



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 25, 1849.

**Wood.**—A few loads of wood wanted at this office immediately. Those subscribers who have promised us the article would accommodate us by bringing some soon.

**H. D. MAXWELL, Esq.** has been re-appointed by the Attorney General of this State, prosecuting attorney for Northampton county.

Governor Johnston having resigned his seat in the Senate, the Speaker has issued his writ for a special election for a Senator to fill the vacancy, on the 2nd of February. The district is composed of the counties of Armstrong, Clearfield, and Cambria.

Ohio.—The following is the official canvass of Ohio for Governor, as announced by the Speaker of the Senate:

Ford, Whig	148,191
Weller, Loco	147,320

Majority for Ford 871

### Michigan Senator.

We learn from the Detroit papers that the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan proceeded to the nomination of a United States Senator on the 9th instant with the following result:

For Lewis Cass	33
Governor Ephraim Ransom, (Dem.)	11
Edwin Lawrence, (Whig.)	15
Scattering	2

The Senate, however, refused to make any nomination, as has been heretofore stated. The vote which defeated the effort was 12 to 10, the minority vote representing the Cass strength.

The objections urged against Gen. Cass are based upon the doctrine of his "Nicholson letter" respecting slavery in new territories, while Gov. Ransom favors, the policy of excluding therefrom that institution, by legislative enactments.

The Whig Congressmen of Pennsylvania held a meeting in the Capitol on Saturday, and adopted resolutions, asking from Gen. Taylor the Treasury Department for Pennsylvania. They also fixed on Andrew Stewart, Esq. for Secretary.

Judge Eldred has decided that listening at a key hole, though highly improper and even a violation of law in a man, is perfectly justifiable in a woman, owing to the natural curiosity of the sex.

The State of New Jersey has money enough in the treasury to pay her debts and leave \$9,397 76 in cash for a rainy day.

### Forestalling Gen. Taylor.

While the Loco Focos express a degree of confidence that General Taylor will allow their office holders to grow still fatter from the drippings of the Treasury, they are taking measures, like the prudent and unscrupulous men they are, to get all they can before the fourth of March. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes as follows under date of Dec. 30.

Some vacancies are anticipated in public offices here, as being likely to occur soon, in consequence of resignations. So Mr. Polk will save Gen. Taylor the trouble of filling them. He will find himself forestalled on every side.

There is nothing in the story that the Senate have agreed not to forestall Gen. Taylor by filling offices. There are reasons why they should leave vacancies to the in-coming administration, and, as I have heretofore shown, it was the practice of the Democratic Senate when the practice worked to their advantage. The rule does not work both ways in this case. Every rule known to the Democratic party works but in one way, and to the object of keeping the spoils in possession of that party.

The concluding remark of the above extract is true as holy writ. When the administration of John Quincy Adams drew near its close, the leading Jackson politicians were profoundly impressed with the impropriety of forestalling the in-coming dynasty. Mr. Adams, with a delicacy which found no imitators among his opponents, refrained as far as possible from making appointments which could be left for General Jackson. But now when a Loco Foco Administration are going out and a Whig President coming in, the rule works for the benefit of Loco Focoism alone. Lewis Cass, Jr., is urged as Charge at Rome. Col. Sevier is nominated for an important post, against the Constitution—but no matter. What signifies the Constitution when a hungry Loco Foco clamors for office?

Well—Polk and his friends must have their day. It is nearly ended, however. Gen. Taylor is already on his way to Washington. However much he may be "forestalled," he will do what is right and proper after the 4th of March. The time of Loco Foco misrule is short. Gen. Taylor is disposed, we doubt not, to deal not only fairly but liberally by his political opponents. But he will expect them to deal fairly by him and his friends. He is an honest, straightforward man, and will little relish "forestalling." We never yet heard of any successful attempt to impose upon him.

[Rochester Amer.]

### Ohio—Ford Declared Elected.

Columbus, Thursday, Jan. 18.—P. M. The Joint Committee of the Legislature report that Ford has 300 majority for Governor, and therefore elected. A majority of the Committee express their decided opinion that Ford is clearly elected, but the majority differ relative to facts.

### Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

Pittsburg, Thursday, Jan. 18. It is said that Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay will leave Baton Rouge for Washington about the 1st of February.

### Cultivation of Tea.

Dr. Junius Smith, whose efforts to introduce the cultivation of the Tea Plant in the Southern States have attracted general attention, and which we have on several occasions noticed, has fixed upon Greenville, Alabama, as the field of his operations.

