



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

Plank Road.

At a meeting of the Lehigh and Delaware Plank Road Company, held in Stroudsburg, a short time since, JOSEPH FENNER, was elected President, and PHILIP MIXSELL, Jr. Secretary.

This Company was chartered at the last session of the Legislature, to build a plank road from Cumfordsville, in the County of Luzerne, to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail Road in the County of Monroe, and is intended to make an out-let, for the vast quantities of lumber manufactured on the Lehigh and in the western part of Monroe County, to the Rail Road. This improvement, when finished, will be a great benefit to the lumbermen. We doubt not, judging from what we know of the gentlemen who have it in charge, that it will be pushed to a speedy completion.

Easton, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg Telegraph Company.

At an election for officers of this Company, held at the Indian Queen Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday last, the following named persons were duly elected as officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President

H. S. HECKMAN.

Secretary

LEWIS D. VAIL.

Treasurer

JOHN N. STOKES.

Directors

E. A. DEPUE,

DEPUE S. MILLER,

DAVID A. DEPUE,

E. R. CRANE,

JESSE REICHARD,

WILLIAM A. BRODHEAD,

HON. JAMES H. WALTON,

ROBERT BOYS,

WILLIAM DAVIS, Esqr.

THEODORE SCHUCH.

SAMUEL MELICK, on Thursday of last week, was elected operator, for the station at this place.

Dentistry.

As Dr. SWAYNE will only remain in our town for another week, those who yet wish his services should call upon him as soon as possible.

Rev. Dr. D. V. McLEAN, President of La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., will deliver an address on Education, at the Court House in this Borough, on Monday evening next, the 16th inst. We have heard this gentleman's lectures highly spoken of, and hope that our citizens, generally will attend.

Democratic State Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention met in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks Co., presided.

The ballottings resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st Bal., 2d. 3d. Arnold Plummer, Venango co., 47 60 77; W. S. Campbell, Allegheny co., 37 43 46; John Rowe, Franklin co., 10 18; Geo. Scott, Columbia co., 7 5; Robert Irwin, Centre co., 5; John T. Hoover, do, 4; Bernard Riley, Schuylkill co., 4 1; Alex. Small, York co., 4 4; James Worrell, 2; H. B. Packer, 2.

Arnold Plummer, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner.

The Committee on Resolutions made a minority and a majority report. The majority report avoided the liquor law and Nebraska question. The minority report took decided ground on both these exciting subjects. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was negatived—Ayes 19, nays 89. A motion to amend the majority report by inserting the minority Nebraska resolution was lost by a vote of 46 to 50.

The majority report was then adopted, as also an additional resolution against negroes voting.

A Washington correspondent of the Herald says, that some officers of the Army and the Government have been discovered speculating in land, and that Commissioner Manypenny has brought on himself the anger of Jeff. Davis and other functionaries for disclosing it. Mr. Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office, also took up the matter, and for his "indiscretion" in doing so was removed. The correspondent adds:—

The corruptions and speculations of the favorites of the present administration surpass belief; and any honest officer who undertakes to fulfil his duty by investigating them is pretty sure to fall. They dare not remove Manypenny, however, as the great State of Ohio stands at his back.

Another Presidential Candidate.—A large meeting was held on Saturday week, at Green Castle, Iowa, at which the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, son of the late Gen. Harrison, was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

The United States Magazine for July.

