



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. William H. Keim, of Berks Co.

All persons are hereby notified to have Express matter at the office by 11 o'clock A. M. or it must be laid over till next day.

JOHN N. STOKES.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Card of Messrs. Roth & Putzel, Commission Merchants, found in another column of to-day's Jeffersonian. The references given by this establishment are of the highest order, and warrant the belief that business is done by this house on the principle of integrity and honor. See the advertisement, and when you visit the city give them a call.

Cure for the Hard Times. The cure for the hard times is to dress well, look genteel, and you will receive genteel treatment. Your debtors will respect you and pay you what they owe you; your friends will give you the right hand of fellowship; your rivals will envy you. Do away with melancholy, visit Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion and buy yourself a new suit—you will get it very cheap. It will fit you most splendidly, and render you good looking.

We have received a circular from our friend G. B. KELLER, by which we learn that he has engaged himself with Chaffees, Stout & Co., 523 Market street, above 5th, North side, Philadelphia, as salesman. The house is a reliable one, and we have no doubt that Capt. Keller will spare no pains to wait upon his friends and make it profitable to every person who honors him with a call.

Mr. Greeley arrived at Fort Laramie on the 26th ult., and expects to wait there for some days for the passage of the mail, with which he was going to Salt Lake City. His injured leg was nearly well again.

The Hon. Rufus Choate had his life insured for \$25,000 previous to his death.

Accidents on the Fourth. A young man by the name of Baldwin, of North Braintree, Conn., was killed by the bursting of a cannon.

At Newark N. J., a lad of eighteen years of age, named George Young, accidentally shot himself with a horse pistol, which prematurely exploded. The lead entered his heart, causing instant death.

At Morristown, N. J., a man was killed by the bursting of a gun.

At Boston, a young girl, 9 years old, was so badly injured by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers, that she died on the morning of the fifth.

At Saxonville, Mass., by the premature explosion of a cannon, a ramrod was driven into a man's bowels. He cannot survive.

A correspondent of the Tribune sums up the result of the national anniversary in the Quaker City, after a close examination of the newspapers, as follows:— Persons having hands or fingers blown off 19 Burned to death and drowned, 6 Killed by accident 2 Limbs broken by accident, 7 Stabbed, shot, and run over and smashed 10 Wounded in fights, 11

More than half this bloody catalogue was occasioned by the free use of pistols and crackers. Then there were no less than twenty-five fires most of which were occasioned by the reckless use of crackers and other fireworks. In one of these a young man was burned to death.

This catalogue of crime shows that Philadelphia is rapidly approaching New York in rampant rowdiness.

A terrible accident occurred at Sparta, N. Y., on the 4th inst. Two men named Bates and Johnson, were in the act of loading a cannon, both having hold of the rammer, when the piece went off, the force of the discharge throwing them about twenty feet. Bates' eyes were blown out, several of his ribs were broken, and he was in other ways seriously bruised, so that it is thought that he cannot recover. One of Johnson's arms was very much shattered, and he received other minor injuries.

We noticed in our last that the Lutheran Synod had given the Hon. and Rev. Jeremiah Shindel notice to quit politics or preaching—to serve the State or the Church exclusively. We see it now stated that he has chosen to quit the Pulpit rather than the Senate, and is understood to be training himself for the next Governor's campaign. A man who will openly decline the service of God for that of Democracy, will probably find, after election, that the Lamentations of Jeremiah is a very good book!

One firm in Cincinnati has sold during the present season, sixteen thousand five hundred bushels of strawberries.

The Battle of Solferino. On the 24th of June the battle of Solferino was fought between the Austrians on one side, the French and Sardinians on the other. The Austrians had from 175,000 to 200,000 men engaged, while the Allies had but about 150,000, and gained a signal victory over their foes.—The French official report states the losses of the Allies to be as follows: French loss in killed, wounded and missing 12,720; and the Sardinian's loss was in killed, wounded and missing 5,525, making a total loss to the Allies of 18,245. We have not yet received the Austrian official report but an English correspondent who is traveling with the Austria Army states that their loss cannot be less than 15,000 men, but their loss in killed wounded and missing must of necessity be very great, and probably much exceeds that of the Allies.

