



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

Extraordinary Decline in the Value of Hay.
One week since, the article of hay commanded in the New York market \$34 per ton. Yesterday it was offered in our own market, and the sales were made at \$12 per ton. Thus in one week, there has been a decline of nearly sixty-six per cent. As a matter of course the article sold last week was old hay, while that now offering is the new crop. The decline is explained and it gives the best assurance that the crop of this season is magnificent. Farmers, who have this year sown but the same area of ground, are rewarded with two-thirds larger returns than they were last season. It is true that the protracted rains did damage the out standing crops to some extent, but the loss sustained is quite immaterial when the excess of growth is taken into account. In Ulster county, we hear of one farmer whose entire crop was so seriously damaged that he was compelled to turn it into his barn yard; still, such instances are isolated ones. Nature was never more bountiful than in the present season. *[Albany Argus, August 16.]*

More Lynching in Wisconsin.
Milwaukee, August 8.—A special Court was held yesterday, at West Bend, for the trial of Geo. Debar, for the murder, a few days since, of the Meyer family. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Afterwards, while he was being conveyed back to jail guarded by the military, the mob made a rush upon him, and the military giving way, the prisoner was felled to the ground by a stone. The mob then fell upon him, beating and mangling him in a horrible manner. They then tied a rope about his legs, and after dragging him a considerable distance thro' the streets hung him to a tree with his head downwards.

Shortly after Brown was placed in the hands of the officers, an attack was made upon the Shanty, the whisky barrels were tumbled into the street, the heads broken up, liquor set on fire, and the Shanty razed.

This is rather a summarily way of abating a nuisance, but we presume that those who participated in this affair, are willing to abide the consequence.

Fire in Milford.
Dimmick's Hotel, in Milford, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The furniture, &c., belonging to the building, was nearly all saved. Mr. D. had an insurance on the building, in the Sussex Insurance Company.

A Poor Speculation.
A farmer in Lehigh county, who has kept a large stack of hay for five years, in hopes of realizing a heavy profit, on examining it a few days since, found it to be converted into one heap of manure, probably worth \$15, whereas, several years ago, it would have readily brought ten times that amount.

Census of Providence.
The census of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, has just been completed, from which it appears that the whole number of inhabitants at the present time is 46,687, being an increase of 5,174 since 1850, whilst in 1845 the population was only 34,753.

Fall Elections.
Elections have yet to be held this year in the following States. In most all of them Legislatures and State officers are to be chosen, and in four of them Representatives to Congress. Of the latter class are Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland, which are entitled in the aggregate to twenty-three members. The elections will take place as follows:

California	Tuesday, September 4.
Vermont	Tuesday, September 4.
Maine	Monday, September 10.
Georgia	Monday, October 9.
Pennsylvania	Tuesday, October 9.
Indiana	Tuesday, October 9.
Ohio	Tuesday, October 9.
Louisiana	Monday, November 5.
Mississippi	Monday, November 5.
New York	Tuesday, November 6.
Wisconsin	Tuesday, November 6.
Maryland	Wednesday, November 7.
Massachusetts	Monday, November 12.

MAIL ROBBERY.—Arthur Hughes, special Mail Agent, made information before Justice Snyder, of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, accusing Henry Grant lately employed on Captain Murphy's Packet Boat running from the Junction to Muncy, Lycoming county, with robbing the United States Mail, whereupon the Justice issued a warrant directed to Andrew Young, constable, who brought the accused in, and was committed to answer the charge in default of two thousand dollars bail.

In North China the people smoke arsenic mixed in small quantities with their tobacco. These people are said to be strong, healthy and ruddy. Dr. Loude, of Paris, an accomplished physician, asserts that the use of arsenic in this manner—smoking—is a remedy for tubercular consumption.

Several persons have recently bled to death from the extraction of teeth. Gunpowder sprinkled on lint and laid in the cavity of the gum, will stop the bleeding.

Canal Commissioner.
The Crawford Journal nominates Gov. Reeder as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Many of the Free State emigrants are said to be leaving Kansas, being discouraged in consequence of the outrages of the Missourians, and the refusal of governmental protection.