Were the actual worth of this sterling monthly generally known, its subscription list would number hundreds instead of tens of thousands. Notwithstanding the ridiculously low price at which it is published (one dollar per annum,) it is printed on new type and superior paper, and illustrated with a profusion of choice engravings on wood, and its mechanical and artistic execution generally, is creditable to the typographical profession. Again, in literary merit, its articles are of a high intellectual order—second to none of our first class magazines, and far superior to the "namby-pamby" love-sick effusions that distinguish a large portion of the cheap publications of the day. The aim of its conductors is to instruct and enlighten, yet, at the same time, to vary its contents as to amuse and entertain their patrons. The current number opens with a canto of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," illustrated with eleven spirited engravings, copied from the designs of the Edinburgh edition. This poem will be given complete in the succeeding numbers, the whole illustrated with over 60 engravings. This is followed with two more of these thrilling and interesting illustrated narratives, entitled "Scenes and Incidents in American History," two of which are prepared for each number of this Magazine. We observe this series is being extensively copied by the city and country press, and we regret to add, without giving the usual credit due on such occasions; even our neighbor of the Tribune was guilty of this "little indiscretion" a few days since. Another paper on "Education" is illustrated with views of the new hall of the Board of Education, and some of the principal school buildings in this city. It also contains valuable information on this important subject.—"The Ball Fights of Spain" is illustrated, and gives a capital idea of this exciting amusement, so popular among the inhabitants of that country. "The Biographies and Portraits of Henry Ward Beecher and Orville Dewey," are alone worth the price of this number. An elaborate and instructive article, illustrated with six engravings, gives a history of the invention and antiquity of the "saw and saw mills," and will undoubtedly claim the attention of every reader. "The Voice from the Ancient Dead," the Phoenician inscription, discovered near Sidon, in Syria, on the 19th of January, last, a fac-simile of which was first presented to the world through the columns of this Magazine, in April last has been translated and is presented in the present number—thus proving that even in the Oriental languages American scholarship is not behind that of the older nations of the earth. A spirited and life-like portrait "Giovanni Pianori," the unfortunate Italian who, on the 28th of April last, fired a pistol at Louis Napoleon, for which he suffered death on the 14th of May following. This sketch was drawn by an intimate friend, after Pianori was committed to prison, and forwarded to Mr. Guglielmo Gajani, one of the Italian Patriots, now in this city, who furnished it, with an account of his previous life, for publication. Besides the above, the Magazine contains a large amount of other interesting matter—Poetry, Correspondence, Editor's Table, etc.; winding up the laughter-provoking jokes of "Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher"—the whole making one of the most desirable publications of the day, and containing more good reading than two-thirds of the octavo "bound works" that have been issued during the present year. Truly, the virtues of this magazine should be universally known, and we would advise our friends to examine it, as we are informed the proprietors will send a specimen copy, to any person remitting 12¢ cents. Again, remember the subscription price only One Dollar a Year, and single copies 12¢ cents. Address, J. M. EMERSON & Co., Nos. 1 and 7 Spruce Street, New York.

The News from Europe.

The Hermann at New York, and the America at Halifax, bring the one four days and the other seven days later news from Europe. The intelligence from the seat of war is important, though but brief details, received by telegraph by the English and French governments, are given to the public. Rumor was very rife when the Hermann left of a severe repulse sustained by the Allied forces in storming Malakoff and the Redan, and though five days had intervened before the sailing of the steamer America, since the battle, which was fought on the 18th of June, but few additional facts had transpired, and those were communicated officially by Lord Panmure. Private accounts were more full. They describe the battle to have been a simultaneous attack by the British upon the Redan and the French upon the Malakoff. The Allies fought with their usual courage and impetuosity, and the French gained a footing in the Malakoff, but the Russians opened upon them with a dreadful fire and from new and unexpected batteries. The Allies were compelled to abandon the attack and retreat to their former parallels.—The Russians sprung some mines, whereby the slaughter was more terrible. The loss to the British alone, it is said is nearly 4,000 men killed and wounded. The Russians appear to have followed the retreating Allies, and have succeeded in recapturing the Mamelon outworks, to get possession of which caused the French such a severe loss on the 7th ultimo.—This assault is the first undertaken by storm against the regular defences of Sebastopol, and its disastrous result does not augur favorably for a speedy capture of the place.

Immense Casting.—At one of the New York iron works, last week, an iron plate was cast for the atelier of a plate of glass works, which weighed forty tons, and measured twenty feet long, ten feet six inches wide, and ten inches thick.

Wonders of the Atmosphere.

The atmosphere forms a spherical shell surrounding the earth to a depth which is unknown to us by reason of its growing tenuity as it is released from the pressure of its own superincumbent mass. Its upper surface cannot be nearer to us than fifty and can scarcely be more than five hundred miles. It surrounds us on all sides, yet we see it not; it presses on us with a load of fifteen pounds on every square inch or surface of our bodies, or from seventy to one hundred tons on us all, yet we do not so much as feel its weight. Softer than the finest gossamer, more impalpable than the cobweb undisturbed, and scarcely stirs the slightest flower that feeds on the dew it supplies; yet it bears the fleets of nations on its wings around the world and crushes the most refractory substances with its weight. When in motion its force is sufficient to level the most stately forests and stable buildings with the earth; to raise the waters of the ocean into ridges like mountains and dash the strongest ships to pieces like toys.—It warms and cools by turns the earth and the living creatures that inhabit it.—It draws up vapors from the sea and land, retains them dissolved in itself or suspended in cisterns of clouds, and throws them down again as rain or dew when they are required. It bends the rays of the sun from their path to give us the twilight of evening and of dawn; it disperses and refracts their various tints to beautify the approach and the retreat of the orb of day. But for the atmosphere, sunshine would burst upon us and fall at once, and at once remove us from midnight darkness to the blaze of noon. We should have no twilight to soften and beautify the landscape, no clouds to shade us from the scorching heat; but the bald earth, as it revolved on its axis, would turn tanned and weathered front to the fall and unmitigated rays of the lord of day. It affords the gas which vivifies and warms our frames, and receives into itself that which had been polluted by use and is thrown off as noxious. It feeds the flame of life exactly as it does that of the fire; it is in both cases consumed and affords the food of consumption; in both cases it becomes combined with charcoal, which requires is for combustion, and it is removed by it when this is over.