Of the results of this battle, an English correspondent of the London Times, who is traveling with the French army speaks as follows:—"The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from their position which they themselves had chosen and fortified in a way, so as to make it almost impregnable. It was the strongest proof of superiority which could be given. From the extent of the position, and the force in which the Austrians appeared, in all they must have been nearly 200,000 men strong, and, if the prisoners are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Mantua by railway during the battle. These 200,000 men in one of the most formidable positions that can be conceived, had the ground carefully prepared for defense, and were driven by about 140,000 or 150,000 men from these positions, leaving 15 guns, beside a number of ammunition wagons, and several thousand prisoners. If the defeat did not become much greater it was from the Austrians thinking of a timely retreat.

As soon as Solferino was lost, it was evidently a losing battle that they were fighting. They were thinking all the time of their retreat, and held the ground only sufficiently long not to expose themselves to worse evils. So close to the Mincio it would have been an act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk of being pushed back on the river, or else being cut off from it.

There can be no misinterpreting the thing, as at Magenta, that only part of the troops were present, or that they were fatigued; it was as fair a trial of respective strength and skill for the Austrians as they could desire—for all disadvantages in numbers, as well as position, were entirely on the side of their adversaries. Whether after this trial they will still think of accepting another battle on this side of the Mincio, or whether they will be satisfied with defending the river line, remains to be seen.

The losses on both sides were of course, considerable, especially in and about Solferino, which looked like a human butchery after the fight. At this point alone I saw lying about more than 1,500 dead beside a large mass of wounded. In dead the French did not lose very much, but the number of wounded cannot be less than 3,000 or 4,000, only a small portion however, severely wounded among them. What the Austrian loss was it is not possible to judge for they took away as fast as they could both dead and wounded, having made a requisition for 2,000 carts in the villages along the Mincio.

Gen. Neil, who commanded the right flanking column, and whose skillful management of the artillery contributed considerably to the success of the day, has been raised to the rank of Marshall of France. As soon as the battle was over, orders came to transfer the headquarters to Carriana, and last night the Emperor of the French occupied the very same room which the Austrian Emperor had prepared for himself. Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.

Four battles have been fought during this war; 1, Montebello; 2, Palestro; 3, Magenta; 4, Solferino, beside which several severe skirmishes, in all the battles, and nearly all the skirmishes, the allies have triumphed. The Austrians have fought bravely and stubbornly during each battle, but their bravery and stubbornness have been overcome by the equal bravery and superior activity of the Allies. The Austrians are now nearly driven out of Austria Italy, and if they do not soon get help their doom may be regarded as sealed. Francis Joseph must give up his tyrannical rule over the Italians.

State Debt and Interest. The State Treasurer, on the 28th ult., paid a portion of the State debt, amounting to \$44,100. He also paid, at the same time, that part of the interest on the public debt due on the 1st inst., amounting to \$36,070.59.

Precocious Hens. Mr. Marx Long has eggs laid by a pullet only two months old. They are somewhat larger than pigeons eggs. It must be a profitable breed of chickens. Wilkes Barre Times.

Destructive Storm in York County. The storm of Wednesday evening last was very violent in York County, Pa.—The York Pennsylvanian says:—"In this place the wind was so powerful that the chimney at Dr. Nes' new house was carried away, which in its descent crushed a dormer window. Some buildings were unroofed. Large trees were uprooted, and some were broken off, while many trees were stripped of branches.—The ends of some buildings have been blown away—parts of porches have been torn from their fastenings—and very many cellars have been flooded. In addition to all this, the town gardens were very materially thinned of fruits and vegetables.

