

The three columns are equal—they foot up precisely the same.

The landlord looked solemnly and sympathizingly towards his subject.

"It is a very strange," said he, "but it is so. Phrenology never lies. You have no predominant character, sir; you have no intellectual status; you don't know any thing, sir. Excuse me, sir; but I must state the truth, whether you take a chart or not; but, sir, if there is any truth in phrenology, you are a mere fool! Under the circumstances, sir, I can scarcely expect you to desire to keep the chart which you have contracted for; that is a matter of small consequence, as it will be a valuable illustration of an unique species, which I can use in my lectures hereafter. I authenticate all my lectures with real name and residence. The charge of deception, in science, is one which was never brought against me, sir, and never will be, sir—never!"

"Oh, never mind; give us the map," said the subject; "there's the swindle, for it is a swindle; but I'd rather pay it than have you going round the country makin' a fool of me everywhere else as you have here—you blasted philoprogenitive humbug you!"

With this explosion, the subject retired.—*Kickerbocker Mag.*



The Jeffersonian.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1855.

The Telegraph announces the arrival of the steamer Baltic, at New York, yesterday. No news of importance from the seat of war.

THE ELECTIONS.
Kentucky Election.

The returns received from this State, indicate the success of the Know-Nothings throughout the State.

North Carolina Election.

The Wilmington Journal says: Shaw, Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craige, and Clingman, are believed to be elected to Congress in this State.

Tennessee Election.

The returns received from Tennessee, leave no doubt of the election of Johnson, Demo., for Governor.

Alabama Election.

The following are all the returns yet received of the election in this State:—Dallas county gives 310 majority for Geo. D. Shortbridge, K. N. for Governor; Perry 450 do.; and Antanga, 50. Florence gives 300 majority for John A. Winston, Dem. and Russell 250 do.

Riot at Louisville, Ky.

A disturbance commenced in the First Ward, on the 6th inst., where an American named Burge, was stabbed and beaten, until he was nearly dead, by a party of Irishmen. The parties making the assault were arrested. Afterwards, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German brewery. A gentleman riding in a carriage with his wife, was fired upon at the same time. Then a shower of shot and bullets was rained from some of the German houses, on the crowd below, and many wounded. Armed foreigners soon began to collect in the vicinity, when an indiscriminate slaughter of the Americans commenced. Other Americans crowded to the spot, when, firing from the windows continuing, they set fire to the brewery, and sacked several houses in the vicinity, from which shots had been fired. At 6 o'clock, in Eighth Ward, three Americans were attacked by a mob of Irish, with fire arms. One killed and others wounded.

The Irishmen then took refuge in a house, from which they continued firing upon the crowd, killing two Americans. The house was finally broken into, the murderers captured, and one of them hung. A policeman cut him down while still living, but he was afterwards shot, and died this morning. Meanwhile fusillade, rifle, and gun-shots were kept up from four Irish houses, on Eleventh st., on all passing Americans. Several were wounded. The Americans attacked the houses, but failing to dislodge the Irish, fired the buildings. By this time reinforcements of Americans arrived, with cannon and muskets, and some of the Irish were shot in the burning buildings, and others captured. No attempts were made to stay the flames, and two or three blocks were burned. Several fires occurred in other parts of the city also during the night.

The Americans had now become infuriated, and marched to the office of the Times, a Democratic paper, which was only saved from destruction by the efforts of Messrs. Prentice, Spears and others. This morning there were more disturbances, and at 11 o'clock a large mob proceeded to the levee and attacked a row of Irish houses, from which it was reported some shots had been fired this morning. The mob is now partially restrained, and efforts are being made to restore order and prevent further excesses.

Rattlesnakes in Oregon.

These venomous reptiles seem to abound in Southern Oregon. Three men recently went to the mountains where dens of these snakes were known to exist in large numbers, and in a short time killed seven hundred of them.

The President Judgeship.

The "Homesdale Democrat" says it is not yet fully determined whether the loofocoes will hold a caucus in this judicial district for nominating a candidate for President Judge, or leave the choice to be made by the people without the intervention of caucus.

If a caucus should be held, it is understood that the friends of Mr. Barrett will make a vigorous effort to get him the nomination. If no caucus shall be held, he will be presented for the suffrages of the people.

It may, doubtless, be set down as a fixed fact, that Mr. Barrett will be a candidate under any combination of circumstances which is likely to exist.