"It is only the girdling encircling air," says a writer in the North British Review, "that flows above and around us, that makes the whole world kin. The carbonic acid with which to-day our breathing fills the air to-morrow seeks its way round the world. The date trees that grow round the falls of the Nile drink it in by their leaves; the cedars of Lebanon will take of it to add to their stature; the cocoa nuts of Tahiti will grow rapidly upon it; and the palms and bananas of Japan will change it into flowers. The oxygen we are breathing was distilled for us some short time ago by the magnolias of Susquehanna and the great trees that skirt the Orinoco and the Amazon; the giant rhododendrons of the Himalays contributed to it, and the roses and myrtles of Cashmere, the cinnamon tree of Ceylon, and the forests older than the flood, buried deep in the heart of Africa, far behind the Mountains of the Moon.—The rain we see descending was thawed for us out of the icebergs which have watched the Polar star for ages; and the lotus lilies have soaked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapor snows that rested on the summits of the Alps." "The atmosphere," says Maun, "which forms the outer surface of the habitable world is a vast reservoir, into which the supply of food designed for living creatures is thrown; or, in one word, it is itself the food in its simple form of all living creatures. The animal grinds down the fibre and the tissue of the plant, or the nutritious store that has been laid up within its cells, and converts these into the substance of which its own organs are composed. The plant acquires the organs and nutritious store thus yielded up as food to the animal from the invulnerable air surrounding it; but animals are furnished with the means of locomotion and seizure—they can approach their food and lay hold of and swallow it; plants must await till their food comes to them. No solid particles find access to their frames; the restless ambient air, which rushes past them loaded with the carbon, the hydrogen, the oxygen, the water, every thing they need in the shape of supplies, is constantly at hand to minister to their wants, not only to afford them food in due season, but in the shape or fashion in which it alone can avail them.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Prometheus at New Orleans—The Walker Expedition—The Town Rivas Captured.

New Orleans, July 6.—By the steamship Prometheus, from Aspiwall, California dates to the 16th ult., have been received. The intelligence from the mining districts is of the most favorable character, and there has been a large shipment of specie from San Francisco.

The land claim of Messrs. Bolton and Barrow has been confirmed by the U. S. Commissioners.

The law prohibiting gambling is generally observed in San Francisco.

The town of Auburn has been mostly destroyed by fire.

At the recent municipal elections in Placerville and other towns, the Know-Nothing have been successful.

The intelligence from Niagara is important. The filibustering expedition under Walker, had landed in Niagara and captured the town of Rivas, causing the most intense excitement throughout the country.

Arrivals at San Francisco—June 3d—ships Winged Racer, and Fanny Ford. 4th—ship Syren, 5th—ships Harvey Birch and Phoenix, 6th—ship Flying Cloud, 13th—ships Rover, Samuel Russell, Auburn and Rockland.

Fatal Effects of the Heat.

The intense heat of Saturday, June 30th, had a disastrous effect in N. York upon many poor laborers and others who were exposed to the sun's rays. A large number of persons were overcome by the heat, and up to Saturday afternoon ten deaths were reported at the offices of the Coroners. Among the sunstruck cases was that of James Gillen, a policeman, who after a few hours' suffering recovered. Coroners' inquests were held in the cases of—

Anthony Kohl, a German, about 52 years of age; Mary O'Brien, a native of Ireland; an unknown man who fell in Prince street, and died in about an hour; Elizabeth Abern, a native of Ireland, aged 19; Richard Fitzgerald, a labor, 22 years of age; a colored man, name unknown; an unknown man about 30 years of age; an unknown man about 40 years of age, who had the appearance of a laborer; Joseph Fraser, a resident of Oak street, about 36 years of age; Michael Costello, of West 32d street; an unknown man, apparently a laborer, about 30 years of age. The verdict in each of the above cases was death from the effects of the heat.

Several sudden deaths, from the effect of heat, took place also at Baltimore on Saturday, as follows:

A man, (name unknown,) whilst walking along the Liberty road near Dr. Hitch's farm, just beyond the limits of the city, on Saturday afternoon, fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes.

An elderly lady from the Eastern Shore arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon last, and was proceeding on her way to Franklin street, along South Charles, when she received a sun stroke, from the effects of which she expired in a short time.

About half-past seven o'clock, on Saturday evening a man named John Hogan was carried to the Southern district police station in an insensible state, where he died about two hours afterwards.—The inquest rendered a verdict of death from sun stroke.

A man whose name is said to be John Barker was sun struck on Friday afternoon on the Charles street avenue, and shortly after expired. A verdict was rendered of 'death by a stroke of the sun.'