A friend in Freystown says that trees and fences are scattered in all directions. The brick-shed of George Bender, in Freystown, was blown down, and all the brick in the shed were spoiled. His loss is thought to be \$100. The fury of the storm seemed to have its dividing line on the farm of Jacob Brillinger, Spring Garden Township. The roof of his distillery was raised by the wind. East of this point, and through Hellam township, the storm was light. York township suffered similarly to this borough, at least that portion nearest to town. Corn, oats, trees, fences and many other things have been partially ruined. The corn and oats, at various places, lie flat on the ground. The storm was severe near Stringtown and other parts of Conewago township. In Manchester township the oats and corn have been seriously damaged. Many fences and trees are down. The gust was more violent in Manchester than in Conewago township.

Terrible Whirlwind. A thunder gust of terrific violence passed over a portion of Schuylkill county, Pa., last Wednesday evening. In the western part of the borough of Pottsville, several buildings were unroofed, walls thrown down, trees uprooted, a frame stable lifted from its foundation, carried some distance and capsized. A kitchen was demolished, the timbers, the roof, a large cooking stove, and other articles, were carried, says the Miners' Journal, "over the tops of trees near the spot, to the distance of several hundred feet." A woman and child were slightly injured, and a little girl, named Cassie Delavan, aged five years, was seriously hurt, and her recovery was considered doubtful. At Friedensburg, the new Union Church, in course of erection, was demolished, and several fences, trees and outbuildings were prostrated.

A violent tornado passed over Sussex and Warren counties on Saturday evening last. In Hacketstown, two fine buildings in course of erection were dashed to the ground. One of the buildings was the Episcopal Church, which it was expected to have ready for consecration next September. Fences and trees, in many places, were also prostrated.

Home Education. Judge Crawford of Washington, in a recent charge to a grand jury, thus expressed his views of home education:—"If the young men, who are to be the future men of the country, were brought up with a more decided home rule, and compelled, when compulsion was necessary, to devote themselves to the acquisition of skill in some useful and respectable vocation, there would be less occasion for courts and juries. The engagements and habits of the boy will cling to the man, and upon his education and training under the domestic roof will depend his standing and character, and his usefulness or the reverse in life." Here is some sound practical truth, by which parents can profit for themselves and sons.

Death of Rufus Choate. Boston, July 14, 1859.—A private despatch from Halifax states that Hon. Rufus Choate died there on Wednesday morning. Mr. Choate sailed a few weeks since for Europe to regain his health, but did not proceed further than Halifax, where he has since remained quite feeble, but not so prostrate as to alarm his friends. Mr. Choate was one of the most talented men which this country has ever produced, and a decided man of mark of the present day. He was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death, having been born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in October, 1799.

Mr. Choate has been termed the Brougham of America—not on account of his metaphysics or philosophy, but for his real eloquence—even more inspired than that of the English lord.

Legal Weights of Produce. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has fixed the following as the standard weights of produce. This is important to farmers to know, and they should cut out and preserve the paragraph:—"By the act of March 10, 1858, the weight of a bushel of wheat was fixed at 60 pounds; a bushel of barley at 47 pounds; a bushel of buckwheat 45 pounds; a bushel of potatoes (Irish) 69 pounds.—Act of April 15, 1855—rye, 56 pounds.—Act of March 10, 1818, oats was fixed at 32 pounds; this year (1859) it has been altered to 30 pounds. The other standards are—corn on the cob, 70 pounds; corn shelled 56 pounds; onions 57 pounds; Timothy seed, 45 pounds; bran, 20 pounds; Timothy seed 64 pounds.

Increase of Immigration. The immigration to the port of New York up to the 13th instant amounted to 42,778 persons, against 40,561 up to the corresponding period of last year. The immigrants seem to be of a better class this year, judging from the number of inmates in the institutions on Ward's Island, 714, against 1,215 last year, and 1,416 the year previous. The arrivals last week numbered 2,775.—Courier.

From Pike's Peak Mines. St. Louis, July 16.—A letter from Gregory's Mines, says that within an area of six miles square, there are about ten thousand men at work, and that \$35,000 worth of dust is daily obtained.