Origin of Yellow Fever.

Some of the New Orleans papers assert that the experience of the present season has conclusively established the fact that yellow fever is 'a disease of indigenous character and not to be prevented by the most stringent system of non-intercourse with infected places.' This is the language of the New Orleans Bee.—The same paper notices particularly each individual case which occurred at the first manifestation of the disease, and concludes as follows:
"This brief statement is eloquent indeed. Here we have a dozen cases, most of them fatal; the very earliest noticed in the city, received in that great thermometer of public health, the Charity Hospital. Not one of them had come from an infected port; not one was ascertained to have had any distinct connexion with the shipping; not one was a seafaring man. Some were employed on steamboats in the rivers; others were mechanics working in the heart of the city; some had been three weeks, others six months in our city; some lived in the centre, others at the extremity of the town; all were unacclimated, nearly all foreigners, and none had passed a single summer in New Orleans. If those who preach the doctrine of the importation of yellow fever can find in these cases a single crutch to support them they must be more ingenious than the philosopher who extracted sublimates from cucumbers."

Similar proof is adduced by the New Orleans Bulletin. The existing quarantine law was passed by the Louisiana Legislature at its last session, with a view to ascertaining whether the disease be imported or of a local character; and the stringent provisions of this law have been rigidly enforced since the first of June against all vessels going to New Orleans from places affected with yellow fever.—The Bulletin says:
"It may with confidence be asserted that no foul vessel from any infected district has been suffered to approach the city and scatter the seeds of pestilence among our resident population. In consequence of the rigid scrutiny that has been observed by the officers of the Board of Health the embargo upon foreign importations of yellow fever has been equivalent to a complete prohibition, and the fever we have is strictly and undeniably of domestic production."

The Bulletin further adduces, in proof of this conclusion, the results of the investigations made this season at the Charity Hospital, whither the cases of yellow fever are conveyed. These show that, up to the 25th of June, all the cases of yellow fever received at the hospital were persons who did not come from infected parts, and who had not been in contact with the shipping from such places. They were nearly all unacclimated Germans and Irish. Dr. FENNER, in an article published in the New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette, maintains that the epidemic fevers of the place gradually ran into yellow fever, and that the latter is only one of the types of endemic fever common to the region, and not a separate, distinct, and specific disease. He gives statistics to show that in the summer and autumnal months the several types of fever get so confounded that they become one and the same disease.

There are, nevertheless, at New Orleans, as well as elsewhere, many intelligent persons who adhere to the importation theory.

Matrimonial Infidelity.

A somewhat singular case came up at the Police-Office in Rochester, N. Y., a few days ago. A man about 45 years of age, named Patten, was brought up, charged with deserting his family, his wife appearing as the complainant. The family consisted of the wife and three children, one an infant.

The wife stated that Patten had left her without support, and was cohabiting with another female, somewhat her junior.—Patten did not deny that he had ceased to live with his wife, and had taken to his bosom another woman; but he attempted to show that his conduct had been proper. He then went on to state that many years ago, when first married, he and his wife lived together in harmony, because their views on spiritual matters coincided. He said when the Second Advent doctrine—which the vulgar called Millerism—was preached, he and his wife both embraced the faith of the Savior. In later years he became convinced that the seventh instead of the first day of the week was the Sabbath, and of this point his wife harmonized, and all went on smoothly.—About a year ago a question came up as to the resurrection, and on this point they could not agree. He concluded, after closely consulting his Bible, that the resurrection was only a spiritual one. His wife insisted that the body was to be raised also. Here there was an irreconcilable difference, and one that Patten thought was sufficient to lead to a separation. He said that he could not live with a young woman who did not harmonize with him in his views on spiritual matters, and had therefore, forsaken his wife, and found a female who thought as he did on this point.

