATO.**—A. B. Gray, Esq., during his recent explorations across the Continent, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the Pacific, discovered a remarkable plant at the head of the Gulf of California, it being found in abundance through a range of naked sand hills skirting "Adair Bay." It is described as a parasite with a large and fleshy root, and has been called "Am-mabroma Sonorae," signifying Sand Food of Sonora. The fresh plant is cooked by roasting on hot coals, and resembles the sweet potato in taste, having much saccharine matter about it. It is likewise dried and mixed with less palatable kinds of food, such as musquit, beans, &c.— It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transplanted, Mr. Gray believes that it would constitute an important acquisition to the table, probably not second in demand to the sweet potato or asparagus. It is said that the Tanno, or Sandwich Island potato has been introduced into cultivation in several of the Southern States. It is described as a delicious vegetable, and the plant is very productive. The editor of the San Antonio Texan says that a gentleman in that vicinity raised six bushels of the article upon a piece of ground fifteen feet square.

## THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.

—The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the return of that great comet whose periodical course is computed by the most celebrated observer at 300 years. The result of his investigations is that it will appear in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years; more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860, those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which in 1566 caused Charles V. to abdicate.

## A Nice Place to Live in.

A writer in the last number of Harper's Magazine says:

"During the last century, the average of murders in Rome, with a population of one hundred and fifty thousand souls, was five or six a day, and on one occasion fourteen. While occupied by the French, there were a single day one hundred and twenty assassinations. And as late as 1828 they averaged one daily.— A chapel of the Madonna, in the church of the Augustines, is hung about with knives, dirks, and other murderous instruments, suspended there by their owners, at the order of their confessor, as a condition of absolution and evidence of pardon of their crimes.

"The streets of Rome are not safe at the later hours of night, even now, for any one who has aught about him to tempt the enpidity of its highwaymen.— Roman friends of mine are accustomed to place their watches in their boots when out late at night. Every house-keeper will tell you the risks they run in not keeping the strictest watch over their premises; and any one's experience in visiting Italian families will convince him that they have more confidence in their portulais doors and massive grating, than in either the honesty of their countrymen, or the guardianship of the police."

## The correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser thus poetically describes Louisviller:

"This town does very curious seem,  
For boys run loose at random  
And when folks want a splendid team,  
They hit two jackasses before a drag  
and get a big nigger with a red shirt on  
up behind to drive 'em tandem."

The Delaware Indians, who hold 1,800,000 acres of the best land in Kansas territory, have sold three quarters of their possessions to speculators for \$10,000, less than one cent per acre.

Grape vines grow in California with great rapidity. A friend of ours put a saddle on one the other day, and in the course of a single night was carried upwards of twenty-seven miles.

## DR. V. M. SWAYZE, DENTIST, of Easton, Pa.,

Is happy to inform his friends in Stroudsburg, that he will visit that place about the first of July next, and remain for two or three weeks—

*N. B.*—Those who wish artificial teeth at that time, should have all the bad teeth and roots extracted as soon as possible, that the gum may be in a proper condition. He would respectfully assure the public, that all his work and operations, will be faithfully and skillfully performed.

March 8, 1855.

## FOR RENT,

A Dwelling House and about 20 acres of land, situate in the Borough of Stroudsburg. Apply to

JOHN PALMER  
January 18, 1855.