A serious charge is made against the Postmaster General by the Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia Press and other papers. It is this, that while he is curtailing and discontinuing the mail service in the Northern States, under pretence of keeping down the expenses of his department, scarce a mail route or post office has been meddled with in the South. Considering that in the Northern States the Office is not only self-sustaining, but really a source of profit, while the Southern mail service is sustained almost entirely by drafts upon the Treasury, one would suppose that the former was deserving of some show of favor, instead of being made the sole victims of the embarrassments of the department. If these charges, which are reiterated in several of the newspapers, are founded in truth, they should be investigated by the next Congress.

Military Exempts. The question has been propounded to us, as to the course persons ought to pursue who desire to be released from paying a militia fine by reason of bodily infirmity or other physical defects; and for the information of those interested we will state the substance of the law upon the subject. The 4th section of the law approved April 21st, 1858, provides that the person who claims that he is not liable to do military duty or is exempt therefrom on account of some physical defect, bodily infirmity, or by reason of any law of the United States or by this State shall make affidavit before some person duly authorized by law to administer oaths, which shall embody the facts on which he claims to be exempt which must be delivered to the Assessor, who hands it over to the Commissioners. This affidavit must be made before the day when the Commissioner and Assessors meet to review the enrolment. Under the old law the person asking to be exempt on account of physical defect was obliged to obtain a surgeon's certificate of the fact; which is no longer required, but the affidavit supplies its place.

At the vendue of the personal property of a Mr. Oakes, recently deceased, in Dauphin county, Pa., a few days ago, a bag of flaxseed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly over hauled, and over \$1,000 in gold and silver coins were found therein. The treasure was retained by the executors.

A Freak of Fortune. The Cincinnati Times is responsible for a story that a gentleman living in that city, and well-to-do, married about ten years ago, and after living with his wife some five years he concluded to get a divorce, on account of the unhappiness of their domestic relations. The wife assented, and he applied to the Courts and was successful. A year passed, and he concluded to venture once more in the matrimonial market, and see if he could not find one who would make his home happier than the first. In this he was successful, and a short time afterward his divorced wife applied to him for work in his family in the capacity of servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now does the work in the house of which she was once the mistress.

A Confidence Man at Cincinnati. [From the Cincinnati Enq of July 15th] For some time past, and within the past few days, a man by the name of George T. Massey, with his family, has been boarding at the Barlow House. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, and of that suavity of manner which is sure to win the confidence of those with whom he attaches himself. During his absence, which has been a week or more, the busy tongue of scandal has been loud in his defamation. Some of his antecedents have been developed, which are rather of a curious character. It has been ascertained that some time ago he purchased the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis, which he paid in promissory notes. He flourished awhile as landlord, but when the notes came due, they being protested, the house reverted to the seller. Out of employment, he set about doing something, and made a purchase of a lot of cattle, from a man by the name of Betts, in St. Louis, for which he agreed to pay \$1500, paying him in bogus deeds of lands, all of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory.

Massey subsequently gave Betts an introduction to Miller, now in jail in Cincinnati, who also purchased a lot of cattle from him. He then came to Cincinnati, and took a boarding house, No. 109 Fifth street, which he filled with furniture from an establishment on Fifth street, paying for it in the same way that he did for the cattle and the Missouri Hotel—representing to the proprietor that he owned a vineyard about ten miles from Cincinnati. Having run a little low for means, he made application to Nicholas Longworth for a loan of \$50, exhibiting to him documents which convinced that gentleman that he (Massey) was agent for a certain tract of coal lands. The money was loaned him and the million-naire was swindled. Arriving at the end of his string he vacated the Barlow House, and left for parts unknown—bequeathing his wife and five children to the landlord. The question is, where will he turn up next?

The Lancaster (Pa.) Union says the largest harvest ever secured in that county is now being garnered. It estimates the wheat at four millions of bushels, and everything in proportion.

LATER from EUROPE.

