



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

I. O. O. F.

The members of Fort Penn Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F. are hereby notified that a meeting, for the purpose of celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into the United States, will be held in the Lodge Room, on Tuesday, 26th of April inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Members intending to participate in the celebration, will please notify the Secretary, by letter or person, on or before the regular meeting night, Saturday the 23d inst.

By order of the Committee of arrangements.

THEO. SCHOCH, Sec'y.

We are requested to state that the Telegraph Office in this place, and its connections generally, will be kept open, after this date, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, for the transmission of messages of deaths.

Change of Time.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company have made a slight change in the running of their trains—See notice in another column.

Fire at Resaca.

The Store of Miller & Maskey, situated near their Tannery, in this county, was burned on Friday morning last. Origin of fire unknown. The loss on building and goods we are informed, will be about fifteen hundred dollars, over and above the insurance. The store and goods were insured in different companies to the amount of about eight hundred dollars.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the fact that Price & Drake have prepared themselves to furnish bread of all descriptions at the door of their customers, at reasonable rates.—This will certainly be a great convenience, and as all their bread is manufactured by experienced and accomplished workmen, our citizens will find it to their interest to patronize this establishment. See notice in another column.

The Down Town Band.

Music will evidently be at a discount. Some of our enterprising citizens down town, have conceived the project of instituting a new Brass Band in that quarter of our Borough, and have already succeeded in raising about one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and will doubtless succeed in raising the balance of a sum sufficient to furnish the band with new instruments throughout. We are pleased to see so many of our young men cultivating a taste for music.

Substitute for Burning Fluid.

Since the unfortunate fire lamp explosion which resulted in the death of Mrs. John S. Bickley, of Reading, many of the citizens of that place have discontinued the use of burning fluid in their dwellings, as the only safety against the occurrence of similar accidents. The editor of the Lancaster Express, alluding to Mrs. Bickley's death, and commenting upon the general insecurity of fluid-lamps says:

"We have dispensed with the use of fluid and use coal oil instead. After a fair trial, we find it to be the best, the cheapest and safest light—next to gas—that can be used. The manufacture of coal oil in this country is yet in its infancy, and much of it now in the market is an inferior article. The manufacturer, however, improving, and a little more experience will enable them to produce as good and pure an article as they have in England, which is clear as water, and burns free from any smoke or unpleasant odor. That which we get now is a very good article, and coal oil is as safe as lard or sperm oil. Throw your fluid out and try it."

Absence of Mr. Yeager.

No intelligence has been received from Messrs. Mingle and Chidsey, respecting their progress in the search for Mr. Yeager. They are expected home by their friends this evening or to-morrow evening.

We learned yesterday that a gentleman, direct from Pittsburg, came to Easton last week in order to communicate with the friends of Mr. Yeager. He stated that a person answering the description of Yeager, had been at one of the hotels in that city, and, exhibiting signs of insanity, was sent to an asylum by the proprietor of the hotel. He had a number of \$5 bills, upon the Catawagus bank, in his possession and several gold pieces. We give the statement as we heard it, without vouching for its accuracy.—Easton Times, 12th.

There is an old gentleman living near Hightstown, N. J., (Mr. Robert Ayres,) who has had twenty-four children—nineteen now living. His grand children number 55.

An Albany boy of eighteen has been sued by an old maid of thirty-three for leading her from the path of rectitude.

Trial of Daniel E. Sickles.

The prosecution in this case, closed its evidence in chief, on Saturday. Nearly the whole day was occupied by Mr. Graham in his opening speech for the defence. It is said to have been an able effort, and quite effective. The defence take the ground of temporary insanity in Mr. Sickles, on account of seeing the seducer of his wife, pass the house, giving the customary signal to Mrs. Sickles, for an assignation, by waving his handkerchief, and that too, at the particular time when he had just become satisfied of the guilt of his wife.

