



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

The Late Elections.

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas is so well satisfied with the present Administration that no Opposition organization any longer exists there. In the first district T. C. Hindman is elected to Congress without opposition and in the second District Albert Rust, the regular Democratic nominee, is said to be elected by a large majority over T. S. Drew, former Governor of the State, and Independent candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Returns from Clingman's district show large Democratic losses, and the election of Vance, Amer., to Congress over Avery, Dem. This is a Democratic loss of a member of Congress. Judge Ellis, Dem., is elected Governor, but his majority will not be as large as at first supposed. The Legislature, it is believed, will be Democratic. There are two United States Senators to be elected.

KENTUCKY.—Official election returns from 70 counties give Revill, Democratic candidate for Clerk, 48,800, and his American opponent, McKee, 43,792. As compared with the vote in 1857, this is a Democratic loss of 919. Should Revill lose nothing in the 31 counties to be heard from, his majority will be 11,705. The Congressional District represented by the Hon. James B. Clay gives a Democratic majority of 28.

MISSOURI.—The returns from the different congressional districts of the State indicate the following result:—

Second District.—Thomas L. Anderson, National Democrat, elected, 4,500 majority. Third District.—John B. Clark, National Democrat, elected, 4,500 majority. Fourth District.—James A. Craig, National Democrat, elected; 4,000 majority. Fifth District.—James A. Woodson, National Democrat, elected, 4,500 majority. Sixth District.—John S. Phelps, National Democrat, elected, 5,000 majority. Seventh District.—John W. Noell, National Democrat, elected, 3,000 majority.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION.—The official vote of this election, as given in our dispatches, is even more remarkable than the figures previously reported. Compared with the vote of 1856, it is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Blair, Am. vote, Dem. vote. Rows for 1856 and 1857, and an increase of 595 for Blair and 4876 for Dem.

As we have already shown, the highest total vote ever reached before—that of the Congressional election of 1856; was 13,765; and now we have 19,346! If there is no fraud here, St. Louis must be congratulated upon an immense increase of population during the hard times of the last two years. The St. Louis Democrat intimates that the election will be contested.

KANSAS ELECTION.—St. Louis, August 11.—Dispatches from Leavenworth to the 8th, received per U. S. Express to Boonville to day, furnish the following returns of the election.

Majorities against the Lecompton constitution: Atchison county, 336; Doniphan, 520; Johnson, 272; Jefferson, 284; Leavenworth, 1748; Douglas, 1749; Frankfort, 205; Brown, 188; Breckenridge, 135; Ripley, 127; Shawnee, 752. The total majority, as far as heard from, is now 6,358.

Great complaint is made of the ravages of grasshoppers in Bucks county, where they are destroying the corn, clover, and everything green. We copy the following from the Norristown Republican: The Grasshopper Plague.—When we stated last week on the authority of a friend that a farmer lost a crop of Buckwheat by leaving the bars down, we thought hyperbole was exhausted; but we were told the past week that at some points on the Chester Valley Railroad, the swarms of these insects falling upon the rails have so oiled the wheels as to very seriously impede the speed of some of the trains; and the quantities caught up and killed on the ash-pans of the locomotives have been prodigious.

In crossing the Great Valley a few days since, we saw panels of fence that it would have been difficult to find a space unoccupied as large as a shilling piece. In some places they have seriously attacked the corn, and we saw them eating into the husks on the ears. They appear to have a decided fancy for the sunshine, and late in the day perch upon the sunny side of the fence alone, looking for all the world, like swarming bees.

THIRD MONTHLY REPORT Of the Stroudsburg Union School, FOR THE MONTH ENDING AUG. 13, 1858. Upper Department. Those studying Latin are marked thus; \*; those studying Algebra, thus; †; Whole number of scholars, 129;—boys, 65; girls, 61. Average number in attendance each day, 72. Whole number of days present, 1590; whole number of minutes lost by tardiness, 8100; equal to 22 1/2 school days.—Average scholarship for the entire school 8; average deportment, 8. In number of days present the 4 signifies 4; thus, 21 1/2 denotes 21 1/2. Perfect recitations and correct deportment are marked 10 in the school Register.

ter, from which standard 1 is deducted for every error in the one, and for every misdemeanor in the other. At the end of the month the average is taken, which gives in the present instance, the annexed result. Number of visitors during the month, 3; visits from the County Superintendent, 1. (For average scholarship and deportment see third and fourth columns.)

Table of SCHOLARS NAMES with columns for Days Present, Average Scholarship, and Average Deportment. Lists names like Leonard Andre, S. K. Bossard, Peter Brown, etc.

