



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 7, 1844.

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V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings.) N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Jeffersonian Republican, and give receipts for the same.

To all Concerned.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers, and especially certain Post Masters, to the following reasonable, and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, to the patrons of newspapers.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the officers to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

The Elections.

The following States have already held their elections for the choice of Presidential Electors. Pennsylvania and Ohio, November 1st. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Michigan, November 4th. New York, Louisiana and Tennessee, November 5th. New Jersey, November 5th and 6th. The following States have not yet voted, but will hold their elections on the days designated. Maine, Massachusetts, and Alabama, November 11th. Vermont and Delaware, November 12th. In South Carolina, the Legislature will choose the Electors on the 1st of December.

Monroe County.

The official vote for Electors in this County is Polk 1806, Clay 414, majority for Polk 1392. By this it will be seen, that although the Whig vote has been increased, still the loco loco majority is 168 greater than it was at the Governor's Election. Our friends are any thing but satisfied with the manner in which the locos got their majority, particularly in several of the townships, and are convinced that if a fair chance had been shown them, the majority would have been at least 100 less. The manner in which the election was conducted in Stroud, and one or two other townships, was a burlesque upon popular suffrage. In several places, too, we are told there were more tickets in the boxes than names upon the lists of voters. Unless these evils are remedied for the future, there will be but little use in holding elections. We may as well let them take as much majority as they ask for, without going through the forms of balloting.

The Presidency.

From present appearances the struggle for the Presidency will be very close, and the success of either candidate will depend upon the vote of New York, where the election was held on Tuesday. It is possible that Mr. Clay may, if he has carried Virginia, receive a sufficient number of Electoral votes to elect him, without New York—but this is very doubtful. All will therefore look with intense anxiety for the returns from New York, and Virginia. Unless the election should be unexpectedly close, we will be able to tell in our next who has been the successful candidate.

The South.

Our friends in the South have been actively engaged in endeavoring to secure the triumph of the Whig cause. They spoke confidently of carrying Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi. We hope they have done so.

Indiana.

Our friends in Indiana boldly proclaim their ability to give that State to Mr. Clay, by a sure majority ranging from five to ten thousand.

Pennsylvania Election.

The Presidential Election in this State, took place on Friday last, and was contested with uncommon spirit by both the great political parties of the day. The vote of the whole State has not yet been received; but from the returns that are in, no doubt remains that the locos have carried it by about five thousand majority. The Whigs did their duty manfully. They have increased their vote in every county heard from, over that given to Gen. Markle on the 8th ult. Our defeat is entirely owing to the foreign vote, which went against us nearly unanimously. On the other hand, the vote of the Native American Party, was divided between the two candidates. Had their whole vote been cast for Mr. Clay, as we had a right to expect it would, it would have secured us the State. As it is we have lost it, through the united vote of the locos, naturalized foreigners, abolitionists, and a portion of the Native Americans. Here are the returns as far as received:

Table with columns for County, Clay, Polk, Markle, and Shunk. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

Pike County.

The official vote in this County has not yet been received, but we are informed that Polk's majority is about 617, an increase of 116 over Shunk's majority. We learn that at least one hundred voters, nearly all locos, were absent down the Delaware with lumber, on election day, and yet we have this large increase on us. We wonder if there was no pipe-laying going on. Can't some of our Pike county friends inform us?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Information reached Baltimore from Washington, yesterday afternoon, by means of Morse's Telegraph, that Halifax and Northampton counties had given Whig majorities.

Rhode Island.

Providence gives Clay 981, Polk 355; Clay's majority 626. Clay's majority in the State is some 2,000 to 3,000.

The Empire State Safe.

Notwithstanding the immense number of foreigners who have been naturalized and the strenuous exertions used, and allowing of some 800 sailors and marines to vote, the result, as far as ascertained is favorable for the Whigs. The locos carried the city and county of New York by the lean majority of 1700. We have heard from Kings, Queens, Westchester, Suffolk, and most of the River counties, which show a Whig gain over the vote of 1840; yesterday afternoon the locos at Tammany Hall gave up the state, and pretty much the contest. If the Western part of the state does as well in proportion to her former vote, as the river counties, Clay's majority will not fall much behind that of Harrison's.

