



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 17, 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.

The Whig Cause.

The present is an important era in the history of the Whig Party, and it behoves every member to act well his part. The next few months must determine, whether it can any longer maintain its existence, and be powerful in doing good to the country, or whether it must yield to the weight of adverse circumstances and give up its organization. The elections which are to take place between this and November, will be decisive of this grand result. But above all we look upon the result of those States which vote in August, with the most intense anxiety. If the Whigs there but prove true to their cherished principles, they will give such a stimulus to their brethren in other States, as cannot fail in carrying us safely through our trying emergency.

Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, vote in August, and both parties have for sometime past been busily canvassing for the struggle. Our friends, nearly every where, have placed their best men in nomination, and promise them a manly and noble support. If they but redeem their promise, all will be well; and we may confidently look forward to a speedy triumph of our principles. Should they fail, in doing so, our prospects would be less bright. That they will fulfil their promise, however, we have no doubt.—They are indignant at the manner in which we were defrauded out of our victory last fall, and will struggle the harder in consequence. This will insure success. After having displayed our full strength at the "August Elections," our doubts of those that are to follow will be removed.

Dr. Lardner's Lectures.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the 5th part of the highly interesting Lectures on Science and Art, by Dr. Dionysius Lardner. It treats on Galvanism, The Moon and the Weather, Periodic Comets, Radiation of Heat, &c., and is fully equal to any of its predecessors. The Lectures are published by Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, New York, at 25 cents per No., and will be completed in ten or twelve parts.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The July No. of this favourite Magazine is received, and is truly elegant. It contains three fine engravings, and a large quantity of excellent reading matter.

Hot Weather.

The Weather, during the past week, has been excessively hot, and the subject of universal conversation. Even in this *cool* region, the thermometer crept up to 105 degrees. South of us, at Easton, Philadelphia, &c. it was still much warmer.

The Crops.

The farmers are now about finishing their Wheat and Rye harvest, which in this region has turned out extremely well. The corn, potatoes, &c. also are in a forward condition, but are very much in want of a soaking rain to give them new head-way.

In a Snarl.

The Locofocos of Muskingum county, Ohio, recently held a meeting at Zanesville, at which, after a fiery discussion, they refused to pass a complimentary resolution of President Polk, by a large majority.

More Difficulty.

Another spoke appears to be out of the political wheel at Harrisburg. At a public celebration of the "Democracy," held there on the 4th of July, some speeches were made, and a number of toasts were drunk, which we consider any thing but respectful to Gov. Shunk. Those who participated in the celebration boasted that they were not office-holders.

It is estimated that there are now in progress of erection within the limits of Pennsylvania, about one hundred new iron furnaces.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Milford, Pa., July 5, 1845.

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in this place with general attention and respect. An oration was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, which was filled with a large and attentive auditory.—There was so little of drunkenness, profanity and other kindred exhibitions of folly and extravagance, that it is really esteemed with us a token for good. We rejoice in that increasingly strong expression of public sentiment which hails the return of a nation's jubilee, in a sober and rational manner, and calls for something which shall instruct, direct, and elevate the character and tone of public sentiment, instead of the degrading and senseless use and expenditure of rum and gunpowder. We cannot say that we heard no noise of torpedoes, crackers, pistols, &c. fired off by the boys, nor that the little girls in the procession were not somewhat startled and put to flight by the reports of the cannon, which was kept pretty busily plied by the boys of a larger growth. But considering the amount of attention paid by all classes of society to "keeping up" the day, there was much to encourage and cheer the friends of order, temperance, peace and virtue, in the diminution of that spurious kind of patriotism, which is measured by the rum that is poured down, and the noise that is made.

The procession, led by the Milford Band, marched through the principal streets to the Church, where the oration was delivered by John U. Johnson, Esq. It does not consist with my design in this communication, to attempt an elaborate criticism of this production; but it is due to its author to say that its style was, in a good degree, chaste, perspicuous, graceful and frequently elevated, as well as beautiful, and its argument, except in a few points, where the opinions of our own, and probably every other community, are divided, forcible and conclusive. Were I to hazard a remark *not in commendation*, it would be on the introduction of controverted points in politics, especially of strictly party politics, into a discourse, on an occasion, and at an assembly, strictly national, when the presence of men of all parties without distinction, seems to recommend the introduction of no topic likely to arouse unpleasant associations. I believe it is natural to men to prefer hearing the arguments of their opponents broached, in places, times and circumstances, where, if disposed, they have the opportunity to reply. But a partizan debate which in such circumstances would be the probable consequence of a partizan speech might possibly, even in our intelligent, sober and peaceful community, turn a national celebration into a bout at fisticuffs, little to the edification of actors or beholders.