Public sentiment at Washington, as well as elsewhere, appears to be entirely in favor of Mr. Sickles; from the fact that two panels of seventy-five taxsmen each, were summoned before twelve men could be found who had not formed an opinion, nearly all of them being in favor of Sickles.

The interest is constantly on the increase at Washington, as the trial progresses. On Monday morning, the court room was crowded, before the doors were opened, the crowd having gained ingress through the windows.

On Tuesday the Court House was of course packed full, and so it would have been had it been ten times as large.

Soon after ten o'clock the Judge, the jury, the prisoner, and the counsel were in their places.

The crowd of speculators settled down to tolerable order, and the reporters, the hardest workers of all, prepared for their daily duties, with such accommodations as they have been able to obtain.

At the opening the court cautioned the jury against receiving any letters from any source, anonymous or otherwise, relating to the case. Intimations have been made that such letters have been sent to jurymen.

(Exciting scene in Court.) The prisoner, who had shown great agitation during the recital of Mr. Walker's testimony, was, at this point, seized with violent convulsions, and fainted in the box.

He was carried out by several men in the midst of the utmost excitement, in the Court and among the spectators. He sobbed violently, buried his face in his hands, and at times uttered the most agonizing cries.

Several of the jurymen were affected to tears, as were a great many of the spectators. The scene was for a time a thrilling one.

Various measures were adopted to restore him, water being dashed in his face, his clothing loosened, &c.

Of course the proceedings of the court came to a complete stand still.

A recess was taken and the Judge left the bench. All this time the wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators.

At length the prisoner was brought back by his friends. His face was of a livid paleness. His eyes were swollen, and he seemed completely prostrated.

Orders were given to have the room ventilated, and a physician took a place beside the box with a fan to fan him during the rest of the session.

The following is Mrs. Sickles's confession, which was offered in evidence:

I have been in a house in Fifteenth street with Mr. Key; how many times I don't know; I believe the house belongs to a colored man; the house is unoccupied; commenced going there the latter part of January; have been in alone, and with Mr. Key; usually stayed an hour or more; there was a bed in the second story; I did what is usual for a wicked woman to do; the intimacy commenced this Winter, when I came from New-York, in that house—an intimacy of an improper kind; have met half a dozen times or more, at different hours of the day; on Monday of this week, and Wednesday also; would arrange meetings when we met in the street and at parties; never would speak to him when Mr. Sickles was at home, because I knew he did not like me to speak to him; did not see Mr. Key for some days after I got here; he then told me he had hired the house as a place where he and I could meet. I agreed to it. Had nothing to eat or drink there. The room is warmed by a wood fire. Mr. Key generally goes first. Have walked there together say four times—I do not think more; was there on Wednesday last, between 2 and 3. I went there alone—Laura was at Mrs. Hoover's. Mr. Key took and left her there at my request—From there I went to Fifteenth street to meet Mr. Key; from there to the milk woman's. Immediately after Mr. Key left Laura at Mrs. Hoover's, I met him in Fifteenth street. Went in by the back gate. Went in the same bedroom, and there an improper interview was had. I undressed myself. Mr. Key undressed also. This occurred on Wednesday, 23d of February, 1859. Mr. Key has kissed me in this house a number of times. I do not deny that we have had connection in this house, last Spring a year ago, in the parlor on the sofa. Mr. Sickles was sometimes out of town, and sometimes in the Capitol. I think the intimacy commenced in April or May, 1858. I did not think it safe to meet him in this house, because there are servants who might suspect something. As a general thing, have worn black and white woolen plaid dresses, and beaver hat trimmed with black velvet. Have worn a black silk dress there also, also a plaid silk dress, black velvet shawl trimmed with lace, and black velvet shawl trimmed with fringe. On Wednesday I

either had on my brown dress or black and white woolen dress, beaver hat and velvet shawl. I arranged with Mr. Key to go in the back way, after leaving Laura at Mrs. Hoover's. He met me at Mr. Douglass's. The arrangement to go in the back way was either made in the street or by Mr. Douglass's, as we would be less likely to be seen. The house is in Fifteenth street, between K. and L streets, on the left hand side of the way; arranged the interview for Wednesday, in the street; I think on Monday. I went in the front door; it was open; occupied the same room; undressed myself, and he also; went to bed together. Mr. Key has ridden in Mr. Sickles's carriage, and has called at his house without Mr. Sickles's knowledge, and after my being told not to invite him to do so, and against Mr. Sickles's repeated request.

