



## The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
Thomas E. Cochran, of York Co.

FOR SURVEYOR 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.

### Monroe County Agricultural Society.

Agreeably to notice, the Directors and Stock-holders of this Society held a meeting in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 23d inst.,—the Directors at 2 o'clock, the Stock-holders at 3 P. M. The Directors finished up what business lay over from the previous meeting, and the Secretary submitted to the Society the proposals of Wm. S. Rees and Peter H. Robeson, for furnishing a location for the Fair ground, together with the report of the Engineer employed to view the respective sites. Stock having been sold up to 2 o'clock in order to furnish all an opportunity to buy, at 3, the Stockholders convened and proceeded to the selection of a site for the Fair Ground. The proposal of Peter H. Robeson having been virtually withdrawn, that of Mr. Rees was unanimously acceded to, and according to the Fair Ground is to be located on a tract of land in the neighborhood of his residence, bordering on the Pocono Creek. We understand that the ground is very suitable for the purpose,—an abundance of water being close at hand, and a good trotting course susceptible of being made at a comparatively trifling expense,—the estimate of the Engineer being about five hundred dollars.

We understand that the Society propose renting the ground, which contains some fifteen acres, for the present, until they are enabled to purchase. By the proposals of Mr. Rees, they are at liberty to rent the ground for five years at the rate of \$90 per year, payable in advance, with the privilege of purchasing at the end of that term, or at any time before, at the rate of \$100 per acre.

The Society propose grading the track, (which is to be half a mile in length by 40 feet in width,) this fall.

The buildings and fences will be erected next spring. The first Fair will be held in the fall of 1860.

### Pretty Women.

A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" peculiar to this country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a poem written on choice calico, curl paper and good principles. Her words float round the ear like the dulcet warblings of birds of paradise, or the merry chimings of marriage bells; without her society would lose its greatest ornament and truest attraction, and man would degenerate into a savage, utterly regardless of the beautiful clothing manufactured and sold by R. C. Pyle, opposite the old Easton Bank.

### The Fastest Time on Record.

One day last week, on the Eclipse course, Long Island, a race came off between Flora Temple and Princess, in which the former again proved herself the fastest trotter in existence. The race was for a purse of \$1,000—two mile heats, in harness, best two in three—and was won by Flora Temple in two straight heats, the first of which she made in the unprecedented short time of 4 minutes and 50 seconds. This time has never been equalled in the annals of the turf.

### Our State Debt.

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth advertises for a quarter of a million of dollars worth of Pennsylvania fives. The diminution of the State debt progresses quietly and steadily at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per annum. The interest is paid regularly without borrowing or the slightest financial difficulty, and we mention the fact to remind our readers of the beneficial effect of the sale of the Public Works, about which interested parties raised such a clamor. In getting rid of those Public Works the Commonwealth threw off the heaviest load it had ever been called on to bear.

### Break of Nature.

We were on Saturday last shown a full sized chicken, owned by Mr. Peter Bortz, of North Whitehall, which has four complete legs and feet; two only, however, are used in locomotion, the others being posterior, seem to perform no useful function.—Allentown Democrat.

**EARLY FROST.**—Ice was formed at Somerset, Pa., one night last week, and clothes hung out to dry were frozen stiff. The frost was very heavy and did much damage.

## LATER from EUROPE.

The Bremen screw steamship Bremen, arrived at New York, on the 22d inst., from Bremen 6th inst., via Southampton 9th. Her arrival is not so late by one day as those by the Hungarian at Quebec, although her mails give a few additional items of news.

The Bremen brings a full freight and about 500 passengers.

The Agricultural Gazette states that the harvest is now general through the midland and even the northern counties of England, and it is nearly completed in the south. The product will be in most parts above the average. There is the old apprehension for the safety of the potato crop in Ireland.