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Nothing of special importance has occurred during the past month. Since the vacation, the scholars, for the most part, have applied themselves to their studies with fresh interest, and are making commendable progress. While closing the third month under such favorable auspices, the only source of regret is that only one month more of free school remains for the present year; and that consequently the pupils who have made several strides onward in the path of knowledge during the present term, will in another month be let loose into the streets, there to retrograde to nearly the same position they occupied before the commencement of the school. It is to be regretted that in a flourishing village like this, some means cannot be found for keeping the public schools open more than four months in the year; thus allowing the children double the time to forget that they have to learn. To obviate in some measure the evils attending such an arrangement, a select school will be opened in the Academy, after the closing of the Public School, at which pupils of all ages and attainments will be received on the most reasonable terms. A short vacation will intervene between the closing of the Public and the opening of the Select School. For further information apply to the Principal, or to Theo. Schoch, at the office of the Jeffersonian.

STEPHEN HOLMES, jr. Principal. MARGARETTA S. MILLER, JOHN NYCE, GEORGIANNA BLAIR, Assistants.

Terrible Hail Storm in Minnesota. On Friday afternoon of week before last, there appears to have been a terrible hail storm in different parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. At Mantorville, in Dodge County, Minnesota, the heavens were fearfully black just before the storm. The average width of the storm was four or five miles. It was such a visitation as has never before been known there. After the first dash of hail, there fell genuine cakes of ice of the greatest density, hundred of which measured ten inches in circumference, and weighed from one-half to three quarters of a pound each. A great part of the stones were of this size during the entire storm, which lasted about fifteen minutes. The effect of such a storm cannot be fully described. As it approached, men, women and children retreated for safety. Horses and cattle ran wildly through the streets, seeking protection and shelter. The wind driving with violence from the north-west, the stones were dashed through the windows of every house having any exposed. Nearly all the glass on the northside of all the buildings in town was broken out, and a large quantity on the west. One hundred and forty-five panes were broken in the Hubbell House alone. But not only glass and sash were thus mercifully shattered, but in many places the stones were forced through the roof of the houses. Young pigs and chickens were laid out, and cattle most unmercifully bruised. At Concord the house of Pyle was unroofed by the wind. The crops in many places over which the storm passed, are completely ruined. In other places the damage was less severe. As yet we can make no estimate of the entire amount of damage done. But passing as it did over a densely settled and well improved portion of our country, it must be great. Many individual farmers have lost nearly their entire crops. We have heard it stated that there were stones which fell in the storm which measured 12 inches in circumference, and weighed one pound each, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of it.

Who owns Chicago. An intelligent correspondent of the Cleveland Review, writing from Chicago, says: "I should say that every real estate man is mortgaged for five times more than he can pay. As a general item upon this point, I will state upon the authority of a friend, who saw the records, that the assessed valuation of the taxable property of Chicago, last Spring, was about \$36,000,000, while the amount recorded upon bond and mortgage, which it was pledged to secure, was over one hundred and nine millions of dollars! Comment is unnecessary to explain the total bankruptcy of this inflated town.—Among the older inhabitants there are a few men of means; but the city belongs to Eastern capitalists, who hold it on bond and mortgage security, and who could not, in the aggregate, realize thirty cents on the dollar, if they sold out the town tomorrow."

Great Haul of Bass at Newport. A Newport correspondent writes under date of Thursday: "Seventy-six bass, weighing in the aggregate 2,500 pounds, were seized last night, and the seiners say they did not secure a fifth part of the school. I have seen several of the fish which weighed upward of forty pounds. They were sold for \$150."

Strange Occurrence. About five months ago, a child of John Ramstine of Beavertown, swallowed a lot of hooks and eyes, unknown to the parents; about a month ago the child began to be unwell, and show symptoms of being troubled with worms. The parents got medicine for a cure, at the store of Moses Sprech, and gave it to the child, whereupon the worms were driven from the child, having the hooks and eyes around their body, grown part on them. This appears to be an unheard of circumstance.—Weekly Tribune.

We carry our neighbor's crimes and misdeeds in sight, and throw our own over our shoulders.

Our State and Territories. We find in the National Intelligencer an interesting compilation, showing the area of the present States, with that of the Territory destined to be erected into States at no distant day, which exhibits the fact that the area of the former in square miles is exceeded by that of the latter. This will be interesting to many of our readers, we presume, who have little time to spare in studying the geographies of the country, and who know more about the business callings and pursuits of life, than they do of the boundaries of the States and Territories. The superficial area of the thirty one States composing the present confederacy, is set down as follows:

Table of State and Territory areas in square miles. Lists Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, California, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas.

Square miles. 1,461,910. The superficial area of the Territories, organized and unorganized, is as follows: Territories. Kansas, 136,050; Minnesota, 141,000; Oregon, 237,000; Washington, 143,000; Utah, 157,000; New Mexico, 210,000; Nebraska, 528,000; Mesilla, 78,000; Indian, 187,000.