TERESA BAGIOLI.

This is a true statement, written by myself, without any inducement held out by Mr. Sickles of forgiveness or reward, and without any menace from him. This I have written with my bedroom door open, and my maid and child in the adjoining room, at 8 1/2 o'clock in the evening. Miss Ridgely is in the house, within call.

TERESA BAGIOLI.

Lafayette square, Washington, D. C. Feb. 26, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton dined here two weeks ago last Thursday, with a large party. Mr. Key was also here, her brother, and at my suggestion he was invited, because he lived in the same house, and also because he had invited Mr. Sickles to dine with him, and Mr. Sickles wished to invite all those from whom he had received invitations; and Mr. Sickles said, "do as you choose."

TERESA BAGIOLI.

Written and signed in presence of C. M. Ridgely and Bridget Duffy. February 28, 1859.

BE HAPPY.—It is useless for people to repine at the prospects of hard times, and deny themselves the pleasure of life. There is a good time coming, and until it does come let us continue to be happy. As an element of happiness, good clothes are of the utmost importance; one feels shabby when shabbily dressed, but with a fine new suit a gentleman feels himself to be such. These philosophic facts are taught by R. C. Pyle, at his fashionable clothing store, No 113, Northampton street, opposite the old Easton Bank. Those who buy clothing ready made will find it as good as the best customer work, and those who prefer to leave their measure will always find the largest stock of uncut goods to select from to be found in Easton.

Encouraging about the Wheat Crop.

A gentleman connected with the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose position brings him in frequent contact with the people along the line of that thoroughfare, informs us that for the last week or two he has made inquiry of every person he has met from the interior of the State as to the state of the growing crop of winter wheat, and almost invariably received the answer that the crop is in the best condition all along the lines of the Central Road, and that where a month ago it was supposed that much of the wheat had been "winter killed," farmers are now fully satisfied that their apprehensions were groundless. As far as present prospects are concerned, there is every reason to believe that Illinois will this year raise a full wheat crop.—Chicago Journal.

Kansas and the Gold Region.

From our Kansas correspondents we learn that the tide of emigration is already setting strongly toward the Gold Region. Thus far most of the emigrants are poor, and have started with scarcely provisions enough for their journey. For six weeks yet there will not be grass enough to support heavily loaded teams, and of course no freight or provision trains can reach Pike's Peak until long after these emigrants are there. The news from the mines this Spring is, so far, meager and conflicting. Some have returned and pronounced it "a humbug," and others declare that gold can be dug, varying from \$3 to \$20 per day. Nearly all who come back immediately go out again. Several families of Cass County (Mo.) have been driven out by a mob because they took Free State papers. The trial of Dr. Dooy at Ovid, Mo., has resulted in a disapproval of the Jury.

White Lead in Oil.

As an external application or remedy, it has no equal. In abrasions, or galls from the saddle or collar, or from any other cause, it will speedily aid the part in healing. Applied to the leg of a horse, the outer coating of hair and skin of which was torn off, with a painter's brush, caused it to heal and leave no scar. It is good for scratches, and all sores upon horses, or other animals, and equally good for men. It forms an air tight coating, and soothes pain. Every farmer should keep a pot and brush ready for use; and he should not fail to apply it to all abraded spots on tools, as well as stock. White lead is the carbonate of the metal, and when pure, is very white. That having a grayish tint, is impure, being generally adulterated. For use as a paint, a lead color is produced by adding lamp black, and a drab or stone color, by adding burned amber.

Iowa Produce Prices.

