



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 22, 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.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

The 11th anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was held in New York, week before last; and with the avowed object, as stated by some of the leading members of "revolutionizing the Union, and overthrowing the Constitution." William Lloyd Garrison, the notorious abolitionist of Boston, presided; and speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Grew, of Philadelphia, W. Phillips, of Boston, Abby Kelly, of N. Y., a fugitive slave from Maryland, James Foster, of Mass., Miss C. Hitchcock, of Conn., and others.

According to all accounts it was a strange and motley affair. The addresses were of the most indecent, inflammatory, and dangerous character. The audience was composed of persons of both sexes and colours. Men and women, white and black, bond and free, were mixed together promiscuously, and took a deep and approving interest in what was going on. Disunion, disorder, and detraction, were the order of the day. The Union, the Constitution, the Christian Church, and our Revolutionary Patriots, were each, in turn, made the subject of the most violent and virulent attacks. Nothing appeared too sacred to escape the denunciation of the speakers. We give some of the remarks of Miss Hitchcock, as a specimen.—She said,

"The preamble to the Constitution talks about perfecting a Union. All a sham. There might be a union between pirates and murderers, and thieves and robbers, but there can be no true union between Slavery and Liberty; and every man who goes for the Constitution goes for slavery. It pretends to establish justice. As well say that the cannibal who eats his Englishman for breakfast and his Frenchman for supper, is just. It is all a delusion. The authors of the compact did not mean to be just. They tolerated the slave trade with all its horrors for twenty years—and this was just! Nothing but Despotism of the deepest dye, Tyranny of darkest hue, Oppression of the most cruel character, could have dictated a compact which tolerated such a system as this. And yet so acted the founders of the American Constitution. It was a covenant with death, an agreement with hell, not done in a frenzy, but deliberately and coolly,—calmly,—not unhesitatingly. There was hesitation. But the deed was done, dark and bloody as it was. Benjamin Franklin proposed prayer—and to whom? To Satan; and he coming up out of the bottomless pit, nerved their hands, and put the pen into them, and strengthened them to do the dark and wicked work. It gives me no pleasure to descend into the graves of these honoured men—but I tell no more than the truth. This Constitution, then, is fit only to be torn in pieces and trampled under foot. I hope it will be no more honoured; and my prayer is that this agitation will go on, until from one end of the country to the other, the bloody Union will be put down, and the bloody partizan banner of the country be prostrated in the dust."

It will hardly be credited that such sentiments as these could be uttered by any person bearing the semblance of a young, virtuous and delicate female. But such is the truth. Some of the other speakers were much more violent. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, also spoke, and gloried in the admission of Texas, and the consequent extension of Slavery, as it would result in the dissolution of the Union. He argued that the only exodus of the slave from the house of bondage was to be over the ruins of the Constitution, and that the Texas movement, as tending sooner or later to overthrow that Constitution was a movement to be glad of and rejoice in. Other speakers attacked the Church and the Clergy, and declared that no places of infamy were worse than the meeting houses, where slavery was not denounced; nor any body of men worse hypocrites, than the ministers who preached there. Such were some of the mildest remarks at this meeting. It continued in session four or five days, and the pro-

ceedings throughout were distinguished by the most shameful disorder. How lamentable that our country should be the theatre of such doings.

The Harrisburg Post Office.

The Loco Focos of Harrisburg, have, we understand, had a delightful scramble for the Post Office, in that place. There were five applicants, all of whom were strongly recommended; and the President, to avoid the unpleasant difficulty of making a selection, has continued Dr. Peacock, the old incumbent.—The most remarkable circumstance of the affair is, that upon comparing papers, at Washington, it was found that his Excellency, Gov. Shunk, had signed in favor of each of the rival candidates for the honour. This was very kind in his Excellency—but we doubt very much if any other Governor in the Union would be guilty of doing just such another wholesale business. The several applicants certainly will feel very much indebted to him for his kind intentions! Very much!!

The Great Race.

We refer our readers to another column for an account of the great race between the northern mare Fashion, and the southern mare Peytona. It appears from it, that our favourite of the north has been beaten—but barely beaten. The race was very close; and the backers of Fashion are any thing but satisfied that Peytona is the best horse after all. It is rumoured that another purse of \$50,000 has been made up, and that the two horses will once more try their speed over the Camden course on Friday the 30th inst.

Our Foreign Relations.