Mr. Bell has many warm supporters among the loofocoes of the district, who will endeavor to make him the regular candidate of the party, and, in default of a party caucus, who will urge his claims as an independent.

There are influential men among the loofocoes who like neither Mr. Barrett nor Mr. Bell, and who would make a push for a third man if a competent individual could be found, possessing a degree of popularity in the district sufficient to give him a chance of success. Such a person, in all probability will not turn up.

In that event the contest will be between Mr. Barret and Mr. Bell.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY flourishes bravely, the settlers swarming into it by every avenue, in such numbers that provisions are enormously high, flour ranging at sixteen dollars a barrel, and potatoes at three dollars a bushel. Omaha, the capital, is located on the bank of the Missouri river, directly opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a steam ferry-boat plies constantly between the two places. Omaha contains about four hundred inhabitants. It is beautifully located and surrounded by an excellent farming region, well watered and lacking only timber. For laborers, the average rate of wages is not in proportion to the prices of board or provisions. In fact, laborers are said to be plentier than employers. A determined effort to introduce slavery into the territory is in progress, and a company in Missouri has secured a depot in one of the chief towns, to which they are sending slaves as fast as they meet with sale.

Venezuelan Beef Cattle.

Several persons from Philadelphia are reported to have gone to Venezuela to contract for cattle, and will take 150,000 to that city. Should the enterprise prove remunerative, there will no doubt be a steady importation kept up. Cattle are sold very low in South America, where many thousands are killed annually merely for their hides.

It is stated that among the visitors at Cape May, is an heiress, of Cincinnati, worth six hundred thousand dollars. It would give considerable interest to the fact, if it were stated that the lady is 'disposable.'

Governor Clark, of N. Y. has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Robeson—the vile murderess—to imprisonment for life in the Sing Sing prison.

Curious Facts Concerning Dyspepsia.

The effect of mental disquietude in producing this prevalent complaint is far greater than is supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost anything, and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point, Dr. Brigham, an English medical writer observes:—We do not find dyspepsia prevalent in countries where the people eat enormously. Travelers in Siberia say that the people there often eat forty pounds of food in a day. Admiral Serpicheff saw a Siberian eat directly after breakfast, twenty-five pounds of boiled rice, with three pounds of butter. But dyspepsia is not a common disease in Siberia. We do not learn from Captain Perry or from Captain Lyon the Arctic travelers, that their friends, the Esquimaux, are very nervous or dyspeptic, though they eat individually ten or twelve pounds of solid food per day, washing it down with a gallon or so of train oil. Captain Lyon was, to be sure, a little concerned for a delicate young lady, who ate her candles, wicks and all, yet he does not allude to her disability to digest them.

An Enormous Granary.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has commenced the building of a huge granary at Chicago. It is to be 200 feet long by 100 feet in width, and over 100 feet high from the ground. About 2,000,000 Milwaukee brick will be used in its construction. Its capacity will be about 700,000 bushels of grain. The use of the building has been contracted for, for ten years, by Mr. Sturgis, of Ohio, and Mr. Burlingame, of Chicago, who are to handle all the freight and grain received and shipped over the Illinois Central road at the Chicago end of the line.

An impudent editor remarks that the practice among ladies of holding up their dresses with both hands while walking the streets, arises from the love of show?

EXPLOSION OF GARESHE'S POWDER MILLS AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—A terrible calamity occurred this morning, at Gareshe's Powder Mills, near this city. At eight o'clock, a tremendous explosion, which seemed to convulse heaven and earth, announced that another of those fearful accidents had taken place, which can only result from the ignition of an immense quantity of this most dangerous material in existence. Several tons of gunpowder had, in fact, exploded, scattering death and desolation around.

Trees, buildings, fences were levelled with the earth, and every moveable object was dashed to an immense distance and shattered in its flight. The sight presented, when the catastrophe was fully evident, was pitiable indeed. It has been ascertained that not less than four persons were killed outright.

