



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 27, 1847.

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L. BARNES, at Milford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper; to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

We saw an ear of Corn a few days ago, raised on the farm of Mr. Samuel Gunsauls, in Smithfield sp., that measured 17 inches in length. Farmers beat it if you can.

Tall Corn.

Mr. James Burson, of Stroud township, brought to our office on Monday last, a stalk of Corn measuring 18 feet in height and 6 inches in circumference near the root. The stalk bore several large ears—and the distance from the ground to the first ear is nearly eight feet. Our "Devil" is under the impression that there is enough "fodder" on the stalk to winter a small cow.

Ewbank's Hydraulics & Mechanics.

This is the title of a work of great value and interest, now in course of publication by Greeley & McElrath, of New York, in eight parts, at 25 cents each. The work, when completed, will comprise over five hundred pages, and be illustrated by over three hundred engravings. It is, briefly, a descriptive and historical account of Hydraulic and other Machines, ancient and modern, for raising water; with observations on various subjects connected with the mechanic arts, including the progressive development of the steam engine. Descriptions are given of every device for raising water, known since the earliest ages; as well of ancient wells, fountains, &c. The work is important to mechanics, and cannot fail to be deeply interesting to the general reader.

Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

The first number of the above valuable work can be seen by calling at this Office.

The official vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner has not yet been received—but the majority of the former will be about 18,000, and that of the latter something less. The Whigs have elected a Senator in the Clearfield district, in the place of Col. Bigler. The Senate will stand 19 Whigs to 14 Locos; and the House is said to be 37 Whigs to 63 Locofocos.

Thanksgiving.

Gov. Shunk has issued a Proclamation, recommending the people of this State to observe the 25th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Whig candidate for County Treasurer in Luzerne county, S. D. Lewis, editor of the "Wilkes-Barre Advocate" was elected by a majority of 37 votes; and Samuel Goff, one of the Locofoco Assemblymen, was elected by a majority of 2 votes. Shunk's majority in the county is 1258, and Longstreth's 1072.

Three Cheers for Florida.

We have glorious news from Florida! The Whigs have redeemed the State. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Whig, which secures another WHIG U. S. SENATOR!

The Locofoco majority on joint ballot last year was three!

A glorious triumph! Three cheers for the gallant Whigs of Florida!

The Potatoe Rot.

We notice by our exchanges that this disease is creating sad havoc with the potatoe crop.—The Elkton, Md., Democrat, says that in the lower part of that county the late potatoes are nearly all destroyed. A farmer in Maine, who last week sent his whole crop, valued at \$2,000, to the Boston market, had them returned to him in consequence of the infection developing itself in every barrel. Advice from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland speak of the almost total failure of the crop in those places, and the papers of New England, generally, are filled with accounts of the devastation created by this singular disease.

Lancaster County Products.

The Lancaster Republican says that 6 acres of the farm of Samuel Royer, in Ephrata township, in that county, yielded 611 bushels of shelled corn, which is nearly 102 bushels to the acre. The Republican has also seen two stalks of corn, cut near the city, one of which exhibited eleven and another sixteen distinct ears of corn.

THE LATE ELECTION.

How the Whigs were Defeated.

We observe that some of the Whig Journals are lamenting and speculating upon the probable causes of our recent overwhelming and inglorious defeat. It is useless to indulge in either. We stated last week, and we now boldly and unhesitatingly reassert, that the disastrous result of the late election is solely attributable to the inefficient management of the campaign. Thousands of Whigs were lulled to sleep by the quiet conduct of the campaign, and failed to perform their duty; and the re-election of Mr. Shunk is the result of their apathy and indifference. The chilling influences of the "quiet system" were too evident to be mistaken; and when attempts were made to arouse the Whigs from their lethargic slumbers, and incite them to vigorous action, the cry was immediately raised that the campaign must be conducted quietly—that the more noise the Whigs made the worse it would be for them—and that notwithstanding the apparent apathy and indifference that was manifested, arrangements had been effected that would positively secure a full Whig vote. Those to whom was assigned the management of the campaign did not do their duty. Had a different policy been pursued, our candidates would not have been unnecessarily and foolishly sacrificed. That the "quiet system" defeated Gen. IRVIN, is too palpably evident to admit of a doubt. There was not a particle of excitement during the whole campaign—every indication of an outburst of enthusiasm was smothered up by the advocates of the "quiet system"—the Whigs became inactive and indifferent as to the result—APATHY pervaded the entire Whig camp—the Whig soldiers fell asleep upon their guns, and the well drilled forces of the enemy took them by surprise, and gave them a Cerro Gordo thrashing. So quietly was the campaign conducted, that when the election day arrived, thousands of Whigs were napping at home, while the Locofocos were wide awake and armed for the conflict. The result was an ignominious defeat. We repeat, that proper measures were not taken to insure a full Whig vote. There was no systematic organization throughout the State. Indeed in some districts not even a Whig ticket was to be found! In one township in this county, no Whig appeared on the ground with tickets until 1 o'clock. A similar instance occurred in Philadelphia county; and in other places Whig voters were obliged to write their tickets after they went to the polls. There was no systematic effort made to get Whig voters to the polls, and the consequence is a falling off in the Whig vote of at least THIRTY THOUSAND in the State—more than enough to have elected IRVIN and PATTON by handsome majorities.

Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Mexican Whigism.

The Locofoco organs seem of late not to know any name for the Whigs but "Mexican Whigs." Let us mention a few facts for the benefit of these callers of hard names. Two Kentucky regiments destined for Mexico are now encamped near this city, and we are assured by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who profess to know the fact, that a large majority of the rank and file of both regiments are Whigs. The regiments are made up of men from nine of the ten Congressional districts of Kentucky; but Lynn Boyd's district, the only Locofoco district in the State, is not represented by a solitary volunteer in either regiment! Let the Locofocos, whose tongues are so familiar with the phrase "Mexican Whigs," digest these facts as they may.

Louisville Journal.

Shunk at Home.

The result of the election in this borough shows the estimation in which Gov. Shunk is held by those who know him. In the North Ward, where the Governor resides, and where in 1844 he had a majority of 137, Gen. Irvin's majority is now 45—showing a change of 182 votes in favor of the Whigs.

In the two Wards of Harrisburg—in 1844 Shunk had 196 majority! Now the same wards give Gen. Irvin a majority of 48—showing a change of 244! and that too in the face of the most reckless and determined opposition of Gov. Shunk and his official dependents! This gratifying result is partially attributable to the independent Democrats of Harrisburg, many of whom openly opposed and voted against the present imbecile and corrupt Executive. The result of this borough is a most stinging rebuke to Mr. Shunk.—*Pennsylvania Intelligencer.*

We find the following "good 'un" in an exchange paper: "Which is the fastest runner, James K. Polk, or Gen. Worth? Answer—Polk: because Worth could not catch Santa Anna, but Polk passed him."

Mercantile Failures in England.

The following is as complete a list as we can make out from the material before us, says the Tribune, of the failure brought by the Cambria.

Firms.	Places of Business.	Amount
Cockerell & Co	London	\$2,904,000
A. McDonald & Co	"	145,000
Perkins, Schlusser & Mullins	"	1,936,000
Fry, Griffiths & Co.	"	1,213,200
Lyall, Brothers & Co.	"	3,388,000
Samuel Phillips & Co	"	849,000
Boyd & Thomas	"	\$87,200
John Shewell & Co.	"	48,400
Bensusan & Co	"	726,000
Cockburn & Co	"	484,000
Watson, Brothers & Co	Liverpool	1,210,000
Burr, Watson & Co	Manchester	"
W. Steel & Co	Liverpool	968,000
Schewill & Co	"	968,000
William Maury	"	968,000
Cruikshank, Melville & Co	"	1,936,000
J. Armstrong	Manchester	484,800
James Guest	"	484,000
Birnie, Corrie & Co	"	1,210,000
Watson, McKnight & Co	Glasgow	968,000

Total \$21,177,600

The following are also among the houses said to have failed, but their respective liabilities are not stated:

Stocks & Talt	Manchester
F. H. Glover	"
E. M. Cooper & Co	"
Render & Miller	"
Cummings & Ferguson	Dublin
Boyd & Thomas	London
Rougemont Bros	Liverpool
Thomas, Son & Lefevre,	"
Reid, Irving & Co.	"
Reed & Robinson,	Glasgow
R. Dalgleish & Co	"

Iron Mountain of Texas.

We have recently been informed by an intelligent gentleman who resides in Fredericksburg, that the surveyors who have been engaged in running the boundary line of the German Colony, have discovered a mountain near the Conchos river that consists entirely of iron ore. Our informant states that a portion of this ore has been smelted and yields seventy per cent of pure iron. According to the representation of those who have visited this mountain, it resembles the celebrated iron mountain of Missouri. It is not so large as the mountain in Missouri, it being only four or five hundred feet high and probably half a mile in circumference. We are informed however that a range of hills extend several miles north of it, that appear to be composed almost entirely of iron ore. If we can rely on the statements of the hunters and surveyors who have visited that section, the iron mines which have been discovered there are inexhaustible. Within a tract of country fifteen miles long by twenty broad, extending from the east bank of the Colorado northward towards the Brazo, there is probably sufficient iron to supply all the foundries in the world for the next century. Owing however, to the scarcity of fuel, this ore, except in the immediate vicinity of the Colorado and its tributaries will remain for many years, perhaps for centuries, as valueless as the sard hills of the desert.—*Houston Star.*

Perilous Position of Aeronauts.