Nothing of importance has transpired since our last to throw additional light upon the condition of our diplomatic relations with England or Mexico. The impression is, however, becoming pretty general that there will be no outbreak with either, at least for some time. We expect further news, however, in a few days, which will throw a good deal of light upon the subject. Until then we will express no opinion.

The Concord Freeman, a paper (says the Lowell Courier) which has labored with as much zeal, and with infinitely more talent than any other paper in the State to elevate Colonel Polk to the Presidency, thus speaks of the favoritism which he has shown to the Tennesseans in the division of the spoils. It is severe but true:—

"It is astonishing what an immense mass of talent has been lying dormant, in Tennessee, and which the genial sun of patronage has warmed into active life for the benefit of mankind in general, and Americans in particular. From Presidents to Pursers—from diplomatists to debaters—there is no kind of public men that Tennessee cannot furnish, of a neat and undeniable quality. The hive has swarmed, and the way the insects are crossing the mountains, reminds one of the host of lean and hungry Scotchmen who passed over the Tweed into England on the accession of James VI. to the English throne. As the Scotch went from the land of the thistle to the home of the rose—from a country where "half-starved spiders fed on half-starved flies," to a kingdom where a full stomach was something more than a mere tradition—from a place where every man was born with a "fiddle" in his hand, to a nation which had harps in its halls, and organs in its cathedrals—so does the Tennessean leave the bleak regions of repeated and constant defeat, for the "boasted titles" and the "golden fields" of successful ambition; and we are tempted to parody the lines which were applied to one of the brimstone-laden musicians of the north by a sarcastic Englishman:

"In Tennessee he was born and bred,
And, though a beggar, must be fed."

ENTERPRISE OF PITTSBURG.—It is said that contracts have already been entered into, in Pittsburg, for the erection of three hundred buildings. Twenty-five new buildings in the burnt district are now under roof.

THE CROPS.—The accounts given of the crops in the various parts of the country, warrant the hope of a large yield the next harvest. The cold weather does not appear to have done so much injury to the grain as it has to the destroyer of it, the fly. Places where its ravages were so destructive last year, have no signs of it this.

Prolific Cow.

Mr. Jared Well, of Bath, has a cow which has given birth to seven calves in one year—three the 1st day of April, 1844, and four the 29th of March, 1845. Five of these calves are alive and growing fine. This cow has had 9 calves, and is but five years old. The truth of this statement is substantiated by the testimony of several persons in the neighborhood, who are knowing to the facts.—Akron, Ohio, Beacon.

The Great Match Race—Fashion Beaten.

The great contest between Fashion and Peytona created an unprecedented excitement, and at least one hundred thousand persons assembled on the ground to witness the performance.

The N. Y. Tribune says:—"The gathering on the Course was much larger than we have ever seen there, and according to the best estimates, reached 100,000 persons. The stands were all crowded to the utmost extent; the track was so much encumbered that a strong police force could scarcely keep it free for the running horses, and the field was full of carriages and omnibusses filled with passengers. In the members' stand were about sixty ladies, belonging to the first families of the city.

The Course was not in good order, being very dry and in some parts felloek deep with sand and dust. This was more unfavorable to Fashion than to Peytona, the latter being the strongest horse.

The excitement was great when the horses appeared at the top of the drum, and betting became still more favorable to the Southern horse when she was stripped. The North had been backing Fashion heavily, but there was now a disposition to hedge and odds could be had on Peytona. Both horses appeared to be perfectly right although Peytona had rather the most lively and gamey look. Both horses have been described in several of the city papers, and we think it useless to repeat the descriptions.

The horses got off well together at the first start, Peytona having the inside, which she kept, as well as the lead, and won the first heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd. The betting was now 100 to 50, and even occasionally larger odds on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, they did not appear to have cooled off well, Fashion being apparently most distressed. After one false start they went off at a slashing pace, Fashion getting the inside. During the first three miles the horses ran together with scarcely perceptible difference between them, and the interest of the race became intense.—When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was scarcely the breadth of an ear behind. Both jockeys were plying spurs and crowding the horses to their utmost speed. On the last quarter Peytona made a brush and it was evident that her stride was doing the business. Coming down the straight turn to the Judges' stand she gained slightly at every jump and came in (Fashion under whip and spur) winning the heat and race by half a length. The shout that rent the welkin was the signal for the transfer of at least one hundred thousand dollars from the pockets of the North to the pockets of the South.