The steamship, City of Washington, arrived at New York on Monday evening, with one day's later foreign news. The position of the opposing armies was unaltered. The Austrians had 200,000 men on the line of the Adige and another great battle was likely to occur at any moment. The Austrians had been repulsed from the Stelvio pass, and the Tyrolean frontier exposed to the Allies. Kossuth was at the Allied head-quarters.

Several deaths from sun stroke have already occurred, both in Philadelphia and New York. The attack may generally be averted by bathing the head occasionally with cold water, or wearing a wet cloth inside the hat. Intoxication is a predisposing cause. The remedial treatment is simple. The head should be bathed and rubbed with cold water, and the patient made to swallow carbonate of ammonia in solution.

Secret Society. The Tribune reveals the existence of a secret order of filibusters, called the "The Knights of the Golden Circle," which it says is composed of two legions of ten thousand men each, and is intended for the conquest of Cuba. Also, that it is under the patronage of the President and sundry Southern statesmen.

An Extraordinary Flour Contract. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat from camp Floyd, Utah Territory, charges that a great swindle is being perpetrated under a contract of flour for the United States Army. The contractors are John Hilliday and Col. Martin who receive \$28 60 per 100 pounds.

The annual consumption is about 2,000,000 lbs., which would make the amount of this contract \$572,000. Taking into consideration the fact that Mr. William Martin and J. P. Stanton offered to furnish the supply for \$10 per 100 lbs., and that Mr. J. C. Little to take the same contract for \$7 50 per 100 pounds, it seems strange that Messrs. Hilliday & Martin have been awarded this contract at \$28 60 per 100 pounds. The flour furnished is manufactured in the territory, is of poor quality, and is bought by the contractors for \$5 to \$8 per 100 pounds. At the latter rate they are at an outlay of \$160,000 in fulfilling the contract, leaving them a snug little balance of four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The writer alleges that there are probably four partners in this contract, Mr. John Hilliday, Major Martin, Wm. Russell, (firm of Russell, Major & Waddell,) and Secretary Floyd. They will realize one hundred thousand dollars each, and be at no trouble or risk.

Death from the bite of a Rattlesnake. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th inst., gives upon the authority of Mr. Uriah McCloud, of Vanceburgh, Lewis Co., Kentucky, the following remarkable account of the death of a worthy man from the bite of a rattlesnake:

It seems that Mr. James Wright, an old citizen, but who moved to Vanceburgh last August, for the purpose of devoting his attention to getting out timber for the manufacturing of spokes and hubs, which he has been importing largely into this market, was engaged at his usual avocation in the woods about four miles from this place, on the forenoon of the 4th, when, in turning over a log a rattlesnake suddenly sprang at him and struck its fangs in the back of his hand. Alarmed at the probable consequence, he immediately started for the town and ran the entire distance. The heat, fatigue and excitement of course allowed the poison to circulate through his system and make sure of its deadly work. By the time he reached Vanceburgh he was entirely blind, and his body and head were covered with spots of the same color of those of the rattlesnake. The usual remedies were immediately resorted to and every effort made by the attendant physicians to neutralize the poison, but without effect. He continued to sink rapidly, and expired between 3 and 4 o'clock the next morning.

In preparing the body to be laid out a singular phenomena presented itself. In addition to the spots referred to, there was a picture of the snake itself—perfect in shape and color, and as distinct as if daggerreotypied there—extending from the point on his hand where the fangs had struck, up the arm to the shoulder, and then down the side to the groin.—For the truth of this, our informant assures us not only himself but some four or five other citizens, who saw it, can positively testify.

Immediately upon learning the occurrence a number of persons started to the place where it had happened, and upon examination, found the snake in the identical spot designated, where they came near having another tragedy, a young lady of the party having stepped over his lurking place, from which a moment after he made a savage leap at the party but was immediately despatched. He proved to have six rattles and a "button," indicating his age six years and a half.

Mr. Wright was in his 51st year, and leaves a wife and three children.

