

3. *The Wheat Caterpillar.* This is a spanworm of brownish color, with twelve feet—six near each end of the body. It feeds on the kernel in the milky state, and also devours the germinating end of the ripe grain. It is said to be found in the chaff when the grain is threshed. We have little certain knowledge concerning the parent insect or its transformations.

In addition to these three, there are probably other insects more or less injurious to our wheat crops. Much has been published in our journals relative to these depredators; yet their habits are imperfectly understood, and many of the accounts are confused and contradictory. It is greatly to be desired that all who have the opportunity should endeavor to make careful observations, and communicate them to the public.

These observations must be accompanied by accurate descriptions of the insect under examination, and in its various stages; otherwise, most of the labor will be spent in vain.

A Most Singular Sea Monster.

The following description of an anomalous Sea Monster is received from an old resident at Cape Island, Cape May. The writer is a man of the most undoubted veracity, and his account is worthy of implicit credence.

Extract of a letter from a resident at Cape May, to a gentleman in this city.

CAPE MAY, April 13, 1845.

Respected Friend:—In consequence of the many events, not of an every day character, that have occurred here since the 1st of March, I have taken the liberty of writing you, knowing that in one you would take an interest, inasmuch as it is to us a great curiosity. Indeed it is so much so, that at any time, when the object is in sight, you may see twenty or thirty persons at a time watching its maneuvers, and almost every one differs in opinion respecting this monster of the deep. What it is I do not pretend to say, but that it is not a whale I am quite certain. I will give you the best description of it that I am able, and you can draw your own conclusions. It appears to be about sixty or seventy feet long and not more than eight feet wide at the widest part, which is about one third of the way from the head; from this point it gradually tapers to the tail. It cannot be very thick, as we had an opportunity of viewing it yesterday, as it lay, apparently lifeless, on the top of the water in not more than ten feet of water for fifteen minutes at a time; it would then sink out of sight, then come up again in the same place and blow, but its blowing is not like the blowing of a whale, since the jet of water appears to proceed from very near the widest part of it. After blowing, it will rear its head on high, (say at least 6 feet) look around, and then lay quietly down. The water caused by the blowing does not rise higher than ten feet, and the column is not larger than your cane, (3 to 4 feet) and does not keep in a body, but flies about in every direction. After it (the animal) has gone one half the height to which it raises, the head is about as large as a hog's head, and appears to be flat on the top, as some say who have been along side of him, a hooked beak, like a loggerhead turtle.

The person who gave me this information respecting the appearance of the head is a man whom I can depend upon; the animal passed within ten feet from him whilst he lay to an anchor in one of the pilot boats, and he thus had a fair opportunity of seeing him. The monster is perfectly black and is covered with a kind of black muscle or barnacle. As regards its movements I find it difficult to convey an idea of them to you—sometimes it appears to have fins, or flappers all along his sides, which make a great foam and wake in the water—at another time he will appear to be rigged out with one of the most powerful propellers, after the fashion of the Princeton, and he goes faster than any steamboat, but does not make any wake—again he will go tumbling along like an old bay porpoise. His favorite resort appears to be from Cold Spring Inlet to around in the Bay, say two or three miles above the steamboat landing, and almost always so near the shore that you can see him without the aid of a spy glass; at times, when it is smooth, he is observed to be just outside of the breakers.

It was first seen on the 18th of March by a great many persons at once; these spectators were principally strangers, twenty-five of whom were down here at work at McMakin's house. It is not seen every day—sometimes it will not be seen for three or four days at a time. We have made up our minds to take him at every hazard—we have four good whale boats and every thing which may be requisite for the enterprise, except that we are still wanting the proper number of men necessary for the undertaking.

Yours, &c.

P. S.—If you could only see our rig to catch this strange bird, you would have a hearty laugh. I am furnished with a search warrant in the shape of a harpoon.—*Philad. Morning Post.*



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 1, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

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. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

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.

J. W. THOMPSON, will remain in Stroudsburg a few days longer, to give those persons who have not had their likenesses taken, an opportunity to do so.

Our Foreign Relations.