Jerseyman, Nov. 7.

Virginia.

But little has been heard from this State—not enough to form any opinion as to the result. What we have is, however, favorable to the Whigs.

Ohio Election.

The Returns from this State show a steady Whig gain as the counties are heard from:—

Table with columns for County, Clay, and Polk. Lists counties from Belmont to Carroll with corresponding vote counts.

Being a Whig gain over the Governor's election, in October, of 3915.

Additional.—We have the following, by way of Albany, N. Y. The increase in the Western Reserve is even greater, in proportion, than other parts of the State:

Table with columns for County, Nov. 1, and Oct. 8. Lists counties from Cuyahoga to Portage with corresponding vote counts.

Majority for Clay, 5657. Gain since the October election, 512.

CONNECTICUT.

GLORIOUS! THRICE GLORIOUS!! We yesterday afternoon received returns from Connecticut, which leave no room for a doubt that she has given her Electoral vote to HENRY CLAY by a majority of from 2,500 to 3,000!

NEW HAVEN County gives the Whig Electors a majority of 976. In April last Baldwin's majority was only 349. WHIG GAIN 600. Middlebury remains to be heard from. She will increase the majority to 1000!

HARTFORD.—Our majority in this county is 557. FAIRFIELD.—Whig majority 524—do in April 396—Whig gain, 128!

In the TENTH DISTRICT the Whig majority is 202—in April it was 14—gain 188! In the ELEVENTH, the maj. for Clay is 23! The Whig gain in the two towns heard from in Middlesex county, is 95!

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.—We have returns from only one town (Woodbury) which gives a loco majority of 29.

Thus far the Whig gain is about 1000! Some of the loco papers have claimed Connecticut! Will they crow over these returns?—Forum.

Whig Victory in Maryland.

Maryland comes to the contest most nobly—Clay's majority in this state is over 2,000. Notwithstanding the damper that the result of the Pennsylvania elections had on the Whigs, they went into the battle with great spirit and enthusiasm and came out of the contest covered with honor. In Baltimore city Polk's majority is only 480—being a Whig gain of 772 over the gubernatorial election.

MURDER BY A BOY.—The Grand Jury of this county, yesterday found a true bill against a boy named Sylvester Carver, who is not quite 13 years of age. It appears this lad deliberately shot another lad at Sharpsburgh, some six miles distant, the other day with a pistol. It is a very singular case, as we have understood the particulars, which we refrain from stating as the trial is soon to take place. We do not remember to have heard a like transaction.

Bulletin.

LEAD AND WHEAT.—A more than ordinary quantity of these two great Wisconsin staples will probably be shipped from our lake ports this fall. We have noticed within the past two or three weeks, a great number of teams and wagons, loaded with the products of the mining region, on their way by this place to Milwaukee; and we have no doubt that as great, if not a greater number find their way to Racine and Southport.—American Freeman.

Vermont—Election of a U. S. Senator.

The Legislature of Vermont, after a protracted struggle, on Thursday a week, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, the present incumbent, Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, of Middleburg.

Morris Canal.

We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser, that the Morris Canal was sold at public auction in that city, on Wednesday a week, by Ira C. Whitehead, Master in Chancery, under a decree of the Court of Chancery in this State, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, Jr., representing the holders of the original Holland Loan. It was struck off to Asa Whitehead, John J. Bryant, and Benjamin Williamson, Esqrs., all of Essex county, for one million of dollars. It is understood that a new company has been formed to revive, enlarge and prosecute the work, so that the trade from the coal regions of Pennsylvania be direct to New-York rather than the circuitous route of Philadelphia.

Buckwheat Cakes.