The time, it will be seen, was not very good, the first heat being 7 1-4 seconds longer than Fashion's first heat with Boston. The first heat was run in 7 38 1-2, and the second in 7 45.

Peytona has now won for her owners \$62,600 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won much more for them, in side bets. Having conquered the victor of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the paramount horse on the Turf in this country.

Mr. Clay and the Bargain.

Rev Calvin Colton, who is preparing a life of Mr. Clay, says the papers he has received from Mr. C. relative to the great "bargain and sale" question alone form a hundred pages of notes.

"These documents, Mr. Colton says, make developments that are perfectly astounding, and go to show that all the bargaining was on the side of Jackson and his friends. It is proved by them, we are told, that Buchanan came to Mr. Clay from Gen. Jackson with a direct offer, and that Houston also went to Hoane with another direct offer. The snarl into which it gets Buchanan, Jackson, Eaton, &c. is perfectly laughable. Jackson, in his after attempts to get out of the dilemma, when he found that Clay was too noble to be bought, annihilates Buchanan, and Buchanan in endeavoring to throw the burden from his shoulder drives the General to the wall, while Gen. Eaton eats them both up. The disclosures exhibit the Jackson men of that period who surrounded their favorite candidate in a most ludicrous light, while it fastens a blot on Buchanan's forehead he will find it impossible to wipe out."

A Courageous Fellow.

A two-fisted backwoodsman, half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle, went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination he offered to bet the owner, that he could whip his lion and he might throw in all the monkeys, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight.

ILLNESS OF GEN. JACKSON.—APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.—The Washington Union announces the painful intelligence that Gen. Jackson's health is such as to excite fears that his life is drawing rapidly to a close. A letter has been received from Nashville, which says the impression of the General's nearest friends now is, that he cannot long survive. Symptoms of dropsy have intervened. His legs are swollen from his feet up to his abdomen, and his respiration is feeble and difficult.

From the State Gazette of the 16th.

Case of the Warren Murders.

Mr. Halstead moved again this morning, that the prisoners be brought to the bar for sentence.

Mr. Vroom, on behalf of Jos. Carter, moved that the sentence be respited till next term. He made a strong appeal to the court, on the ground of the circumstantial and inconclusive character of the evidence, and the doubts of some as to the prisoners' guilt, but mainly on the ground that a person charged with participating in the same was to be tried in June next, and that evidence might then be elicited, throwing light on this mysterious murder and tending to prove the prisoner's innocence.

Mr. Wurts on behalf of Joseph Carter and Peter W. Parke, followed in support of the same views.

Mr. Halstead, for the state, replied first, that Abner Parke had already been once tried and acquitted, and that the evidence against him was already known; and secondly that on his trial no evidence could be admitted to show the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, unless he could be connected with them in the design or commission of the murder; and that on a former trial of Abner Parke the state had endeavored to introduce evidence to prove such a connection, but it had been objected to by his counsel and over-ruled by the state. If, therefore, the evidence of the prisoner's guilt or innocence had been properly excluded on Abner Parke's first trial, it could not be admitted, on his second trial. It was a fallacious idea therefore that on the trial of Abner Parke any evidence of the prisoners' innocence could be developed.

Mr. Dutton replied for the prisoners.

The Court took time to deliberate; and will perhaps give their opinion on the motion to respite this afternoon. Should this motion be over-ruled, it is not supposed that any thing further will be done to delay the final sentence of the court.

The city of Mexico was visited by another terrible earthquake on the 10th ult. Its effects were frightfully destructive—spreading desolation and misery far and wide. The shock was felt within a compass of several hundred miles.

FASHION ran a second race on Saturday with a southern mare, Jeanneteau. It was an easy beat, Fashion winning the race. The first heat she ran the four mile in 8 38; the second heat 8 48.

Riot on the Morris Canal.

Serious riots occurred at Dover, in Morris county, on Friday and Saturday of week before last. The laborers on the Canal had some difficulty with the sub-contractors, left their work, and paraded through Dover, vociferating "blood or money." They broke open one or two places. The ringleaders were arrested.

HAIL, as large as goose eggs, fell at Decatur, in De Kalb county, Georgia, last week. This is an improvement upon the hail storm in Maryland, the week before, where the hailstones were only as large as hen's eggs.