The Conference at Zurich, at which each of the three Powers had two representatives, was in session on the 8th and 9th, but nothing was publicly known of its doings. In both Houses of Parliament there had been further discussion touching the past and future foreign policy of the Government. From 20,000 to 40,000 workmen were out of employment. The master-builders had sought the intervention of Government in vain. There were vague reports of contemplated measures in France looking to Free-Trade and presumed to be calculated to give a great impetus to commerce. The King of Sardinia made his entry into Milan on the 7th inst. amid the acclamations of the people. The Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Piacenza had been recalled. The elections in Tuscany had resulted in the choice of Ministers opposed to the return of the Grand Duke. The relations between Prussia and Austria were so hostile as to be thought dangerous by the smaller German States, which, it was said, were even looking to France for protection. It was rumored that the Czar would visit Berlin in September.

The Lawrence Republican thus posts the books:

"Buchanan, Cobb & Co., began business on the 4th of March, 1857.

Then they had in hand, in surplus funds, \$26,000,000.

On the 3d of June, 1857, they had only \$17,500,000.

On the 1st of January, 1858, they had only \$20,000,000!!!

On the 10th of January, 1858, they borrowed \$20,000,000.

In August, 1858, \$10,000,000 more.

In January, 1859, \$10,000,000 more.

And now they want \$30,000,000, to commence a debt of \$500,000,000.

Assets on hand to meet these liabilities, \$900,000,000."

The Overland Stage Route is unquestionably the longest in the world.—There are one hundred and seventy changes of horses between San Francisco and St. Louis, and from four to eight-horse teams are required to each stage. With every change of horses, there is a change of drivers.

### The Chiriqui Gold Discoveries.

We published two weeks ago, an account of the gold discovered in the ancient graves of the province of Chiriqui in Central America. Later news from that region confirms the first reports.—The Panama papers state that the yield of gold obtained from the "huacas" continues undiminished. The Prefect of the department informs the Governor that the elections (for Procurado, etc.) did not take place on the day appointed, as no electors appeared at the poll, all being too busily engaged in the grave diggings.

All kinds of ghost stories are afloat among the natives, who report hearing unearthly noises and tambores (drums) in the Cordilleras, which they attribute to his Sable Majesty, who does not wish the graves to be molested.

Chiriqui, judging from its dead, must have been an exceedingly populous country, and while the present few inhabitants are rejoicing over the spoils of aboriginal industry and superstition, it is to be hoped that the discovery may lead to a better knowledge of the resources of the country and the development thereof.

### Sheep-Raising in Texas.

The Gozales Inquirer says: "A flock of some fifteen hundred head of Mexican sheep and goats crossed the river at this place last Thursday, going East. In order that the reader may form some idea of the extent of this business in our State, we will here remark that, from a safe calculation of one of our sheep-raisers, it is estimated that not less than one-fourth of a million of sheep have been brought into Texas from Mexico since the 1st of January last, exclusive of those imported from Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. It is also estimated that by the 1st of next January this number will have been doubled, thus making something like half a million of sheep brought from Mexico into our State during the year. Of the number already brought in it is thought that about seventy or eighty thousand have crossed the river at this place."

### A Valuable Secret.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to gentlemen and ladies, some of whom are as subject to its excess as their fellow mortals of another color. Nothing is simpler than the removal of this odor at much less expense and much more effectually than by application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use.—It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place two table spoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms, with this, leaves the skin as clean, fresh and sweet as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless, and very cheap, we recommend it on the authority of one of our most experienced physicians to our readers.

From the Buffalo Courier of the 18th, M. Blondin at Niagara Falls.—His Great Feat of Carrying a Man Across on his Shoulders Accomplished.

Probably the largest crowd that has ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present yesterday to witness Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara river on his rope carrying a man upon his shoulders.

About half-past 4 o'clock M. Blondin entered the enclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering, which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed as on former occasions in silk tights, bare headed and on his feet rough dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone.—Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist.—After proceeding about 100 feet he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along fifteen or twenty feet, stopped and stood upon his head—his head resting on the balancing pole which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy ropes.

