

Independent Republican

66 FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG.

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For the Independent Republican. ALLIE RAE.

She sat down in a chair,
And looked so sweetly,
As if she were a queen,
With all the world before her.
Her eyes were like the stars,
And her lips were like the flowers,
And her hair was like the sun,
And her smile was like the moon.
She was so young and so fair,
And so full of life and cheer,
That all the world was won,
By her sweet and winning air.
She was the joy of all the hearts,
And the love of all the eyes,
And the pride of all the homes,
And the glory of all the skies.
She was the light of the world,
And the life of the soul,
And the hope of the future,
And the joy of the hour.
She was the angel of mercy,
And the messenger of love,
And the friend of the poor,
And the champion of the weak.
She was the true and the just,
And the brave and the true,
And the noble and the good,
And the pure and the true.
She was the best of all the world,
And the best of all the hearts,
And the best of all the lives,
And the best of all the days.
She was the best of all the things,
And the best of all the things,
And the best of all the things,
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For the Independent Republican. The Baby—Her Courtship and Marriage.

BY ANNE SALLIE.

I really cannot express my thanks for the Glasgow privilege of writing for a paper. Whiskies but this is Aunt Sallie's first step on the ladder of fame?
In the small and quiet town of Sallie, there is a family consisting of the man and wife, and three daughters. There was nothing remarkable, to speak of in any of the family, excepting the youngest—the baby. She was born on the 1st of January, 1858, and was named after her mother's favorite child. She was a beautiful child, and was the pride of the family. She was the joy of all hearts, and was the life of the home. She was the light of the world, and the life of the soul. She was the hope of the future, and the joy of the hour. She was the angel of mercy, and the messenger of love. She was the friend of the poor, and the champion of the weak. She was the true and the just, and the brave and the true, and the noble and the good, and the pure and the true. She was the best of all the things, and the best of all the things, and the best of all the things, and the best of all the things.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

In contemplating the loss of blood from wounds or hemorrhage, and in noting how the vital powers ebb as the blood flows out, we are naturally led to ask whether the blood may not be restored by pouring in fresh blood. The idea of transfusion is indeed very ancient. But the ancients, in spite of their facile credulity as to the effect of any physiological experiments, were in no condition to make the experiment. They were too unacquainted with physiology, and with the art of experiment, to know how to set about transfusion. Not until the middle of the sixteenth century had a preparation been made for such a trial. The experiments of Boyle, Graaf, and Fracassati, on the injection of various substances into the veins of animals, were crowned by those of Lower, who, in 1665, injected blood into the veins of a dog. Two years later a bolder attempt was made on man. A French mathematician, Denis, assisted by a surgeon, having repeated with success the experiments of Lower, resolved to extend the new idea. It was difficult to get a human patient on whom the plan could be tried; but one evening a man arrived in Paris quite naked, and who was daily seized by Denis as the fitting subject for the new experiment. Eight ounces of his blood were transfused into the veins. That night he slept well. The experiment was repeated on the succeeding day; he slept quietly and awoke sane. Great was the sensation produced by this success. Lower and King were unbidden to repeat it in London. They found a healthy man willing to have some blood drawn from him, and replaced by that of a sheep. He felt the warm stream pouring in, and declared it was so pleasant that they might repeat the experiment. The tides flew over Europe. In Italy and Germany the plan was repeated, and it now seemed as if transfusion would become one more of the "heresies" of medicine. These hopes were soon dashed. The patient on whom Denis had operated again went mad, and again transfused with transfusion, and died during the operation. The son of the Swedish minister, who had been benefited by one transfusion, perished after a second. A third death was assigned to a similar cause; and in April 1668 the Parliament of Paris made it criminal to transfuse blood, and the practice is now almost everywhere proscribed. This the whole thing fell into discredit, to be revived again on our own day, and to be placed at last on a scientific basis.

FORMATION OF THE UNION.