It is not that I would charge any such extreme consequences as a legitimate result on the temperate and highly argumentative discourse in question, but thought that the peculiar feature of it, which elicited my leading remark might profitably afford opportunity to start the question whether it is not on the whole advisable to avoid the discussion of strictly party questions, in connection with the 4th of July, and whether reflection would not lead to the conclusion that any other course encroaches on the unanimity and harmony necessarily implied in celebrating that day.

The vindication of American literature and the reputation of American authors, from the aspersions of European, and especially British scribblers, which constituted the former part of the oration, was able and manly, and though not covering all the ground, which might have been profitably and fairly occupied, in those passages which enumerated the ablest productions, subjects and names of the writers of our country, still it may be fearlessly offered as a salutary pill to British squeamishness on this subject. No doubt if the said foreign scribblers were required to give "reasons," for their affected contempt of America, in this respect, so far from being like Falstaff's reasons, "as thick as blackberries," they would find them dwindle down to one, viz:—jealousy. I am wrong,—they might find one more—ignorance; unless they have marvellously improved since the days of their grandfathers, when as Wither- spoon tells us, a member of the lower house of Parliament frequently made mention of the ISLAND of Pennsylvania, and one of the privy council insisted, after contradiction, on his being right in his description of the ISLAND of New Jersey.

After the oration, the procession left the Church, and a part of the citizens partook of a dinner at the hotel of Mr. Sandt. The Sabbath Schools marched to the grove, where after a collation provided by the ladies, there were a variety of exercises, including music by the Band, prayers, addresses to the children and to the friends of Sabbath Schools, interspersed with singing. The whole went off in the high

est order and propriety. All praise is due to the ladies, who at so much pains devoted their time and attention to furnishing the table, and by their presence and interest rendered such efficient aid in giving a right direction to youthful feelings and associations, in connection with the memory of a day which in the civil transactions of the world, never has seen and never can see a parallel. C.

The Crops of the Union.

The accounts generally speaking, continue favorable. The grain crops will no doubt prove an average, if not more, taking one section of the country with another. The Frankfort, Ky. Commonwealth of the 1st inst. says:—

"It is the universal remark that there never was grown in Kentucky a better wheat crop than the present. The frequent rains lately have somewhat retarded the harvesting, but we do not learn that they had caused serious damage to the crop. Kentucky has for years imported considerable quantities of wheat and flour; but it is generally believed that she will export a surplus from the present crop."

A letter from Champaign County, Ohio, under date of the 28th ult. says:

"The wheat crop has come out beyond all our expectations; it is filled very plump. The oats are putting up very well, and the clover is growing finely, so that I think it will mow.—Corn looks very well; in fact everything now looks very thrifty; and indeed I see no cause to be discouraged with the prospects before us."

"The York, Pa. Republican, says:—

"Although the weather during the early part of last week was unfavorable to the farmer's operations in the fields, it cleared up towards the close and the Grain began to fall rapidly before the cradle and the sickle. The crop of wheat is certainly very excellent and abundant, notwithstanding the drought and frost during the Spring months. We have heard the opinion expressed by many intelligent farmers that there will be fully as much, if not more Wheat gathered in York County this season than in any previous year; and while looking at the thick-standing stalks inviting by their ripeness the harvest-man's scythe, or the large and numerous shocks into which the already cut grain had been heaped, we could not doubt that such would be the fact. That there will therefore be plenty of "seed for the sower and bread for eater" seems certain, and a rich increase will reward the farmer's toil."

We have similar accounts from other quarters, and generally speaking, the prospect is full of cheerfulness.