He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head—sat down—turned somersets backwards, forwards, and proceeded to the middle of the river where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length—stood on his head—laid his balancing pole across the rope and stood upon it with one foot and balancing it with the other foot; his hands lying by his side. He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet as an ape to the middle of the rope between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, and by one hand, then dropping his body down full length below the rope, then whirling round, resting his breast as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope, and in fact performed all the feats ever performed by the most agile tight rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn somersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

M. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his agent, Mr. Henry Coleord, a man weighing about 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously, as if feeling every step, until he was about 100 feet from the Canada side, when Mr. Coleord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably about three or four minutes, when Mr. Coleord again mounted, and M. Blondin proceeded, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. Coleord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blondin's neck and his legs resting on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore a straw hat. About 22 minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in 20 minutes, making 42 minutes from bank to bank.

For some seconds before the American shore was reached the crowd gathered round the end of the rope became very noisy, and a good deal of excitement prevailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm.

On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much flushed and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Coleord was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about half past six o'clock when he reached this side, and the trains, which had been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations with probably five thousand persons.

### Dreadful Outrages.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859. A dreadful series of outrages were perpetrated on Saturday night on board the steamer Express, which left here the same evening with a large company for the camp meeting on Choctawhatchee River. After the boat had got some distance from the city, a party of rowdies, rallying under the cry of "Enbolls," "Ranters," and "Rip Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, knocking them down in every direction.

Many of them were horribly beaten, and several of them stabbed. Many of the white men were robbed of their money and watches, the assailants blowing out the lights to prevent their being recognized. One colored man was stabbed, and his wife outraged in his presence.—On Sunday morning the boat stopped at Cambridge, where the Sheriff of Dorchester County arrested four of the ringleaders and committed them to jail. It is reported that one colored man died of his wounds.

### Mice and Rats.

Mr. Gienny says: Mice and rats are very easily destroyed if we set about it in earnest. Get live plaster-of-paris and flour, mix them dry in equal quantities, lay it in dry places, and sprinkle a little sugar amongst it. Both Rats and mice eat ravenously, the plaster sets firm directly after it is moistened, becomes a lump inside them, and kills to a certainty.

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

\$2,000,000 En Route to New York.—Interesting from Oregon, Fraser River, and Carson Valley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

The steamer Habana is below with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamers John L. Stephens and Orizaba had over \$2,000,000 in specie, and 1,000 passengers, for New-York.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices tending downward. Candles were firmer. Choice New-Orleans sugar was selling at 10½c. Flour was \$9 a barrel, the money market was easy.

Horace Greeley was made alien of everywhere. He estimated that 30,000 emigrants were on their way to California by the overland route.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 30th ult., ships Northern Eagle, Amos Lawrence, Flying Eagle, Orpheus, Ocean Express, and Chariot of Fame, from New-York; Dashing Wave, from Boston; Achilles, from Sidney; Princess Royal from Melbourne. Sailed, ship Gauntlet, for New-York.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ultimo.

Late arrivals at San Francisco had caused some stir in business, but the market closed very dull. Pork had declined; extra was selling at a fraction over \$11. Nearly a million pounds of the immense surplus of sugar had been exported to Valparaiso and elsewhere during the month.

Grain was in fair demand for export.

The mining news was favorable, but the receipts of dust were light.

The Walker River and Washoe Valley mines were attracting much attention. Large numbers had departed for these diggings.

The official returns elect Judge Crane to Congress.

The Nevada Convention was in session at Genoa.

At Carson Valley they were forming a Provisional Government, it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to Mormon rule. They designed electing a Governor, Judges, and all other necessary officers.

A party of Californians, en route to St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass on the 15th of June by the Crow Indians. George Stephenson of Pittsburgh, David Moore of Lancaster, Pa., and C. M. Hall of Cincinnati, were killed. Henry Florence of Carlisle, Pa. was made prisoner.

The advices from Oregon say that Stout, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 41 majority.

Lieut. Mullen was progressing finely with the new road from Walla Walla to Salt Lake.

A large party of Fraser River miners had arrived at the new diggings in North Calville, Oregon. They reported that they were making from \$8 to \$16 a day.

The accounts from the Fraser River mines are more favorable. New discoveries of gold had been made north of Fort Alexander.

Rich quartz had been received at Victoria from Queen Charlotte's Island.