Isiah Rynders, alias Renner, the notorious Empire Club chieftain, and the bully Country McCluskey, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Saratoga county, and bench warrants for their arrest are in the hands of the officers in N. Y.

There is a Shingle-making machine in operation at Richmond, driven by a one horse power. The Machine makes one hundred and twenty revolutions in a minute, and each revolution cuts from a block a perfectly and exactly fashioned shingle; much more perfectly fashioned, indeed, than can be effected in the old way, for the operation is mathematically regular and precise. Another operation joints these shingles with the most minute and unvarying accuracy.

Art of Coughing.

This polite art being greatly practised at this season of the year, it may be well to give a hint or two in regard to it. Persons, in coughing, are apt to bend forward. This is injurious as it serves to compress the lungs and makes the irritation greater. Persons prone to the enjoyment should keep the neck straight and throw out the chest. By these means the lungs expand and the wind-pipe is kept free and clean. We give this advice free, gratis for nothing; and believe, if practiced upon, it may be of service.

A New Process of Tanning.

A respectable gentleman of Ohio a few days since described to us a new method of tanning leather, for which he has taken out a patent here, and is now on his way to England to obtain a patent there also. As this new system is represented by practical men to possess many advantages over the process at present in use, it is worthy of public notice.

The invention consists in perforating the hide or skin to be tanned. This is done (after the skin is cleaned and ready to be put in the tan ooze) with fine steel points—as, for instance, a fine article of cotton-card combs, numbering from fifteen to eighteen teeth to the inch.—These combs are placed side by side, and screwed firmly together, in a kind of iron box, with a handle on the top which is struck with a mallet, on the grain side of some and the flesh side of other kinds of leather, sufficiently hard to send them through. This operation is performed when the skin is in the most relaxed and flexible state, so that the fibres yield readily to the points, as scarcely any traces are observable after the leather is tanned, further than upon the grain or epidermis.

The advantages of this over the old mode of tanning are, that it greatly facilitates the process, makes a better leather, and saves back and fixtures. In this way calf-skins can be tanned in from ten to twenty days, in cold white oak ooze, while by the old process the time required does not average less than four months. This is a desideratum, in supplying a market which the tannin can be infused throughout the hide or skin in the shortest possible time after it is prepared and put into the ooze, a strong objection to the old method being that the frequent tanning and retanning of the two surfaces, in order to tan the interior or body of the skin, is a positive injury to the leather, as it makes it harsh and brittle, and more liable to break. This objection is obviated by the new process, which exposes a much larger surface to the immediate action of the tannin, which is absorbed so readily that the ooze must necessarily be renewed or strengthened more frequently, whereby it never becomes sour. As respects the saving in fixtures, it is stated that as much leather can be tanned in five vats by this process as can be tanned in fifteen under the old system.

FREAK OF NATURE.—A chicken with four legs, four wings, two distinct bodies in one, and perfect in all parts, attached to one head of ordinary size, is exhibited in New Haven.—Whether or not it was hatched by the Concretion of Geologists of that place is not stated.

PARENTS, WHY DO YOU allow your children to suffer from worms, when there is such a pest to them as Sherman's Lozenges? Many diseases and even death, arise from worms, without their ever being suspected. The following are a few symptoms of worms:—pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips, with flushed cheeks, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, headache, drowsiness, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, voracious appetites, gripings, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes a discharge of slime and mucus. Be sure you get the genuine, as some unprincipled dealers attempt to palm off their worthless imitations. A fresh supply of the above valuable medicine just received, and for sale at the Republican Office.

V. M. SWAYZE, DENTIST.

From Easton, Pennsylvania. Is now at the Stroudsburg House, in this place, where he is prepared to perform all operations on the Teeth.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. V. M. Swayze is a qualified, careful and skillful operator.

F. L. CRANE, D. S., Easton, Stroudsburg, May 22, 1845.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having discontinued the Mercantile business, is desirous of having his accounts settled as speedily as possible, and respectfully solicits all those indebted to attend to the same without delay.

WILLIAM EASTBURN, N. B.—The business will be continued by Stoddell Stokes & Son, who have just returned from the city, and are receiving

NEW GOODS

purchased for cash, which they will sell at a very small advance on the same terms, and would call the particular attention of their friends to the same.

STODDELL STOKES & SON, Stroudsburg, 1st mo., 30, 1845.