The explosion occurred in the Drying House, and extended from thence to the Packing House and Grinding Mill, standing near by. All the workmen connected with its operations in the drying house were killed at once. They were blown to a thousand fragments, as their remains were found at various distances, from 500 to 200 yards. The names of the persons killed are Joseph Duplane, Francis Fisher, Eugene Perie, all Frenchmen by birth, who were in the drying house when the explosion occurred, and a boy 14 years of age, who was riding past. The name of this last victim was John Pugh. Among those who were seriously injured was Thomas Mullen, whose shoulder was dislocated and two men, whose names we could not ascertain, were dreadfully wounded, the persons last mentioned were engaged in the Grinding Mill, which stood some 300 yards from the Drying House, and to which fire was communicated by some turning portion of the latter being conveyed hither by the high wind which blew in that direction at the time of the explosion.

The Drying House contained about one and a half tons of powder. The explosion was tremendous, and broke a large quantity of glass in the dwellings in the lower part of the city. The Drying House had been in operation for forty years without accident, and was considered to be the safest house embraced in the works.

In the Grinding Mill there were four persons, none of whom were killed, but two were dangerously hurt, and two others badly wounded. Peter McGinley was thrown about fifty feet, and it is feared he will not recover. He received a severe contusion on the right side of the head, his scalp is badly cut, and he is otherwise wise burned and bruised.

Patrick Bushe was running from the mill, and was about thirty yards distant when a lightning rod descended and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to render his recovery doubtful.

Thomas Mullen had got a short distance from the mill when his collar bone was broken by the descent of a piece of timber.

Another man, whose name could not be ascertained, was running beside Patrick Bushe when the latter was knocked down. He stopped to pick up his fellow workman, and escaped injury.

The engineer, William Mitchell, was seated at his post reading a newspaper when the explosion took place. He saw a barrel of powder explode, and started to secure his safety behind the chimney stack, when a second exploded, which blew down a brick wall over his head.—His hand was caught by some portion of the wall and bruised, and he also received some slight scratches on his cheek.

Patrick Guthrie and Michael Guthrie, who were on the outside of the mill, escaped with slight injuries.

This mill was also torn to pieces. It contained about 1400 pounds of powder, which is less than the quantity usually stored there.

The engineer says there was three separate explosions in the mill. To those at a distance it seemed like a single prolonged explosion.

The trees around the Drying House were blown up by the roots, and the fields were literally covered with fragments of wood, cinders, and the remains of the victims. One or two horses were killed.

Drs. Ashew, Bush, White, Wilson and Draper, from Wilmington, were at the scene soon after the occurrence, rendering all the professional aid in their power.

Mr. Gareshe says the explosion must have been caused by one of the Frenchmen who worked in the packing room being addicted to smoking a pipe. Mr. G. had cautioned him two weeks previous, and told him to quit the premises or give up his pipe. Mr. G. supposed he had abandoned the practice.

WEST CHESTER, Aug. 3.—The shock of the Powder Mill explosion at Wilmington, was felt here very sensibly.

The project of annexing Platte County, Mo., to Kansas Territory is entertained by the rascals who call themselves the Kansas Legislature. If that is done at least half of the Legislature might become residents of the Territory for which they are making laws. It would be something to the credit of Missouri to get rid of Platte County in any way, for there is not another territory of the size this side of Botany Bay that endures so many lawless ruffians on its soil.

A large merchant and importer says we are paying more duty on artificial flowers than on railroad iron. He says the women are not educated right. They are going to bankrupt the country unless there is a change. More is thought of show than of substance. We pay scores of millions annually for ladies ornaments which are of no use. We cannot afford it. It is worse than sinking the money in the sea.

REPORT.

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

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, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ means one half. Thus 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ means 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

UPPER DEPARTMENT.
NUMBER OF DAYS TAUGHT 24.