A letter, April 1, from "Home, Iowa," gives the following prices: Oats, 90c. a bushel; Potatoes, \$1; Corn, 75c.; Spring Wheat, \$1; Flour, \$3 50 per cwt. The letter speaks of awful hard times, in consequence of bad crops last season. Cattle, too, are dying.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

Farming Prospects.

Though we do multiply citations, it is certain that Winter Grain is generally looking well throughout the country—much better than the open, broken character of the last Winter gave reason to hope. There may be local exceptions, but the present prospects for a good yield of both Wheat and Rye are excellent, while the frequent frozings and thaws of the ground since last November must have proved widely fatal to the eggs and larvae of insects. We confidently hope for heavy crops of Winter Grain this year.

But it must be considered that the general yield of Grain last year was a very light one throughout the Free States. Wheat did well in the South, as did Indian Corn in the North; but the Great West—the granary of America, and to some extent of Europe also—had a lighter yield per cultivated acre than ever before. We estimate the wheat crop of the entire Union at less than ten bushels per acre, and that of the Free States at less than eight bushels. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota had the best of it; but even they did not average a middling crop of Oats. Hardly a third of a crop was realized throughout the country—in the West, hardly more than was sown—Indian Corn did better—in the North, very well; in the South, middling well; in the West, there was rather more than half a crop, but not much more. Iowa had probably less; Illinois and Indiana, not much more; Ohio, at best, a light yield. The aggregate deficiency in the Grain-harvest of 1858 must be estimated by hundreds of millions of bushels.

We say, therefore, to the few who have made the inquiry, and to whoever may think our opinion worth hearing. There is a positive and signal deficiency of Grain in the country at this moment, and you can hardly sow and plant too much. We do not mean that any man should plant or sow twenty acres when he has only help, team and fertilizers to cultivate ten thoroughly; but we do say, Put in the crops; put them in well; and as large an area as you can fully take care of. There is a great European War looming on the horizon—it may or may not break out this year, but all the craft of Diplomacy, all the pleadings of Christianity, cannot prevent it. That war will create an immense demand for our provisions; but even were it to be ultimately averted, the immense preparations of the prospective belligerents, their musters, marchings, and concentrations of troops; their diversion of Skill and Labor from productive industry to fortification, cannon-casting, the rifling of muskets, the manufacture of powder, &c., must create an extra demand for food. And not only is there much less Grain now in the country than usually at this season, but we hear complaints from various quarters of the scarcity of Fodder also—caused, in part, doubtless, by the deficient Grain harvest last year. Let the husbandman prepare, therefore, to double in '59 his Grain crop of '58, in the confident assurance that the fruits of his labor will command a liberal recompense.—Tribune.

Population of New Orleans.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Population. Whites: 116,257; Slaves: 13,744; Free negroes: 8,276.

Total population, 1859 128,277. Since the first day of May, 1853, the city has been visited by four epidemics, which have carried off not less than 35,000 persons, and, together with the great drain on our population by the number of persons who have emigrated to California, Texas, Nicaragua and Tehantepec, (not less than 10,000, and those who have removed their families to the neighboring villages on our seaboard and on the railroads connected with the city, will readily account for the small increase of the population of this district since that time. It is a well known fact that the frequent epidemics have caused a falling off of foreign immigration to this city.—De Bow's Review.

Later from Mexico.—Recognition of the Juarez Government by Minister McLane.—Attack on the Capital—Heavy Loss.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, 6th inst. arrived here to-day.

Mr. McLane, the newly appointed Minister, had arrived in the City of Mexico, and on the 4th inst recognized the Juarez Government.

Degollado made an unsuccessful attack on the City of Mexico. The loss was very heavy on both sides. Miramon was at Orizaba.

About five months since the wife of Jacob Abbott, living about ten miles east of Golconda, in Pope county, C. W., presented her husband with eight pledges of affection at one birth. These children survived until six weeks old, when two of them sickened and died. The whole six are still living and thriving finely. The whole eight were very small specimens of humanity when ushered into the world as might have been expected. This statement is literary true; it is vouched for by numbers of respectable witnesses who saw the children.