Within a week past a great change has taken place in the aspect of our affairs with foreign countries. We have received news from England which indicates great difficulty, and a probable rupture in regard to Oregon;—and from Mexico, which shows that that country has stopped all diplomatic intercourse with us. This warlike aspect of things is any thing but agreeable; and it becomes our government, and the people generally, to do all in their power, consistent with the honor of the nation, to avert the threatened danger.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Polk has stirred up a feeling in England, in regard to Oregon, which it will be difficult to allay. The unconciliating manner in which he asserts our claim to exclusive possession of the territory, has produced a counteracting influence in that country, and her statesmen deny, in the most emphatic terms, the correctness of his premises, and declare that England has rights in Oregon which she will never surrender to the United States. They are willing to compromise all difficulties in relation to establishing the boundary—but will not give all, and receive none. This does not suit the far-seeing policy of Mr. Polk, who says beforehand (as if to prevent all amicable arrangement) that the whole belongs to us, and he is determined to yield none. In this state of the case, we are unable to see how the difficulty can be settled without a resort to arms. England or the United States must recede from their position in order to avert it. Which will do so?

In Mexico, the Annexation Resolutions have produced a state of things. A Resolution has been introduced into their Congress, making it High Treason for any person to express himself in favour of yielding up Texas to us. Our Minister has been officially informed that all diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States are discontinued; and the Minister of Foreign Relations has directed a Protest to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, now in that country, in which he denounces Annexation, and expresses the determination of his government to strive to preserve the integrity of Mexico. This, then, also looks exceedingly warlike on the part of our neighbors of New Spain. Unless wise councils prevail, and that spirit of peace and amity, which has heretofore characterized us as a nation, are adopted, we will be likely soon to have as much fighting as the noisiest demagogue, who panders to the worst passions of the multitude, can desire. Our prayer is that the honour of our country may be preserved, and peace maintained.

A FRAUD.—Notes purporting to be issued by the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK OF PHILADELPHIA are in circulation. There is no such named institution in existence.

The Whig Cause.

The recent elections throughout the Union afford conclusive testimony that the Whig party is not disbanded, as our opponents predicted it would be, after our defeat last fall, but that its principles were never more ardently cherished than they are at this time. Notwithstanding the Dorr demonstration in Rhode Island, we have done nobly in that little State.—In Connecticut our triumph has been overwhelming; beyond all expectation. We have not only elected all the State officers, but have carried every member of Congress. The town elections, in the several States, have also been equally cheering. We have succeeded in many places where locofocoism has always heretofore been rampant. These demonstrations should certainly encourage us, and induce us to remain firm to our principles—which are destined soon to triumph most gloriously.

Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia, for Members of the Legislature and Congressmen, took place on Thursday the 17th ult.—but partial returns have been received. The result was considered very doubtful. The Legislature which was chosen will have a United States Senator to elect.

John Rice and William H. Winder.

These two worthies, who were indicted for embezzling the funds of the defunct Northampton Bank, were tried last week at Lancaster, and found not guilty. The county of Lehigh was directed to pay the costs.

Santa Anna.

The Mexican Congress, acting as a grand jury, has determined that Santa Anna, the late President of that Republic, shall be placed upon trial for his life. The feeling in that country is very strong against him, and the impression appears to be pretty universal that he will be convicted and executed. We have no idea, however, that things will be carried to this length.

An Execution.

On Friday last a week, Samuel Zepphon, lately convicted of the murder of Cuffee Todd, was executed in the yard of the Philadelphia prison. He made no confession.

The Columbian Magazine.

We have already received the May number of this beautiful and highly popular magazine. As usual, it is embellished with several splendid engravings, and its pages are filled with choice tales and poetry from the pens of our first writers. The Columbian Magazine is published by Israel Post, No. 3 Astor House, New York, at the low price of \$3 a year.—Subscriptions received at this office.

Diplomatic Movement.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says:

"Considerable activity is observable here in diplomatic circles. England and France are driving the annexation question to a crisis, for which our Government is fully prepared. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and an efficient army on the Texian frontiers, ready for prompt action, prepare us for any event that may transpire. Expresses have been forwarded over land to the Pacific, to our forces in that quarter. The Cabinet are turning their attention to steam packet lines. Overtures for the building of thirteen large steamers have already been received, and I am glad to say that this great national measure is on the eve of being adopted—the law of the last Congress gives the Government all necessary power, and it meets with great favor."