Names	Days Present	Minutes late	Latin	Geometry	Constitution	Grammar	Geography	Mental Arith.	Arithmetic	Spelling
Aurora Albertson,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$						3	3	3	88
Harriet Albertson,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112						1.3	1.7	1.3	339
Georgianna Blair,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47	1		1	1		1	1.5	1	246
Caroline M. Boys,	13						2	2.1	1.4	176
Elizabeth S. Brown,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	1.2	1	220
Sophia Burk,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30						2.1	1.7	3.3	211
Anna M. Burnet,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63						1.2	1.2	1	230
Mary L. Cary,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15						1.3	1.3	1.5	215
Mary A. Carner,	24	45					1	1	1	291
Martha D. Clark,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15					1.3	1	1.3	1.4	294
Minnie Clements,	20	5					1	1	1.5	122
Caroline Cook,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5						1	1.8	1.4	377
Mary Coolbaugh,	13	49					2.7	3	3	93
Susan Cress,	17	55					2	2	2.3	151
Mary A. Davis,	19					1.5	1	1	1	348
Rebecca Dean,	17						2	2	2	228
Sarah J. Deil,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50						1.3	1.3	1.8	276
Minerva D'Young,	23	20					1.2	1.3	1.5	267
Alice Dreher,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10						1	1	1.5	253
Jane M. Huntsman,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50						2.6	3	3.5	99
Martha Keller,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10						2.5	2	2	303
Sallie Kern,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$					1	1	1	1	423
Annie M. Knecht,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	1	1.3	275
Eliza Knecht,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20						1.4	1	1.5	331
Mary J. Kautz,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15						3.9	3.9	3.3	113
Susanna Kutzler,	21	5					1.3	1	1.3	360
Mary S. Keller,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	1	1.2	313
Anna E. Keller,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5						2	2	1.9	483
Alice Larzelier,	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 170						1.3	1.3	1.8	210
Elsie Major,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						1.6	1.6	1.5	152
Sarah H. Melick,	13	47					3	3	3	
Josephine Miller,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	1.4	1.5	303
Cecilia McDonough,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15						2.5	2.8	2.7	149
Frances Ostrander,	14	25					2	2.9	1.5	321
Martha Row,	24	62					1	1	1.5	315
Susan Schoch,	24	20					2.5	2.3	1.5	177
Emma Silvara,	17	164					3.6	3.2	3.2	97
Catharine S. Starner,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55						1	1	1	12
Mary Stone,	1						1.2	1.3	1.2	309
Charlotte Swartwood,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5						1.2	1.6	1.5	147
Catharine Segraves,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70						4	4	4	109
Elizabeth Swartwood,	5						1.6	1.2	1.5	112
Louisa Treat,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5									
Elizabeth Turner,	h 24						1	1	1	293
Mary P. Walton,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$						1.2	1.2	1.9	277
Sarah P. Walton,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	2.4	2.4	246
Sarah Williams,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$						1	1	1	425
Esther Wintemute,	24						1.4	1	1.4	232
Mary Wintemute,	24						1.3	1	1.7	241
Susan Wintemute,	24						1.5	1.5	1.5	312
Anna M. Wolf,	23	35								
Leonard Andre,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74						1.2	1.3	1.5	323
Geo. W. Best,	22	30				1.4	1.5	2.7	1.2	285
John P. Best,	23	10					1.5	1.5	1.2	334
Robert D. Bogart,	21	120				1	1.7	1.5	1.3	203
John M. Boys,	22		1	1			1	1	1	336
Wm. Boys,	24						1	1	1.2	259
Peter S. Brown,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 119						2	2	3	108
Michael Brown,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113						1.3	1.4	1	326
John W. Burnet,	17	123					2.5	2	3	267
Benjamin F. Butz,	20						1	1	1	240
William Cahill,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5						5	4	4.5	184
James T. Carmer,	h									
Chas. D. Clark,	20					1	1.2	2.5	1.5	163
Garrat V. Clark,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$						1.2	1	1	324
John W. Clark,	24						1.3	1.2	1.2	360
Dimmie Coolbaugh,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15						2	1.5	2	263
Arthur H. Davis,	20	120	1.6	2	3		3	2	1.9	30
G. Morrison Dean,	20	15					1.6	2	2	206
William Dean,	14	91					3.5	3.5	3	45
John F. Drinkhouse,	24	10				1	1	1	1	332
Thomas Dunn,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$						4	4	4	104
James P. Edinger,	18	105					3	1.6	1	159
John A. Gross,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 77						2	1.6	2	113
Theodore C. Hammon,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 185						1.4	3.5	1.3	189
William Henry,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20						2	1.6	1.4	185
Henry Hudson,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98						3	2	2	91
John Huntsman,	14	23					2	2	2	107
William Keller,	23	10					1.3	1.3	1	371
James Keener,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23						2	1.5	1.7	211
Stewart Kintz,	22	12					1.5	1	1	251
Thomas A. H. Knox,	7					1	1	1	1.2	92
William R. Kutzler,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$						1.6	1.3	1.4	231
Charles Major,	19	75					2	3	2.5	297
Edward P. Melick,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63						1.6	1.3	1.2	134
Adam Overfield,	24						1			