Mr. Albert Smith and three other gentlemen ascended in a balloon from Vauxhall Gardens, London, (England). When at the height of 6000 feet, the balloon became tense from the elevation, and a valve was opened to relieve some of the gas. A report resembling a rush of air was heard, and the whole of the lower part of the balloon suddenly collapsed, surging backwards and forwards as in a high wind, whilst a voice cried, "The valve has burst—we are all lost!" Immediately it began to descend with terrific rapidity, and the danger was heightened by some sparks clinging to the balloon from some fireworks recently discharged, and which threatened every moment to blow it up. The aeronauts exhibited great presence of mind, and to this may be ascribed their preservation. They lightened the balloon so as to diminish the concussion. The first shock was awful as it struck the earth, throwing the voyagers, from the car with great violence, while the silk of the balloon entirely void of its gas, covered them. Happily no one was seriously hurt. Mr. H. Coxwell, editor of the *Aerostatic Magazine*, who formed one of the party, ascribes the accident to the state of the atmosphere, influenced by flashes of lightning which prevailed. The balloon descended close to some unfinished houses in Belgrave road.

Wonder of Geology.

More than 9,000 different kind of animals have been changed into stone. The races or generations of more than half of these are now extinct, not being at present known in a living state upon the earth.

Gen. Taylor on his way Home.

The Austin (Texas) Democrat of the 2d October announces that Maj. Gen. Taylor set out about the 25th September from Monterey, on a visit to his family. The New Orleans National of the 14th also says:

"An officer of the army, twenty-four days from Gen. Taylor's camp, informs us that Gen. Taylor may be expected here in the course of a week or ten days. He was preparing to leave Walnut Springs when our informant last saw him, and he spoke of his return to the United States freely, and anticipated the pleasure he should have on his cotton farm. He is in good health and spirits.

"At Gen. Taylor's camp, when our informant left, was the following immense army: Bragg's battery and the skeleton remains of three companies of the 2d dragoons, under Col. Fauntleroy. At Monterey there was Col. Tibbatts with five companies of the 16th Infantry. The city of Monterey, it is said, was under better government than at any time since under our control."

A striking instance of the advantageous use of *letheon* in rendering the patient insensible to the pains of a severe surgical operation was exhibited at Morristown, New Jersey, week before last. It is thus related in the Newark Advertiser:

"The operation was performed by Mr. G. F. J. Colburn. It consisted in cutting open the nail on the second finger of the right hand for the purpose of removing a splinter of wood which had been forced under it. The nail had to be opened the whole length, as the splinter was forced under it so far as to be impossible to remove in the ordinary way by taking hold of the end and pulling it out, thus rendering it one of the most painful operations in surgery.

"The patient was a girl working for one of our citizens. After inhaling the *letheon* for about two minutes she appeared to be in a state of perfect resignation, a smile settling upon her countenance. The operator then taking her finger, preparatory to the operation, she raised her head and looked inquisitively at him, as much as to say what do you want with my finger? Upon asking her if she was willing he should take the splinter out, she smilingly replied yes! Mr. C. then with a knife slit open the nail and inserting a pair of tweezers, instantly removed the splinter. During the operation, which lasted two minutes, the patient looked on smilingly, exclaiming the Doctor has mesmerized me. When asked if it hurt her, she replied no, I did not feel it. All present appeared to be perfectly satisfied she did not suffer any pain.

Rattle Snakes and Ash Trees.

It is a curious fact perhaps not generally known to those unacquainted with this reptile, that it has a great aversion to a white ash tree. Strike it with a twig of this tree, and the rattle-snake becomes convulsed. And with such a wand in his hand, a person may travel through the habitation of this venomous reptile without fear of molestation. The Indian, aware of the virtues of this tree, strews his couch and his wigwam with its leaves, and the hunter fills his boots with them. A gentleman who was formerly in the habit of hunting in the Pequaket country, not long since, gives us the following illustration of the effect of the white ash upon the rattle-snake:

On returning from their traps one day, one of the party caught a rattle-snake, and brought it alive into the camp. It was immediately proposed to experiment with him. Accordingly a winnow of leaves was gathered together in the form of a circle; a segment of the circle being composed entirely of the leaves of the white ash, the remaining part of the leaves of the maple. The rattle-snake was placed within the circle, which was 15 or 20 feet in diameter. The rattle-snake, in great fear and trembling, retreated towards the maple leaves, but here the experimenters met him with their ash twigs, and he was glad to stop his course and laid his head down in quiet submission.