Commander of the mules. During the march of the divisions of the army from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, a teamster was heard to curse and swear severely at his mules. The General, who did not happen to be in uniform, rode up to him, and peremptorily ordered him to stop his noise.

"And who the devil are you?" "I am commander of this division." "Well, then, commander of this division, I am commander of the mules, and I will holler at 'em as much as I please."

By the assessor's returns there are 220,000 more hogs in Ohio this year than last.

Daniel E. Sickles Reconciled with his Wife.

It was predicted three months since, that Daniel E. Sickles, after the excitement of his trial for murder should be somewhat allayed, would go back to the embraces of his erring wife—and sure enough, the thing has actually come to pass. Three of the N. Y. city papers, on Tuesday; announced the reunion of this notorious couple, with the additional information that Mr. S. by taking so concurable a step, has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial. The Tribune says:—"This reconciliation was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S., which for some time past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early one morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.

North Carolina has no state prison, but criminals there are punished still in the old English style of cropping, whipping, branding and hanging. Efforts are making to produce a change, although the system is an economical one.

A Formidable Snake.—Two Men Whipped. The truth of the following snake story is vouched for both by the Cumberland Telegraph and Bedford Inquirer:

A few days ago the mail back from Cumberland to Bedford, was passing along about one mile south of the Half Way House, a large snake of a dirty black color was lying across the road.—The driver Mr. Samuel Bagley, drove the back swiftly, both wheels running over it, but without apparently injuring the snake. The driver and Mr. A. B. Cramer, of this place, then got out and fought it with a rail, it ran in a fence corner, raised its head on the fence, the other part of its body being coiled up. Mr. Bagley got on the fence and struck it on the body with a stone of 25 or 30 pounds which bounced off, apparently not injuring it. They not caring to risk themselves in any more danger, let the snake slide across the fields at the rate of 2-40. The snake was as thick as a man's leg, and from 10 to 15 feet in length.

A Father with Three Dozen Children. At Markheidenfelt, a village situated on the river Main, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannes Schlottenbeck. He is a master chimney-sweep, a vocation more honorable in Germany than in this country, and for half a century has given personal attention to his business. He is now living with his third wife, and on the sixteenth of June last his thirty sixth child was christened at the parish church. By his first consort he had seven, by his second, eleven; and by his third, eighteen children—of whom half are girls and one-half boys.

Drowned in a Spring. A little son Mr. Chas. Huges, of Kingston township, Luzerne county, only three years of age, was drowned in the spring near the house of his parents. The mother had gone to milk the cows, when the little fellow took a cup and went for a drink. On going to the spring with the milk, the mother found him in the water lifeless. It was a sad blow to the parents.

The bank at New Castle, Lawrence Co., is in trouble—don't touch her notes.

Quite a Windfall. We understand that Mr. Peter Meash, tobaccoist at Williamsburg, in Upper Mt. Bethel, last week purchased a quarter ticket in a scheme in the Delaware Lotteries, which drew the fourth part of twenty thousand dollars. He seems to be well satisfied with his success. On Monday last he went to Philadelphia and received the amount due him, less fifteen per cent.

Forney expresses the opinion that "the Administration would not have withdrawn the national protection from naturalized citizens, if it had not owed its election to them, as the President could not, consistently with his uniform practice, die in peace until he had betrayed every friend that ever supported him."

A Good Example. The town of Lenox, Mass., has challenged Stockbridge to meet her with a row of trees on either side of the highway, each planting to the boundary line.

Travelers through Pennsylvania report the Wheat crop as very heavy, and that the most of it is harvested. Reports from all parts are favorable. This is to be a year of plenty.

The number of convicts in the Auburn State Prison is eight hundred and three.

ROUTE AGENT.—Mr. James E. Eldred, of Pike county, has been appointed Mail Agent on the North Pennsylvania Rail Road. His route extends from Philadelphia to Bethlehem.

BLANK MORTGAGES For sale at this Office