On Monday, the 5th of September, 1774, there was assembled in Carpenters' Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a number of delegates who had been chosen and appointed by the several English colonies in North America to hold a Congress for the purpose of discussing certain grievances imputed against their king and his officials. This Congress resolved on the next day that each colony should have one vote only.

On Tuesday, July 2, 1776, the Congress resolved, "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, &c." and on Thursday, the 4th of July, the whole Declaration of Independence having been agreed upon, it was publicly read to the people. Shortly after, on the 9th of September, it was resolved that the words "United Colonies" should be no longer used, and that the "United States of America" should thenceforth be the style and title of the Union.

On Saturday, the 15th of November, 1777, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America were agreed upon by the State delegates, subject to the ratification of the States legislatures.

Eight of the States had ratified these articles by the 9th of July, 1778; seven more by the 21st of November of the same year; one on the 22d of February, 1779; and the last one on the 1st of March, 1781. There was a bond of union among thirteen independent States, whose delegates in Congress legislated for the general welfare, and executed certain powers so far as they were permitted by the articles aforesaid.

The work of the Revolution was closed in 1783, and thus the Union, which hitherto had existed only de facto, now became a government de jure.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the present constitution, which had been adopted in a convention and ratified by the requisite number of States, went into operation. The States at which the State legislatures ratified this instrument were: Delaware, 1787; Pennsylvania, 1787; New Jersey, 1787; Georgia, 1788; Connecticut, 1788; Massachusetts, 1788; Maryland, 1788; South Carolina, 1788; New Hampshire, 1788; Virginia, 1788; New York, 1788; North Carolina, 1789; Ohio, 1802; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858.

Speech of Mr. Chase, of Susq. Co., On the Bill to establish the 13th Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, April 21, 1858.

House Bill, to create a new Judicial District from the Counties of Clearfield, Elk, Forest, and Jefferson, having been amended by the Senate, so as to abolish the 13th Judicial District, and the question being on concurring in the Senate amendments.

Mr. CHASE said.—Mr. Speaker, the Clerk's reading of the Senate amendments to the Bill recently passed by this House, to create a new Judicial District from the counties of Clearfield, Elk, Forest, and Jefferson, I observe that body, in its wisdom, has attached an amendment to conflict with the 13th district, composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, by attaching the former to the fourth district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, and McKean, and the latter to the 26th, composed of the counties of Wyoming, Columbia, and Sullivan.

It is not my duty to speak in opposition to the Senate amendments, but I am compelled to do so, because I believe that the House is entitled to a full and free discussion of the merits of the amendments, and that the House is entitled to a full and free discussion of the merits of the amendments, and that the House is entitled to a full and free discussion of the merits of the amendments.

SCIENCE'S INFLUENCE.

The very handling of the nursery is significant, and the patience, the passion, the gentleness, the tranquillity indicated by it, are all reproduced in the child. His soul is a purely receptive nature, and that, for a considerable period, without choice or selection. A little further on, he begins voluntarily to copy everything he sees. Voice, manner, gait, everything which the eye sees, the mimic instinct delights to act over. And thus we have a whole generation of future men, receiving from their very beginnings, and the deepest impulses of their life and immortality, the seeds of their own fate. To keep away from the child, a wife, before the hearth, and at the table; and when we are meaning them no good or evil, when we are conscious of exerting no influence over them, they are drawing from us impressions and models of habit, which, if wrong, no heavenly discipline can wholly remove; or, if right, no bad association can utterly destroy. Now it may be doubted, I think, whether, in all the active influences of our lives, we do as much to shape the destiny of our fellow men, as we do in this single article of unobtrusive influence over children.—Dr. Bushnell.

GENES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

For gentlemen.—For preserving the complexion—temperance. To preserve the breath sweet—abstinence from tobacco. For whitening the hands—honesty. For the mouth—razor. To remove stains—repentance. Easy shaving—ready money. For improving the sight—observation. A beautiful ring—the family circle.—For improving the voice—civility. The best companions at the table—a wife. To keep away from the child—a wife. To promote sleep—dispend with the latch key.

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