Square miles. 1,707,000. To the above the great territory of Dakota is to be added, the precise extent of which is not known, and cannot therefore, be taken into calculation. According to the foregoing, the Territories of the United States contain three hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and ninety square miles of land more than the thirty one States to which they belong. In comparison of extent, the largest countries of Europe dwindle into positive insignificance. The authority thus quoted then goes on to speculate in this wise: "It is seen that the area of Kansas is 19,000 square miles greater than all New England, New York and New Jersey; and that the area of Nebraska is 95,000 miles greater than the area of the non-slaveholding States, except California. Oregon is equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. It is possible that New Mexico and Mesilla will be embraced in one territorial organization by Congress, at the coming session, containing 288,000 square miles of territory, exceeding that of all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Utah is nearly equal in extent to all New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Washington exceed in extent all New England and New York. If the Territories should be cut up into States of the average size of the present States, the Union would consist, when the were all admitted, of between sixty and seventy members. It is not likely this will be done; but as Texas will probably be divided into three States, and Nebraska into three more, the Union will, when all the territory now belonging to us shall be erected into States, consist of at least fifty members."

Odd Fellowship in Pennsylvania and New York. The Albany Statesman says: We learn from the Grand Secretary's printed report that there are 44,119 members of the Order in this State, belonging to 508 lodges. There were relieved during the past year 5654 brothers and 642 widowed families. The number of brothers buried amounted to 375. Total amount paid for relief, \$113,091 75. The largest amount expended for relief by any single lodge was \$2942, by Kensington Lodge, No. 11. Gutenberg Lodge, No. 106, reports 448 members, being the highest number. Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, has a membership of 327, being the largest outside of Philadelphia.

The condition of the Order in the State of New York—embracing the Southern and Northern jurisdictions of the Order—presents a sorry picture when compared with the above statement of the condition of the Order in Pennsylvania. At no time has this State contained 44,000 members of the Order. After the State was divided into two jurisdictions, the Order in Northern New York ran up a membership of 26,000 to 27,000. This was in 1850-51. Now it cannot number 10,000. All above that number cannot be depended on when the tax gatherer goes round to levy the heavy assessments imposed on the subordinates by the Grand Lodge.—He who will present to the Grand Lodge, at its coming session, a plan which shall believe the Order from the burden of debt under which its Grand Lodge labors, and cut its subordinates loose from the machinery imposed upon it by the Grand Lodges and its District Grand Committees, with their unceasing taxation upon the subordinates, will render the Order good service.

Robbery of the Hatter's Bank. BRIDGEPORT, August 12. The Hatters' Bank, of Bethel, Connecticut, was entered and robbed, between Saturday night and Monday morning, of \$7000 in specie, \$1300 in bills of other banks, and \$78,000 in bills of their own issue. The entrance was effected through the bottom of the vault. The robbery was not discovered until night on account of the inability to open the vault yesterday. The officers caution the public against using the bills of the bank at present. The following account of the robbery is taken from the Hartford Times of August 10th.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning last, the Hatters' Bank at Bethel was robbed of \$86,000 in specie and bills of that and other banks. The robbers are adepts at their business, as will be seen by the manner in which they proceeded to accomplish their task. They entered the main door of the bank in the night, by means of a skeleton key, proceeded to the director's room in the rear, took up the carpet on one side of the room, then sawed out a trap door under the large centre table, through which they entered to the vault below. Here they worked evidently for a week, (nights) until they succeeded in undermining the vault and taking therefrom \$86,000. After they had finished their night's work, they came up through the trap door, replaced it, and put down the carpet again and tacked it down, and left the bank apparently precisely as they found it. For fear the table might be moved and the trap-door get displaced by being stepped on, they inserted screws in the boards to keep them from moving. Thus they proceeded each night until they secured their plunder and decamped, unsuspected even.

On Monday morning the officers of the bank went to the vault to unlock it, and found that the bolt to the inner door would not move, and supposing that the lock was out of repair, they worked at it until noon, when they succeeded in opening it, and found a plug in the keyhole on the inside, and the bottom of the vault dropped out. This was the first intimation they had that the bank had been molested. The robbers had worked in the rear and underground.

There were two concerned in the robbery; one boarded in the Hotel adjoining the bank, and the other boarded at Forester's Hotel, in Danbury. They were well known by persons in the vicinity, but no one suspected their business. A week ago Saturday, the one who boarded at the hotel next to the bank, left his room late in the evening with a box under his arm, and did not return again.

On Friday night last, the boarder at Forester's Hotel, in Danbury, hired a horse to go to Brookfield and stay over night, and never returned. He paid for the horse in advance. The hotel keeper was looking after his horses on Monday, when the robbery was discovered. A gentleman of Bethel, who knew the person who hired the horse, saw him driving towards New Haven yesterday, and there were two persons in the wagon.