As this is the season for Buckwheat cakes, the following receipt will be valuable to those who are fond of them. A friend, who has tried the experiment, says it makes decidedly better cakes, with half the trouble necessary in the usual mode of raising them with yeast:

To three pints of buckwheat flour, mixed in to a batter, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water, add one ditto of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner—first apply the carbonate, stir the batter well, and then put in the acid—thus the use of yeast is entirely superseded, and cakes "as light as a feather" are insured. One great advantage is that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made.

The Millerites in New Hampshire.

We learn from the Boston Post, that the Miller excitement is doing its worst among the people of the lower part of New Hampshire. In Kingston, Mr. A. N. Brown, publisher and printer, has become entirely insane. His brother, carried away by the delusion, has given up every thing like work, believing it to be clinging to this world's things. A few days since he was about hauling a load of corn from his fields, when, seized suddenly with the above idea, he fell upon his knees and prayed to God to direct him how to act—whether to carry the corn to the barn or to leave it in the field—the decision was in favor of the latter course, and it was accordingly dropped for the benefit of the cattle. The believers of the pernicious doctrine in that section, generally, have almost entirely neglected to provide for future wants—apples are rotting on the trees, and crops in the fields remain unharvested. In Newington, likewise, the fanaticism has made alarming progress. We have yet to learn how far the expiration of the Miller "chronology" goes towards restoring these deluded people to their reason.

Murder at a Wedding—Marriage of the dying Bridegroom!

Mr. W. W. Rives, of Wilcox county, Alabama, having recently won the affections of a handsome young lady residing in that vicinity, Miss Sarah Tait, daughter of Captain J. A. Tait, the necessary arrangements were completed for their union, and he proceeded to her residence to have the marriage ceremony performed, and to celebrate their nuptials in a becoming manner; but on arriving at Captain Tait's dwelling, Mr. Rives and his friends were met near the door by the Captain's son, Dr. Charles Tait, who took Mr. Rives aside for a private interview, while the friends of the latter went into the house. Young Dr. Tait immediately commenced assaulting Mr. Rives with a cane, and on the latter defending himself, drew a revolving pistol and shot Mr. Rives through the lower part of the stomach. The murderer fled, it is supposed to the Eastern States. The unfortunate man was taken into the house, and died on the following Monday; his affianced bride showing her love for him by having the marriage ceremony performed soon after the melancholy occurrence related above, soothing him in their deep affliction, and ministering to him in his dying moments, as his wife!—N. Y. Sun.

Life and its Illusions.

We furnish a house that our friends may cry out on our extravagance or bad taste; we give dinners, that our guests may hereafter find fault with our cook or our cellar; we give parties, that three parts of the company may rail at their stupidity; we dress, that our acquaintance may revenge themselves on our silks, by finding fault with our appearance; we marry; if well, it was interest—if badly, it was insanity; we die, and even that is our own fault; if we had but done so and so, or gone to Dr. such a one, the accident would not have happened. A man accepts a bill for his friend, who pays it—the obligation is held trifling. What's in a name? He fails—you have to pay it, and every one cries out against your folly. Oh, life! what enable us to surmount your obstacles—to endure your disappointment;—to believe your promises—but your illusions!

A RELIC.—At Treves they have lately exhibited to the faithful, a robe which they declare to have been worn by Jesus Christ. This miracle has produced another. A lithographic printer at Metz has bought satin to the amount of 20,000 francs, to cut up in little bits, on each of which is printed a representation of this relic. One single house has sold in three weeks 80,000 medals of the Virgin, another 52,000. The steamboats have transported 12,090 pounds weight of these objects since the beginning of September.

Millerism Disavowed.

One evening last week, in the Millerite Church, corner of Christie and Delancy streets, New York, Mr. Storrs publicly recanted his egregious folly and madness in the matter of the second advent. He said, what indeed others beside his congregation had already found out, he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He said he had been led astray by excitement and deceived by MESMERISM! and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exhorted them to stick to work, &c. Himes next took his stand in the confessional, and forgetting that he had been both the deceived and deceiver, rated the people pretty harshly for their infatuation, and urged them all to go home and to work, and stepped down from the rostrum. Storrs has also acknowledged his error in the Midnight Cry.