Joseph Hamilton, formerly a police officer, suddenly fell, on Saturday afternoon, at the Corner of St. Paul and Cathedral streets, and expired shortly after being conveyed to his residence. His death is attributable to the extreme heat of the weather.

Chicago.

The growth of this city has indeed been wonderful. In 1840, or only fifteen years ago, the population amounted to 4,479, while at the present time it is estimated at 100,000. Chicago, it should be remembered, is the centre of a large number of railroads, among them the following:

Table listing railroads and distances in miles. Chicago and Milwaukee, open to Racine, 40; Illinois and Wisconsin, open to Fox river, 41; Galena and Chicago Union, open to Galena, 121; Beloit Branch of the Galena, open to Beloit, 20; Beloit and Madison, open to Alton, 16 1/2; Chicago and Galena, Air-Line, 98; St. Charles Branch, 4; Chicago and Aurora, 89; Central Military Tract, 84; Peoria and Rock Island, 181; Peoria and Bureau Valley, 47; Chicago and Mississippi, 265; Illinois Central, open to Cairo, 587; Michigan, Southern, and Northern Indiana, open to Toledo, 242; Michigan Central, to Detroit, 282; New Albany and Salem, 284.

Total completed, 2,436 1/2. Other roads are in progress which, when completed, will, together with the above, form an aggregate of 6,735 miles.—Trains of cars arrive and depart daily on most of the routes, and land in the immediate neighborhood of the city which but a few years ago sold by the acre now sells by the foot and at very enormous rates.

Illegitimate Children.

The last Legislature passed the following important section, relating to the name and right of illegitimate children to inherit the estate of their mother—and the estate of such child:

Section 3. That illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother and they and their mother shall respectively have capacity to take or inherit from each other personal estate as next of kin; and real estate as heirs in fee simple; and as respects said real or personal estate so taken and inherited, to transmit the same according to the intestate laws of this State.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Pittsburg, Pa., which was consecrated on Sunday last, was commenced four years ago, and will be when finished, says the Baltimore American, the most magnificent church building in this country. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 persons can be seated within its walls; and if necessary, additional pews can be set upon the space now left free for processions, &c. Among the many novel features introduced into this church, is the invention of Bishop O'Conner, by which the seats can be changed without the occupants being required to leave their pews, so that the congregation can face either way.

Delicious Beverage.—James Keenan, in an interesting letter about Japan, says that "sacae," the principal drink of the country, is supposed to consist of sour whiskey, tobacco juice, and aquafortis.—What a mixture!

REPORT

Of the Free Union School of Stroudsburg for the Month of June.

In every study except Spelling, a PERFECT recitation is marked 1; Good 2; INDIFFERENT 3; BAD 4; VERY BAD 5; FAILURE 6. Each recitation is thus marked, and the above is the average for the month. In Spelling the number at the left indicates how many were correct, that at the right incorrect. Thus 127 16 means 127 right and 16 wrong. If a Scholar's record in Geography for one week, was Monday 1; Tuesday 5; Wednesday 1; Thursday 2; Friday 4; then the average would be 2.6 (two and six tenths.) Those marked thus * study Algebra. In the number of days the h means 1/2. Thus, 17h means 17 1/2.

UPPER DEPARTMENT.

NUMBER OF DAYS TAUGHT 21.

Table with columns: Name, Days Present, Minutes Late, Latin, Geometry, Constitution, Grammar, Geography, Mental Arith, Arithmetic, Spelling. Lists names like Aurora Albertson, Harriet Albertson, Georgianna Blair, etc., with their respective scores in each subject.

Whole of number of Girls 54, do. do. Boys 56, total 110. Girls, average attendance, 17 days. Boys average attendance 17.2. Average number of Girls present each day 44. Average number of Boys present each day 46. Girls time lost by absence 212 1-2 days. Boys time lost by absence 203 days. Girls time lost by tardiness 703 minutes. Boys time lost by tardiness 1423 minutes. Total time lost 421 days.

Till examination day not a single father or mother did spare sufficient time to visit their own children in their school. On that day the following were present: Elizabeth F. Wintemute, William S. Wintemute, John Edinger, R. S. Staples, C. U. Warnick, M. H. Dreher, William Clark, and Samuel Rees, Jr.

The books and studies are the same as during last month. We would request each parent to ask herself or himself these two questions. 1st. Has my child been a regular attendant at school? 2d. Have I each evening carefully seen that the lessons assigned for home study were learned? If these can be answered in the affirmative then you may rest assured that your child has learned well. But more of this some other time.

LEWIS D. VAIL, Principal. MARGARETTA S. MILLER, ELIZABETH MALVEN, MARTHA GORDON, Assistants.