Deputy Sheriff G. W. Morris, from Danbury, was in this city to-day, to communicate with the police, the press, and the Banks. It is probable that the rogues seen in the buggy went to a railroad station, and are now out of the State. The whole capital of the Bank was \$100,000. The rogues took \$86,000 of it—\$7000 in specie, and \$1300 in bills of other Banks, the balance in bills of the Bank.

A Golden Offer. We find the following advertisement "running its time" of "one month paid" in the Richmond South. The idea is so novel, the inducement held out so glittering, that for the sake of some of our aspiring young ladies, we give the advertisement an insertion "gratis."

\$20,000 REWARD.—An aged childless lady is desirous of adopting a daughter. She must be over 17 years of age, and bring testimonials of good character. The young lady in question must be prepared to encounter the fretfulness of a feeble and diseased old woman. Otherwise she will be treated with the greatest kindness; her support and education will be most liberally cared for, and at her adopted mother's death, she will be made heir to an estate worth \$20,000. Any person wishing the place, will please apply to her agent, JOSEPH BOLTON, Tusculum, Ala., July 10th.

Life in Texas. Killing Indians is one of the wild sports of the Texans. A subscriber of the Troy Budget, residing in one of the northern counties of Texas, writes to that paper on the 6th July:—"I have been hunting Indians for two months. They killed two families of my neighbors, and their blood cried daily for revenge. My children said I was too old to go after Indians. I said I was of the right stamp; I know how to take them. We killed 74, and came off victorious. We lost one man and one friendly Indian. I am 72 years old, but a soldier yet. I am a native of Berlin; was in Troy the first time sixty three years ago."

A Singular Case of Fanaticism. Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick, of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam county, New York, cut off her hand, between the wrist and elbow, whilst laboring under religious excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say, "If thine hand offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 29.—A few nights since, the wife of James Sutton, wagon maker of this place, gave birth to a child with a full set of teeth, and whiskers like those of a grown man. This queer prank of Nature is verified by Mr. Chambers.

THE GREAT WORK DONE. The Atlantic Telegraph in Operation. The following despatch was received on Monday by the Superintendent of the American Telegraph: Cyrus Station, N. F. To the Directors of the American Telegraph Company: Europe & America United by Telegraph. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men." This news, we learn was received in New York with firing of cannon, ringing of bells, &c., &c.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE. To Her Majesty the President of the United States: Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electrical cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain: Washington, August 16, 1858. The President of the United States cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries.—It is a triumph more glorious because ever more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessings of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by the Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law, throughout the world. In this view, will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Northampton County Matters. Mr. Helliek of Forks town-ship, returning home from Easton, on the 10th inst., was thrown from his wagon and almost instantly killed. Mr. Daniel Reihl, of South Easton, has an egg which was laid by a small hen, which measures 7 1/2 by six inches. A horse thief was arrested in Easton, at Seigfried's Hotel, on Monday evening 9th inst. He had stolen two horses from Danville. A grand Harvest Home Festival will be held at Bethlehem, on Thursday the 2nd of September next.

Terrible Storm and Loss of Life in Blair County. Hollidaysburg, Aug. 11.—Last evening between eight and nine o'clock, a terrific rain storm, accompanied with violent thunder and lightning, occurred in this vicinity. Many fences were washed away, and the corn in many fields was beaten down to the ground.

A man named Solomon Wolf, between fifty and sixty years of age, was killed by the lightning, in a field near his house about seven miles east of Hollidaysburg.

The shipments of coal South, via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Elizabethport and intermediate points, for the week ending August 7th, amounted to 14,226 tons, being an increase over the same week last year of 5,891 tons. The total shipments south from the Lackawanna region the present season amounted to 302,952 tons, being an increase of 110,788 tons, over last year.

A Democratic Paper on Lecompton. We find in the Huntingdon Globe, a Democratic paper, the following allusion to the result of the Kansas election: "Lecompton is dead. The people of Kansas have declared against the 'swindle' by a large majority. Kansas will next present a free constitution, approved by her citizens, and will ask for admission into the Union. Who will say reject her? Buchanan will be too anxious to have the question settled forever, to object to her immediate admission."

A QUERER BABY.—A living infant with four legs, two bodies, and three arms is now on exhibition at Quebec. The infant is not quite six weeks old and is to all appearance healthy, lively, and as intelligent as any child of its size can be.

HOOPS.—The fashionables of Philadelphia no longer wear hoops to any extent. They are worn so as to be scarcely perceptible, which gives them a neat and graceful form. Large hoops are now only worn by the under crust.

Rush Elmore has been appointed Associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Judge Cato resigned.—Judge Elmore was removed from the same position during the Administration of President Pierce.

Growing fine—the buckwheat and corn crops.