The best immediate Remedy for Poisoning.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

It is stated in The Tribune of the 7th, that "In all cases of poisoning, let every body remember that a liberal dose of oil (of any kind) is the very best immediate remedy that can possibly be procured." Oil is very good but not the best remedy. Pure soft water, (cold if there is much burning and heat in the throat and stomach, but blood warm if there is not heat,) drunk largely, by the quart if necessary, is the best possible immediate means that can be used to cleanse the stomach in cases of poisoning. Water, indeed, in all cases, is one of the most speedy and efficient emetics known, and is perfectly safe if not taken too cold. It will not unfrequently cause vomiting when all other known means fail. It is, besides, the best remedy to assist the severe vomiting that is sometimes caused by the taking of poisons.—Domestic animals always instinctively take large quantities of water when they have been poisoned.

A PHYSICIAN.

The Corn Trade.

The St. Louis New Era of a late date says:—"During the last week, six or eight thousand bushels of corn have been shipped from St. Louis to Cincinnati. Considerable quantities have been bought for the same market at other landings on the Mississippi river, below this place. It is said to be worth 40 cts. per bushel in Cincinnati. This is rather a new course of trade. Heretofore Cincinnati has obtained large supplies of Corn from the Wabash."

A Pin-Making Machine.

A new Pin Making Machine has been contrived at Brattleboro', Vermont, which works like an intelligent being, and is thus described by a traveller:—"I cut off the wire, then rounded the head, then took the pin in its fingers and sharpened the point on several grindstones, and finally threw it finished into the receptacle beneath. And all this was apparently without the intervention of any human agency. I believe all the tending requisite was to supply wire. After being whitened, the pins were poured into another machine, and there they stuck themselves into paper with wonderful regularity."

A New Discovery.

It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people has been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Saboon, who are described as being far superior to any on the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the holy scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast.

The Danville Democrat of Saturday 26th says:

Yesterday, a grindstone, something like five feet in diameter, used for grinding hinges at the foundry of Messrs. Moore & Biddle, while in full motion, making 300 revolutions a minute, suddenly burst asunder in four pieces, and the centrifugal force was so great that a piece of about 500 pounds was forced through the wall in the second story of an adjoining building, 15 or 20 feet distant, and was arrested only by the wall on the opposite side of the room, which is considerably injured. Another piece ascended perpendicularly through the roof, tearing rafters, &c. into fragments. Archibald McAllister, the workman employed in grinding at the time, discovered by the motion of the stone that something was wrong, and turning away from it, was instantly carried off by a piece some 15 feet distant, but without being materially injured. But for this fortunate move he would have been instantly killed.

There is a Scotch giant at Milwaukee, seven feet five inches high and weighing something short of the fourth part of a ton. He has a wife with him too, who is in reality a "brawny lass," and weighs in proportion to her husband.

A man named AVERY MERRICK advertises in the Oswego Advertiser that he has found by experiment that a salve made of one part tallow, two parts of beeswax, and four of rosin, will cure decayed teeth by filling the cavity with the salve. As the tooth grows out new, the old decayed part shells off. He only asks as compensation for the discovery, that the people of the State of New York should pay him a sum in dollars to equal the amount of the one hundredth part of the population of that State.

Pennsylvania folks can of course try it for nothing.—*Susquehanna Register.*

A Hard Hit.

Thomas W. Dorr, in his speech to the multitude assembled to congratulate him on his liberation, is said by the Providence Journal, to have remarked that he noticed there many honest faces and brawny arms, which it gave him great pleasure to see; but he regretted to say that he had not seen them on a certain occasion when he required their presence much more than he did then. This was a rebuke well merited by the shuffling cowards who deserted him at the trying moment. Will they pay him for it with their votes?

N. Y. Tribune.

CHARACTERISTICS.—It appears by the testimony taken before the Louisiana Legislature relative to the Plaquemines election frauds, that Sheriff Dutillet, Locofoco, said to Mr. Harris, Whig: "We don't want you here, by G—d we will have things our own way." And so they did have them—and a villainous way it was. Again, Sheriff Dutillet reached across the table and took the Bible from the clerk and said 'he would be d—d if any person should be sworn at the election.'

Take Care.