Here the wife, who had listened to his statement very patiently, interrupted him by saying that she thought the newly-found female agreed with him quite as well on carnal as on spiritual matters.—Patten said that could not be shown by evidence, and went on with his narrative, concluding by asserting that there must be harmony on spiritual things between man and wife, to enable them to live together. He said he would not live with a woman who did not think as he did on religious questions.

The magistrate required him to give bail for the maintenance of his wife and children, and threatened him with another kind of punishment if he violated the law in order to live in "spiritual harmony" with a woman not his wife.

HON. JERRE CLEMENS is defeated for the Legislature, in Madison county, Alabama, by 75 to 100 majority.

More Mob Law in Missouri.

INDIGNITIES TO A METHODIST PREACHER.—BANISHMENT FROM THE STATE.
I wish to present to the public, through the columns of the Democrat, a plain statement of an affair which recently took place in Cass county Missouri. In the providence of God, and the arrangement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I was called to preach the gospel in Cass county, Missouri, in the Harrisonville circuit. I endeavored to discharge my duty as a Christian minister, to the best of my ability, teaching nothing but those truths which make wise unto salvation, and having nothing to do with any of the vexing questions of the day.

I had labored thus on the above circuit for a period of seven months, and up to, about three weeks ago, the blessings of God attending my labors, and nothing occurring to mar the peace and harmony between me and my people. About the time named an article appeared in the Cass county Gazette, written by one Jno. A. Tuggle, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. South, in which there was an attempt to excite public opposition against me, by alleging that I had said certain things to him, in private conversation, respecting the decision of the question of slavery or no slavery in Kansas, and styling me a Northern Abolitionist.

About a week after the appearance of this article, two negroes attempted to escape from Harrisonville, and a report was immediately circulated that I together with other residents of the town and county, had instigated them to make the attempt—than which nothing could be more false, as I had not even once spoken to a single negro while resident in Cass county; and the other persons were citizens of long standing, whose characters were above suspicion, one of whom had been a resident in the State forty-seven years.

On Thursday, July 26, while peacefully pursuing my way along the public road, I was overtaken by two men—one of them known as Colonel Worley—who addressed me some impudent questions respecting where I was going, &c.; and finally informed me that I had been accused of inciting slaves to escape, and of preaching abolition doctrine, and that I must return with them to Harrisonville and have the charges investigated. This conversation they interlarded with the most profane oaths that could fall from mortal lips. I protested against their right thus to stop me on the public highway, when the aforementioned Colonel Worley leaped from his horse, and began fumbling about his person, as if feeling for a pistol.

After some further parley I informed them that, inasmuch as I was entirely innocent of the charges alleged, and did not fear a fair investigation, I would accompany them to Harrisonville for that purpose. Just as we turned to go back, sixteen more men, mounted, made their appearance. We stopped at a cabin in the prairie for supper, where the bottle was freely passed, and I received the most insulting treatment, being asked to drink, and made the subject of obscene jests, and horrid oaths.

We reached Harrisonville about twelve o'clock at night, and I was taken to a hotel, had a guard of three men placed over me during the night, as if I had been the greatest criminal. Next morning, I was waited upon by three men, who informed me they were appointed a committee to search my effects, in order to ascertain if I had any abolition documents. This committee was composed of a Rev. Mr. Allen, baptist preacher, Mr. Bailey, and the proprietor of the hotel where I was confined. They searched everything I had, examined my Bible and hymn book, and read my private letters carefully; but could find nothing to substantiate their charges.

While this examination was in progress, a meeting was called at the Court House, and I could hear some person deliver what seemed to be a very inflammatory speech. After a while, a committee composed of a Dr. Hansbraugh, Colonel Worley, and Rev. Mr. Allen, came to inform me that I was wanted at the Court House. I accompanied them, and found about two hundred men, the most of whom were of a low class, for I will do that community the justice to say that very few respectable persons participated in these outrages. A certain Dr. Maxwell sat as chairman of the meeting.

After a call to order, Dr. Hansbraugh rose and said that I had been accused of aiding some negroes in running off, and had been preaching abolition doctrines and circulating abolition documents, and that it had been resolved as the sense of that meeting that I should leave the State in seven days.