Rhode Island Election.

The loco papers claim the election of Governor Jackson as a democratic victory. If the election of Whigs instead of democrats, and the pointed condemnation of the Texas iniquity, be a democratic victory, then is the election of Rhode Island a democratic victory. Fenner and Potter were supplanted by two whigs, because of their real or supposed approval of the annexation scheme. That the election of Jackson is an indication that the people are in favor of the unconditional liberation of Dorr may be true. Thousands of whigs staunch law and order men too, were of opinion that no good could result from the further imprisonment of Dorr. Mr. Jackson was of this class. But he would not consent to be the 'liberation candidate,' until the convention which nominated him had adopted a resolution acknowledging the binding validity of the Law and Order constitution. A great democratic victory, this Rhode Island election. We like such victories.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A loafer, houseless and ragged, applied to a magistrate in Baltimore, for admission into the Alms house to keep him from starving. On receiving his commitment as a vagrant, he sold it to a negro for twenty-five cents.

NOBLE.—A servant girl, who lived for some time in the family of Dr. Herron, at Pitsburg, went to him since the late fire and informed him that she had saved several hundred dollars, which she wished him to take and distribute among the sufferers.

Twelve hundred men are now at work on the Morris Canal.

The New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session at Mount Holly, N. J., on Wednesday the 23d ult., Bishop Waugh, presided.

Conscience Returned.

We are requested by Mr. Jones, says the Baltimore Republican, to ask the Boston Atlas and the Baltimore Sun, to give place to the following which 'records the fact' that another politician besides D. M. Kimball has felt the qualms of conscience.

A LIE RETRACTED.—Having publicly stated before the election, that I did not know who James K. Polk was; that I did not know his grandfather to be a tory; that I did not know he had branded his negroes in the forehead; and that Great Britain had sent some half a million of dollars to aid the Democratic Party. I feel constrained by the gnawings of my awakened conscience, to publicly avow, that in all these matters I lied deeply, as I had often lied before.

JOHN JONES.

Cold Weather in Europe.

The exceeding severity of the cold in Europe, even as late as the middle of March, caused the greatest suffering. Hamburg and other ports of the North of Europe were completely shut up. The Elbe, indeed, above Hamburg was, it is said, frozen solid to the bottom. M. Arago, who had predicted this extreme cold, is said to have won a considerable sum on a bet that the Seine at Paris would be frozen over on the 5th of March. It was frozen hard enough to bear a carriage.

About a thousand acres of timber in Earl township, Berks county, was destroyed by fire about ten days ago, together with a quantity of cord wood and rails. The fire originated in a small negro hut.

Coleman's Improved Piano Forte.

The late editor of the Lebanon Courier, Mr. Frysinger, who is a native of York county, Pa. where he has resided the greater part of his life, in an article written two or three months since on this subject, denies that Mr. Coleman was the inventor of the improvement for which he became so renowned both in this country and in Europe. He says:

"The honor of this invention, we are certain, does not belong to the one who seems likely to reap its advantages, but to an old gentleman, (Mr. ADAM AULT), residing in York county, Pa. in whose house there now is, and has been, for a number of years, an instrument combining all the qualities claimed for Mr. Coleman's. It was projected some fifteen or twenty years ago, and intended for a present to his youngest daughter, then but five or six years old. That daughter unfortunately died in the bloom of youth, and year upon year elapsed before the sorrowing father could again bring himself to labor at an instrument designed for one whom he had hoped would be the stay and comfort of his remaining days. It was subsequently played upon, and eight years since the editor of this paper was repeatedly present when its sweet piano and organ (or accordin) notes enchanted all who heard them. Mr. Coleman's pianos, for aught we know, may be somewhat different in construction from the one alluded to, but the 'invention' is clearly not with him."

Perpetual Motion.

The present age seems to revive the exploded notions of a perpetual motion, so great are the strides of science in their application to mechanics. The foreign Polytechnic Review gives an account of the electro-magnetic clocks, invented by a Mr. Brain, which come as near a perpetual motion as it is possible to conceive that the nature of earthly things will admit.—These clocks have but three wheels and are put up at a cost of 7s. 5d. sterling, and never run down, or require winding up. They will run as long as the earth and the atmosphere exude electricity—or we might say to the end of time. A manufactory of the clocks is being established in Edinburg.