The editor of the Philadelphia Chronicle, in reply to a correspondent, who, in his verdant simplicity enquires the cause of the enormous dimensions of the city belles, says:—"To satisfy our inquisitive friends, although we feel ashamed to tell tales on the ladies, we will state upon good authority, that—(our ink turns red as we write the word)—petticoats, are the articles employed for this purpose. The number worn varies from six to nine and some ladies actually wear twelve!"

The Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel, says:—Our farmers are in the midst of a plenteous harvest. We learn that the crop of wheat is better in this county than it has been for many years.

The corn, oats, &c., have very much improved during the past week, and it is now thought will yield an excellent crop.

It is said, that some of the Old Hunkers talk of the following ticket for 1848:

For President—Silas Wright, of New-York. For Vice President—Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.

M. Daguerre is said to have made a discovery almost as wonderful as that to which his name has been given. It consists of a process by which he can give to a young tree in three months the same developments as in a state of nature requiring as many years. This is done by a sort of grafting near the root.

The Spirit of Democracy.

The Democratic Union in a recent number, used the following sentences:

The spirit of democracy is that of truth. It has been over and over again said to be the spirit of the New Testament.

The Louisville Journal in noticing the matter says:—"Robert Dale Owen, is one of the most prominent spirits of Democracy. We do not see with what propriety it can be said that his spirit is the 'spirit of the New Testament.'"

Robert Dale Owen is an avowed Infidel, and an acknowledged leader of 'Democracy' in Indiana.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. John C. Warren, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, June 21st, performed the operation of taking out one half of the under jaw of a patient afflicted with a malignant tumor. This operation has been performed by Dr. W. several times, with entire success, and leaves far less deformity than one would suppose must necessarily result from the loss of one half of the lower jaw, from the centre of the chin to the ear.

Dr. Townsend extracted a scirrus tumor from the neck of a man nearly sixty years of age. The patient did not utter a sigh or groan. Had he been mesmerised, and been quiet, it would have been a distinguishing triumph of that science. The tumor was larger than a hen's egg.—*Boston Trav.*

It is said that a man in Massachusetts has carried a case to the Supreme Court which involves 25 cents. This is very small business, as Moses Flower once said when he was told his brush fence had been struck by lightning and had burned up.

FLORIDA.—David Levy and James D. Westcott, Jr., both loco focos, have been chosen, by the Legislature of Florida, Senators of the U. States. Mr. Levy has been a Delegate in Congress from Florida for some years, and was at the last election chosen a member of Congress, which he of course now resigns. Mr. Westcott is a native of Trenton, in this State, and son of the late James D. Westcott, for many years Secretary of State of New Jersey.

[Paterson N. J. Intell.]

An unusual Mortality among the flies appears to prevail. The Southern papers notice it particularly, and the same thing is observed in this city. What's the cause? The flies burst and small worms issue from them.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The same has been observed in Bridgeton and in some of our houses, says the Chronicle, tens of thousands die every day.

A piece of common indigo made into a paste with spirits of camphor, and applied to the wound, will, it is said, neutralize the poison arising from the bite of snakes of any kind.

Charitable Highwayman.

It is said of Boulter, a highwayman, that once riding on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping and appeared in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked her what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him a creditor, attended by a Sheriff, had gone to a house she pointed out, and threatened to take her husband to jail for a debt of thirty guineas. Boulter gave her the amount, told her to pay the debt and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off, loading the honest man with benedictions. Boulter, in the mean time, waited in the road till he saw the creditor come out, and then took from him the thirty guineas, and every thing else he had about him.

The rate of postage on a half ounce letter to any part of Texas, is now ten cents—on newspaper, one cent.

A mine of rich iron ore has been opened at Vincent, Chester county, Pa.

The smoke was still rising from the ruins of the burnt district at Pittsburg, on the 2d.

An electric gun was exhibited in London a few days since, which fired 1000 balls a minute. The mode of operation is a secret, but is supposed to be by an explosion of gasses.

The following recipe is said to be a sovereign cure for bed bugs:

Take a quantity of whale oil, and about the same quantity of lard or tallow, simmer them a few moments together; so as they will mix. Apply the mixture with a feather or fine brush to the crevices and joints of the bedstead, and these vermin will not only desert the bed but leave the room.