I replied briefly that I protested against their entire proceedings; that with a fair investigation I could prove all their charges false, and challenged them to such investigation; that if I had done anything contrary to law I held myself amenable to it, and was willing to suffer its penalties to the full. I was told by one of the foremost in the matter, that the law was not strict enough, and they intended to take it in their own hands, and that if I did not leave the consequences would be upon my own head.

The Fever at Norfolk.

Ministers Deserting their Flocks.—The Flight of Christians, &c.
The Norfolk Argus of Saturday thus alludes to the flight of the citizens of that place:—
So general and precipitate a flight as that which has recently taken place here, we never expected to witness. The thought of disease and sudden death, the knowledge of an existing pestilence, we know are appalling to sinful man, and an instinctive love of health and life naturally hurries him away beyond the limits of the destroying agent, to a purer atmosphere and a healthier clime. The strong man in his prime dreads the presence of an air that poisons the life-blood and kills in a day; and even the sincere Christian feels solemn when he reflects upon so sad a visitation from the great Being in whom he trusts and whom he loves. But should Christians fly, too, from the danger, at the very time when their presence is most required?—when their words of advice, instruction and comfort are so necessary?—when nursing and watching are so much needed? 'I was sick, and ye visited me not.'

Surely if there ever was a time when the true disciples of Christ should be active and in the line of their duty in Norfolk, this is the time; for verily, 'the pestilence walketh in darkness and the destruction wasteth at noonday.' Our friends, neighbors and acquaintances are prostrated by disease—burning with fever and tortured with pains; and how important the soothing words of the Christian at such a time! But among the most panic-struck, the most alarmed, the most eager to hasten away, there were hundreds of professors; and many indeed who were wont, in days of healthfulness, in times of happiness, peace and prosperity, to make the loudest profession, to assume the most grave and religious aspect, and to be most ready and forward to give words of reproof for delinquency, and apparently unchristian conduct. Do not some show, now, that they have a beam in their eye! There is a deep meaning in this conduct.

Of the four or five members of the clergy who have hurried off, it may not become us to speak now. They know their duty. Perhaps this is not the time to indulge in vituperation; for although the disease is not as bad as reported, God's chastening hand is upon us. Our stores are nearly all closed; our streets are deserted; the dead and the dying are around us; excepting the rattle of the physician's coach, hearses and hospital wagons, the silence in our streets is often absolutely oppressive. The frantic will of the widow falls dolefully on the ear; the piteous cry of the orphan rings out shrilly and dies away on the night wind; friends are parting, perchance fill the judgment; and the lamentations of the mother is heard, like Rachel, weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

It is indeed a sad and gloomy time in our loved and devoted city; and how much the calamitous visitation is increased in its intensity, by the inconsiderate flight and absence of religious friend, and the deprivation of their consolatory instructions and prayers in the room where death claims and seizes his victims, we leave to the imagination of the panic-stricken Christian professors, who have sought a more salubrious climate and a less dangerous location.

We heard one of our ministers say, who has not proved recreant to the high and holy duties of his office, and who goes willingly to the abodes of woe and death, that he found a woman whose husband had just died of the fever. She, too, was attacked, and no one was there to nurse and comfort her. He looked out and the neighbors had all gone—their doors and windows were closed. 'Here,' said she, 'I must lie and die alone.' And there was a boy with the black vomit, and no one but a young sister to attend him, during the slow and sad hours of a long eight of pain and sorrow.

But some noble souls and great hearts are left, and their recompense will be great. They shrink not from their duty. They breathe still the deadly breath of the pestilence; they pray for the sick and the dying, and whisper sweet words of faith and consolation in the ears of the sufferers, whose thanks and prayers and blessings, will be remembered in time and eternity; and if the faithful soldier of the Cross falls while doing his duty, when most needed, he falls gloriously, and his reward will be unspeakable and eternal.

"Are sisters Sal and Nance resources, Pa?"
"No, my son, why do you ask that question?"
"Because I heard uncle John say that if you would husband your resources, you would get along a great deal better than you do. And I thought so too, for then you wouldn't have so many young men here to supper every Sunday."