### Effects of Poisoned Whiskey.

The Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal reports a case of poisoning by whiskey, that ought to be as effective as a dozen temperance lectures. It says that a young man named Lewis, of that county, drank whiskey on the 30th of July which burnt his throat and stomach and made him vomit—not unusual occurrences with more liquors than whiskey. The next day he drank again, and in the afternoon, an hour or so after swallowing the glass, he was seized with convulsions, which lasted six hours, and contorted his body and limbs terribly. His toes were drawn in upon the soles of his feet, his fingers in on his palms, and his head and feet bent toward each other till they met and bent his body into a circle. His jaws were locked fast, and could not be opened at all, but he retained his consciousness. For ten days, at intervals of one to five hours, these spasms have returned, but happily with entire unconsciousness in the patient since the first ones.

### White Frost in Dog Days.

We learn that this very unusual atmospheric visitation occurred last night upon the lower grounds of many localities in different directions. Among other places heard from at Ashland, Mass., and Somersworth, N. H., the platforms around the depots were observed to be covered with a thick collection of hoar frost, and spots of it were plainly visible on most of the lines of railway at the North. It was thought, however, that little damage was done to crops, with the exception of some of the latest sown vegetables, which were of course "nipped in the bud" sufficiently to cause them to wilt under the succeeding sunshine. The frost was most fortunately not powerful enough to effect the corn crop.—Boston Transcript.

### Elderberry Wine.

As the season for making Elderberry wine is close at hand, we give the following recipe for making it: The berries, when ripe, are first picked by the stems, then stripped with the hand, or trimmed close with shears. Next they are mashed fine, which can be done by means of a stick in the form of a pestle. Let them remain until the next day, when the juice is pressed out slowly in a cheese press, or any other convenient way. Next boil the juice "twenty minutes; skim it, and add four pounds of white sugar to the gallon. When milk warm add a small piece of white bread crust that has been dipped in yeast. Let it stand three days, remove the crust, and the wine is ready for bottling. Age improves it.

### Apples in Oregon.

The Farmer speaks well of the present apple crop. It is so good that \$5 a bushel is about as high as it is expected they will sell.

## Nine Buildings Fired by one Villain—A Terrible Night of Crime—Death of the incendiary.

The town of Preston, Connecticut, on the night of August 8th, was the scene of a wholesale incendiarism, which is unparalleled in this country. It seems that a man named Chapman had quarreled with and abused his wife in such a manner that she could not live with him, and returned to the house of her father, a farmer named Wheeler. A short time since, he drove to the house of his father-in-law and stole away his son, a lad seven years of age, whom he ill-treated for several days, during which he was pursued. An officer finally overtook him at a place called Noank, took the boy away from him, and served on him a petition for divorce, his wife having resolved upon such a step. On Monday night, he returned from Noank in a perfect rage, not only against his wife and her family, but against the whole town for taking her part. At a late hour he commenced his fiendish career, and as he passed along the road, he fired nine buildings, most of them barns, full of grain, wagons, farming tools, &c., which created a loss of many thousands of dollars to the different owners. At length the stealthy villain came to the house of Mr. Wheeler, his father-in-law, where the closing scene of this drama of devastation was enacted, and where he no doubt intended to murder the whole family. The Wheeler family were aroused by the son of one of their neighbors whose buildings had been fired, who came there for assistance.—Before they could get ready to depart to the assistance of others, they discovered their own out-buildings on fire, and while they were carrying water to extinguish the fire in the barn, one of the boys discovered Chapman at the corner of the house, attempting to set fire to some dry brush lying against the house. He immediately gave the alarm. A regular fight now ensued, and Chapman snatched a pistol twice at the head of Mr. Wheeler, but the weapon missed fire. The contest was finally ended by a son of Mr. Wheeler discharging a musket loaded with shot at Chapman; the latter fled. It was afterwards discovered that this shot proved fatal to the wretch, for when parties went out to scour the woods the next morning his body was found near a spring, where he had gone to bathe his wounds. In his abdomen were found about one hundred shot wounds. A general feeling of relief followed, when it was known that the incendiary no longer lived to prosecute his fiendish revenge.

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