A Cent worth Twenty One Dollars.

A few days since a cent was sold in Boston for \$21. It was stamped in 1793. At the last sale, a half dollar, stamped the last week of Washington's administration, brought \$57.

There are thirteen thousand uniformed volunteers in Pennsylvania, equal in number to the regular army of the United States. In all there are three hundred and fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms in the State.

The population of the U. S. is increasing one million a year, or two thousand every day.

The Execution at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 8, 1859.

As the hour fixed for the execution of the four miserable criminals, Gambrell, Cropps, Corris and Cyprus, approaches, an immense concourse of men, women and youths are pouring towards the jail by every avenue leading to it.

By 10 o'clock, not less than 30,000 people are crowded on the hill-tops, roofs of houses, and every point from which a view can be obtained. The gallows stands near the north wall of the Jail, plainly visible from all the high ground, and even the streets in the vicinity.

The weather is cloudy, and threatening with rain, but it does not deter the eager multitude.

The drop fell at seven minutes past 11, and the four criminals paid the penalty of their crimes to violated laws. No disturbance took place. All the criminals exhibited remarkable composure and nerve. Cropps led in singing a hymn on the scaffold, in which all joined. Gambrell, in a clear, loud voice, avowed, in solemn terms, his innocence.

Cyprus also attested his innocence. Cropps merely said in a strong voice, "Good by, all."

Corrie said nothing.

Cropps left the following note in the hands of the clergymen, with the request that it should not be opened until after his death. It was written at 9 o'clock this morning:

"It was me that shot Rigdon; but I have repented of it."

Pike's Peak.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AURORIA, K. T., Feb. 14, 1859.

After a wearisome day's toil and a walk of 3 miles down the Platte River, I sit down on a three-legged stool at a pine board for a table to write you my first letter. I arrived here on the 15th of November, after a monotonous trip of 45 days from Kansas City, across uninterrupted prairie. On my arrival, I found a fast population engaged in building log cabins and telling great gold stories. I thought them mostly humbug until lately, agreeing with a Frenchman here, who told me there was "no water, no gold, no wood but cotton wood, no nothing good."

I have spent a month prospecting, and reached the same conclusion. We could find gold, but not enough to pay. Men may write about \$15 or \$30 per day; the fact is, that this is done only after two or three days' preparation. But few men are pretending to do a regular mining business. They can work "sluices" or "long toms" but two or three hours a day, and so they use rockers, with which they can average only from \$2 to \$5 per day.

The greatest day's work yet has been by three Georgians, who washed out 49 pennyweights and 18 grains in one day with a rocker. Shot gold has been discovered on St. Vrain's Creek, and worked enough to show that men can make from \$10 to \$20 per day, each man, with long toms and sluices. Here the dirt pays from near the surface to the bed-rock.—There are now more than a hundred men prospecting and mining here. Old Californians say that there is nothing yet to compare with California, but that they expect in the Spring to find the source from which this fine gold has come.—There are about 2,000 men now in this vicinity; here and in Denver City, across Cherry Creek there are about 400 log cabins, built and being built. The Indians are friendly. We have had no news of any account, and the climate is delightful. Excepting the bottoms, the land will require irrigation. Groceries and provisions are about for times as dear as in the States. Flour is selling at 15 cents a pound; corn meal, 10; coffee, 50; sugar 50; bacon, 40; beef, 20; venison, 8 to 10; beans, \$10 per bush; molasses, \$4 per gallon; whisky, \$8 per gallon. Mr. S. S. Curtis, by whom I send this, has just received the appointment of Postmaster here, though we have no news of any mail route being established to any point nearer than Lawrence. Lots here will sell as high as \$150, with cabins from \$200 to \$300.

Money vs. Husband.

A correspondent of a Worcester paper relates the following incident:

Just as the train was about starting for Greenfield, Friday morning, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, a sprightly little woman with a child took a seat in a car near where I was sitting.