An exchange says that the last thing a man does is to repent. That is a mistake—the last thing done is to pay the printer's bill.

The Louisville Riot.

The accounts of the recent bloody and disgraceful riots at Louisville, given by the journals of that city, are entirely too lengthy for publication in our columns.—They are, moreover, so conflicting that a candid reader cannot arrive at the truth with any certainty, and a verdict can be found only upon the results of official investigation. Upon two points the accounts directly contradict each other.—Journals in the interest of the American party assert that the foreigners were predisposed to violence, and that although every facility was afforded them to vote, they manifested their riotous inclinations by unprovoked attacks on peaceable native citizens. The Democratic Journals on the contrary, assert that the polls were in the possession of Know-Nothing bullies, who maltreated foreign voters, and that the provocation came from the Natives. In one respect all accounts agree—that the Irishmen fired from houses indiscriminately, upon Americans passing, and in one instance a man was shot who was quietly riding in a buggy with his wife.

A balloon ascension was made by Professor Pusey, from Easton, on Monday of last week. He sat astride of a spread eagle, and rose to a great height, passing over into New Jersey, and descending at Bloomsburgh, Warren county, six miles from Easton.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst, by the Rev. William Clark, Mr. George Lambert, of Smithfield, and Miss Elizabeth F. Cortright, of M. Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa.

At the Parsonage, Centreville, Pa., on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Wm. B. Wood, Mr. Aaron Barron, of Smithfield, Monroe county, and Miss Emeline Eagle, of Mount Bethel.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 17th inst. Mr. Ellis Hamersly, aged about 30 years.

CAMP MEETING.

By divine permission a Camp Meeting will be held on the ground belonging to Joseph Altemose, near Saylorsburg, Monroe County, Pa., to commence on Monday the 3d day of September next, and to continue for one week. Our brethren in the Ministry and their Congregations in the adjoining Circuits and Stations, are cordially invited to attend.

N. B.—No huckster will be allowed to traffic within the distance prescribed by law, which is three miles.

JOSEPH ALTEMOSE.
August 23, 1855.

To the Electors of Monroe County.

At the solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,
at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOHN C. STRUNK.
M. Smithfield, Aug. 23, 1855.

To the Voters of Monroe County.

Yellow Citizens.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Treasurer
at the ensuing election. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages and elected, I will discharge the duties officially devolving upon me, personally and with the strictest fidelity. Yours Truly,

CHARLTON BURNETT.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 23, 1855.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe Co. In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Simon Heller, deceased, by Joseph Trach, Executor.

February 28, 1854, report of sale presented and confirmed nisi.
Same day, on motion of Mr. Dimmick for William Tompkins, the Court appoints Charlton Burnett, Auditor, to report the facts with distribution annexed.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 15th day September next, 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons interested can attend.

CHARLTON BURNETT,
Auditor.
Aug. 16, 1855.—4t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

The dwelling house of the undersigned was entered, on the evening of the 14th inst., and robbed of about \$5 in small change, a pair of black Cassimere pants, one shirt, a pair of ladies under sleeves, a pair of gloves and a variety of other articles. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend or give such information as would lead to the detection of the thief.

C. C. MECHTLE.
Stroudsburg August 16, 1855.

BRICK! BRICK!!

Just burned and for sale 175,000 brick of the very best quality, at his yard, about a quarter of a mile from Stroudsburg, on the public road leading to Stokes' Mill.—Orders from Contractors or private builders will be received at the yard or at the residence of the subscriber, in Stroudsburg. Brick delivered if desired.
Produce of all kinds (except Cabbage) taken in exchange for Brick. Cash, not refused.
OLIVER D. STONE.
Stroudsburg, August 16, 1855.

E. B. WOODWARD,

Violinist and Teacher of Dancing,
Has permanently located himself at the house of William A. Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap, where he may be found in readiness to play for dancing parties, either at the House, or surrounding vicinity, on reasonable terms.
August 2, 1855.