Singular Scene.

A woman calling herself Isabella Hagan, was committed to prison in Philadelphia last week by Alderman Redman for stealing a little girl from her parents, and hawking her about the streets to excite the sympathy of the citizens of whom she asked alms. The little girl was restored to its parents in the Alderman's office, and the woman sent to "ruralize" at Moyamensing.

Tremendous Fire—Bowery Theatre Burnt for the fourth Time!

A few minutes after six o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the carpenter's room attached to the Bowery theatre, which instantly communicated to the theatre itself; and in three quarters of an hour that fine edifice was a complete ruin, with nothing but the high walls and the massive columns standing. The inside of the building, scenery, furniture, wardrobe, machinery, &c., was entirely destroyed, and several of the performers, we understand, lost private dresses and properties to considerable amounts. The evening's performances were to have been for the benefit of Mr. Davenport, and the actors and actresses were in the building, just commencing to dress for the duties of the night. We are happy to state that, so far as could be ascertained by the strict inquiry possible under the circumstances, every person in the theatre escaped in safety, although several of them with narrow risks of life and limbs.

In the Theatre nothing was saved, and we learn that there was no insurance on any part of the property or building. It is believed that Mr. Hamblin had no interest in the Theatre, it having passed, by a recent decree in Chancery, into the hands of James R. Whiting, Esq.—but the particular nature of the trust is unknown to us. We are informed, also, that the ground cannot according to the terms of the lease, again be occupied for the purpose of erecting a Theatre.

This is the fourth time the Bowery Theatre has been burnt. First, in 1828, when it took fire about the same time in the evening, (6 o'clock) and was owned by Mr. Hamblin, who was partially insured. So vigorous were that gentleman's measures that in 60 days the Theatre was rebuilt and in full operation. It again burned down, we believe, in 1836—was rebuilt, and again destroyed in the winter of 1837—the last two times without insurance.

We understand that Mr. Hamblin has just completed his arrangements for building a new Theatre on an extensive and costly scale, on Broadway, adjoining the Tabernacle—the lot purchased and paid for, the plan agreed upon, and all other preliminaries settled. To avoid the delay and difficulty in getting the stock taken, Mr. H. means to issue tickets to purchasers, in sums of \$100 to \$500, until he has in this way raised sufficient to go on with the enterprise.—N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.

A lady in York, Pa., has made a donation of \$500 to the Pitsburg sufferers.

Coleman & Steison, of the Astor House, N. Y., \$100; Chester Jenkins, City Hotel, N. Y., \$100; Curtis & Hand, Philadelphia, \$100; and the citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, \$500.

Expenses in Suppressing the Slave Trade.

It appears, by the yearly report to the British Parliament, that England has expended little short of twenty millions of pounds sterling in endeavoring to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and a large amount of bounties has not yet been paid.

The Whig Almanac.

We have received a few copies of this excellent periodical for the year 1845, which may be had on application at this office. Besides the usual matter of an Almanac, it contains Washington's Farewell Address, the Constitution of the U. States, the Declaration of Independence, the official vote of all the States, at the late Elections, the Tariff of 1842, a Register of all the officers, civil, military and naval, in the employ of the U. States, and much other valuable reading. It is valuable to men of all parties, and no one should be without a copy. Price only 12 1-2 cents.

"GOD BLESS THE DUKE OF ARGYLE," was once a common saying in Scotland, especially by those who had occasion to avail themselves of the use of certain posts he had caused to be erected at convenient distances as substitutes for flesh brushes. We have no Dukes in this country—all are nature's noblemen—but we have our liberal and benevolent individuals, who do as much for the good of their fellow beings as any of the titled aristocracy of the old country. Look around you and see the numbers that have been benefited, and even saved from an untimely grave, by Dr. Sherman's Lozenges. He is the only educated and experienced Physician who has engaged in preparing medicines adapted to every class of disease. There are numerous ignorant pretenders in the field, but they cannot contend against his skill, knowledge, and experience. Formerly it took weeks to cure coughs and colds that his Lozenges will effect in a few hours, and headaches in as many minutes. This is truly a new era in medicine.

A fresh supply of the above valuable medicine has just received, and for sale at the Republican Office.

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at this Office.