The cars were beginning to move, and the little woman looked anxiously through the end window of the rear car for her missing husband, who was in the depot attending to the purchase of tickets, &c. The speed of the cars increased, and the woman looked more anxious. The husband now appears and commenced to run. He gains on the cars at first, but they are too far ahead of him, and soon are leaving him behind, although he "did run well for a season." It is now the wife's turn to try what she can do. In agony she implores the conductor that her husband is left behind, but he can't help that. "I am starting on a journey and can't get along without my husband."—"Then let him attend to his business next time," was the cold answer. "But," said the keen Yankee woman, "I have no money with me." The brakes were applied, and the cars brought to a standstill, and the panting husband enters the cars to the delight of all the passengers, especially of his wife.

MORAL.—Money will stop a train of cars much quicker than husbands.

Methodists and Temperance.

The Committee on Temperance made a report to the Philadelphia Conference, in which it is claimed that the Methodist Church was the first in the cause of temperance, and calling for renewed exertions against drunkenness, "the giant foe of God and man." The following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That though we think judicious legislation is important to success in the great battle of temperance, our reliance is chiefly upon the power of moral suasion.

Resolved, That, therefore, we will, as occasion presents, exercise our rights as citizens in procuring the enactment of wholesome temperance laws; and especially, will we not fail, in the pulpit and through the press, to labor diligently in forming such a public sentiment as will sustain such laws when enacted.

Resolved, That, as all success depends upon the Divine blessing, we will not cease to pray that it may rest so abundantly on the cause we advocate, that the desolating tide, still rushing fearfully over the land, may cease to flow, and, in its stead, the stream of life cause the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

To remove Dust from the Eyes.

The following directions as to removing specks or cinders from the eyes will be found to be very efficacious.

If the upper eyelid is affected, raise it gently with the thumb and fore finger, and press the lower lid up between the eyeball and the upper lid; then, while the upper lid is lapped tightly upon the lower one, open the eye, and thus draw the eyelids gently apart, and the speck will be found transferred from the inside of the upper to the outside of the lower lid. If the speck be within the lower lid, the operation above described should be reversed.—Eve Post.

The alleged fugitive slave, who was arrested at Harrisburg in the early part of last week, and carried before the U. S. Commissioner at Phila., was discharged from custody on Wednesday, upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient to establish the charges made. His colored friends in the city made a "lion" of him, driving him through the streets in a carriage. The decision was unexpected.

Defeat of the Fry Divorce Bill.

Harrisburg, April 9.—The bill to divorce Mrs. Emily L. Fry from her husband Horace B. Fry, came up in the House this morning. A motion was made to lay it aside for a second reading, (this being a regular step in proceedings under a recent rule of the House)

The motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 8, nays 71.

The effect of this vote is to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, April 11.—Flour—The Flour market is dull. Sales of Superfine at \$5 40.

Provisions—Bacon is offered more freely at 6 1/2 for Shoulders and Sides. Mess Pork \$17.

Whiskey has advanced to 20 cents.

Capt. Travis, who is said to be the best pistol-shot in the world, sent a ball, last week, (says a Washington paper,) through a box of the diameter of half a dollar, held between the thumb and finger of his servant, at the distance of fourteen paces. He also struck in the centre a half dime held between his own feet.

Assistant Postmaster General King has decided that marking a paper with pen or pencil for the purpose of attracting the eye does not subject it to letter postage. This is an important and satisfactory decision.

The Fruit Tree at the West.

Cincinnati, April 11.—Notwithstanding the late cold spell, the fruit trees are reported as being all safe here. It is supposed they are all killed west of the Mississippi.

GREAT HAUL OF FISH.—On Monday, 14th ult., Col. William Slater, at his fishery, on Carroll's Island, 12th District, Md., caught at one haul, with a seine 260 fathoms long, over 8,000 fish. He realized from the sale of them over \$1,100.