Millerism vs. Common Sense.

Among the many foolish freaks of Millerism, one circumstance is related as having occurred in this city, on the 23d, which resulted in the conversion of at least one sister from Millerism to common sense. The story runs thus:—This weak sister, with her weaker spouse, had repaired to the graveyard, near Munjoy, to await the looked for moment; and while waiting, the fond husband proposed to his wife, (it seems she was a second wife,) to assist him in deterring the body of his dear first wife, that she too might accompany them upwards. The wife stared, and then putting her lips at him, says—"No! if you want your old wife to go with you, take her and be hanged; I won't go with her, that I won't." Whether he went to digging or not, report saith not; but the way she dug for home, was a caution to all slow locomotives, who were luckless enough to be on the pave as she bustled by. The moral of the story we suppose to be this:—If these gentlemen want to be in peace, either going or staying, they had better be contented with one wife.—Maine Argus.

WILD PIGEONS.—For two mornings, says the Nashville Gazette of the 25th ult., the skies have been literally hid from the view by immense flocks of wild pigeons—so heavy that they can only be computed by square miles and acres. Powder and shot are in great demand in consequence, and many an old fussee has been put in shooting order for the occasion.

Murder of Joe Smith.

The Court of Quincy, Illinois, has commenced the investigation of the murder of the Mormon leader and his companions. There is no little excitement on account of an encampment of Mormons within a few miles of Carthage.—The encampment is from 150 to 200 strong, and the men are said to be armed. The Carthaginians are in the dark as to the object of the encampment, but if Gov. Ford were to order out 25 or 30,000 men, armed and equipped, he could probably bring about an explanation. The Mormons say they are there by the authority of the Governor. Near the Mormon encampment is a force of Indians, and their purpose is also unknown. We suppose a little soap and water would take most of the Indian off of them.

Snow.—In Franklin, Venango county, Pa., there was snow to the depth of two or three inches, on Sunday morning, Sept. 29. The Venango Democrat says that it was still deeper in some places, and that many trees were broken down and others injured. Crops of buckwheat were prostrated.

Shearing Lambs.

The practice of shearing lambs is deemed one of questionable utility by most farmers. The following, from the Yankee Farmer of 1840, contains some useful suggestions:—The shearing of lambs in this country is but little practised, though the results of experiments appear to be favorable. It is reasonable to suppose that the wool will grow the faster after the lamb is shorn. In cutting the beard frequently, its growth will be promoted, and it is the same with wool. With the strong reasons and favorable result in shearing lambs we should think it advisable for farmers to pursue the practice, or at least attend to it sufficiently to learn the effect.

Let a number of lambs of equal size, and with fleeces of equal quality, be selected for experiment; then shear one half the number and weigh the fleeces. Next year weigh the fleeces of the whole lot, and see what is the difference, if any, in the weight and quality of wool, between those that were shorn and those that were not. Shearing one half of a lamb, and weighing the half fleece, and again the two half fleeces another year is a good way to judge of the utility or inutility of this method. We hope that many of our readers will make experiments on this subject and let us know the result. If shearing lambs be profitable, then many facts ought to be deduced in its favor, in order to encourage its general introduction; and if it is a bad practice it ought to be known, and the bad effects clearly ascertained and given to the public.

The author of the Practical Farmer says that he has known some persons in that State (New York) shear their lambs; but he had never done it himself; he remarks that on general principles he thinks it a dangerous practice, and very problematical whether under the most favorable circumstances it can be profitable. He gives no reasons, and states no facts to support his opinions. Deane says lambs should be shorn the first year.

A new potato has appeared in Bangor (Me.) market, said to be excellent, and called the peach bloom. It is shaped like the Cheaugus, but has the color of the old red sort.