After this manner had been essayed for some time, the segment of maple leaves was set on fire and the hunters retired to watch the effect. The rattle-snake raised his head, moved about in a small circle, turned his head towards the burning leaves, coiled himself for a throw, gave his shrill rattle, and plunging into the flame escaped from the circle.—*Manchester Democrat.*

Number of Jews in the World.

The Archievs Israelites says: "It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these, 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz: 30,000 in the U. States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 93,000 in France. In England, 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated.

Vote for Governor.

	Vote in 1844	Vote in 1847
Shunk	1649	1559
Markle	2485	4458
Irvin	1559	1946
Adams	5663	8105
Allegheny	1966	1407
Armstrong,	2098	2730
Beaver,	2884	3045
Bedford	6316	3640
Berks	1889	792
Blair	3525	2967
New County	5106	4804
Bradford	2054	2197
Bucks	1129	969
4685	1131	
Butler	2384	1786
Cambria	5175	6129
Centre	1889	792
Chester	938	538
Clarion	925	807
Clinton	3199	1508
Clearfield,	2920	2410
1854	3008	2971
Columbia	784	458
Crawford	2352	3213
Cumberland	1493	2069
Carbon	2207	3501
Dauphin	132	103
Delaware	3304	2896
Erie	3211	3797
Elk	2255	1425
Fayette	2630	4022
Franklin	1417	2098
Greene	727	617
Huntingdon	1158	1085
Indiana	5592	9513
Jefferson	1743	2478
Juniata	2680	2443
Lancaster	3649	3261
Lancaster	2600	1945
Lebanon	416	307
Lehigh	2744	2765
Luzerne	1585	1506
Lycoming	1601	377
McKean	5894	4341
Mercer	3466	2455
Mifflin	2384	1498
Monroe	2246	1316
Montgomery	12,200	14,138
Northampton	5265	9282
Northumberland	643	142
Perry	527	202
Philad. co'y	3217	2390
Philad. city,	922	2450
Pike	317	130
Potter	2468	1594
Schuylkill	1975	1049
Somerset	1777	2721
Sullivan	1230	973
Susquehanna	3958	3901
Tioga	1107	843
Union	1553	811
Vanango	4704	2778
Washington	808	754
Warren	4691	3802
Wayne		
Westmoreland		
Wyoming		
York		

TOTAL 160,322 156,040 148,349 130,362

The Washington Union congratulates the country upon the result of the Pennsylvania election, and adds its reasons thus:

"We hail this victory as the most important which could be won. We have carried Pennsylvania against the tariff of the manufacturers. We have carried it against the authors of the Wilmot Proviso. The enlightened people of Pennsylvania have decided the issue of war in favor of their country."

The victory has been won, not against the manufacturers and their tariff, nor against the authors of the Wilmot proviso, but through the apathy, the shameful neglect and negligence of the Whigs in many districts of Pennsylvania. It must be very consoling to them to hear these triumphs of the enemy, and know that their failure in duty has given cause and opportunity for the rejoicing.—*Phila. News.*

A Pigmy Horse.

The smallest full grown horse, ever known, has arrived at New York from Java, as a present for General Tom Thumb, which as curiosity, is more extraordinary even than the General himself. It has arrived at full maturity, and yet weighs only 45 pounds!

There is a woman at Hartford, Conn, five feet one inch in height, who has hair in her head measuring nine feet four inches.

The great Bell for the Montreal Cathedral, just received from England, is said to be the largest bell in the British Empire. It weighs thirteen and a half tons.

Singular.

On Sunday week, during the moment intelligence of the late battle in the city of Mexico was being transmitted to Philadelphia, by the telegraph, two doves which were perched upon the wires near the rail-road depot at Marcus Hook, were observed to fall to the ground very suddenly. A gentleman who witnessed the occurrence, approached and found one of the birds dead; the other fluttered away apparently wounded. On examining the dead bird, a hole as if made by a small ball, was found in its breast, passing entirely through its body. We leave the fact to be accounted for by those who know more of the nature of electricity than we profess to.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

A Funny Motive.

A paper in New Hampshire, and a strong advocate of the ten hour bill, as the maximum of a day's work in factories, past by the Legislature, gives the following reason for favoring the law: "One reason which induces us to support the ten hour bill, is that the factory girls will then have time to garter their stockings in the morning, instead of having to frequently to draw them up in the public streets."