### Novel Surgical Operation.

A gentleman by the name of — a resident of this Borough submitted to a somewhat painful operation on his nose a few weeks ago, for the purpose of having a deformity removed in the shape of a bony cartilaginous tumor on that organ, which not a little deformed his face. The operation was performed by our Townsman Dr. C. C. Field by making an incision from the root to the point of the nose and dissecting up the integuments to the base of that organ, so as to completely expose the whole nose stripped of its skin. The elevated bone cartilage, &c., was then cut away with strong knives, gouges and files. The nose being smoothed and trimmed off with the greatest exactitude and modelled to suit his fancy, the integuments which had been laid aside, were again brought over the nose and secured with a fine suture and adhesive plaster. The hemorrhage was profuse, and the pain intense, but he was neither intimidated by the former, or writhed under the latter, but bore all, with true German heroism. After the nose was dressed, he examined it closely and was well pleased with the operation. But it now appeared too long to him, and undismayed at what he had undergone, he determined on having the superabundant length cut off. It was accordingly done much to his satisfaction and pleasure. We learn that the parts have handsomely united, and left him with that, he so ardently desired, and for which he suffered so much, a beautiful nose. What makes the operation more interesting is, the fact that he submitted to it for the purpose of gratifying his lady-love, who refused to have him, unless he consented to have his nose altered to suit her fancy! — [Easton Argus.]

### A Mammoth Casting.

On Friday last the Bed Plate for a new steamship called the "Atlantic" was cast at the Novelty Works, in New York city, which is said to be the largest and heaviest casting ever made in this country for any purpose. Forty tons of iron were melted on the occasion. The length of the casting is thirty feet, width nine feet four and a half inches, and the extreme height is about five feet. Four furnaces were employed in melting the iron, and the whole operation was performed in six hours.

A gang of fashionably dressed counterfeiters have been arrested at Keokuk, Illinois. They commenced operations at Quincy, under the names of Hendricks and Clemens, by passing a counterfeit bill of the denomination of \$100, purporting to be issued by the Utica Bank, of New York, and thence tried the same operation successively in Warsaw, Nauvoo, Montrose and Keokuk, at which last place one of them was caught in the act of passing a counterfeit note. A third one of the gang was subsequently arrested at Lima, and a large quantity of the same denomination of spurious bills were found in his possession—much of it in packages directed to various individuals.

**CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER.**—The director and assayer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia report that the specimens of cinnabar or quicksilver ore, from California, yield thirty-one per cent of their weight in pure mercury. The mines of Almadon, in Spain, which, we believe, produce a larger average proportion of the metal to the ore than any other now worked, yield only ten per cent. Mr. Eckfeldt, the chief assayer at Philadelphia, says that on examining the samples of California gold, he finds platinum among the "spangles," and of a similar form.

**BANK DEFALCATION.**—A letter from New York, on Wednesday, says:—"Some little stir is making in Wall street, this afternoon, in consequence of certain misdoings of the Cashier of the North River Bank, which have just been revealed. The directors are making an investigation into an alleged defalcation, which possibly amounts to \$30,000, and meanwhile, the Cashier has resigned." Balt. Sun.

**FEAR OF CHOLERA AND DESPERATION.**—It is said that the people of Cairo, a little place lying among the unwholesome swamps at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio, keep three pieces of ordnance mounted near the landing place, to keep off the cholera. A passenger in one of the steamboats, from New Orleans relates that the Captain, being desirous of landing at that place, that the bodies of four persons who died on the passage might be interred, they threatened to fire upon the steamboat if it attempted to approach the shore, and actually obliged him to proceed with the dead bodies on board. The cholera at New Orleans has been dreadful, but it is now subsiding.

### Crops in Texas.

The crops of Texas are in a rare state of abundance. The Houston Telegraph says that throughout the counties between the Trinity and the Brazos, they are the most prolific that have ever been known. The prospect of cotton is immense; many planters have not hands to gather all the cotton they have raised. The corn crop has also been abundant, and there would be tens of thousands of bushels for exportation if the markets abroad were not overstocked. The crop of sugar will probably be a third larger than that of last year; and there has doubtless been more than twice the quantity of cane raised this year; but a large portion will be reserved for the new plantations that are opening in every direction.

### Mocha Hogs.

Mr. Silas Stephens, of Half Day, Lake county, informs us that he has some hogs, passing under this name, which he describes as very extraordinary animals. They attain their growth in about six months, and may be fattened to weigh from 200 to 250 pounds without any difficulty. They possess extraordinary length of body; a sow in his possession measuring five feet in length, with remarkably short legs, bearing scarcely six inches above the ground. They are perfectly symmetrical, very quiet and docile in disposition, and furnish pork of excellent flavor. Mr. Stephens states that the breed may be found in Broome and adjoining counties, New York, and that a gentleman in Boone county, Illinois, has some.—[Prairie Farmer.]

**A FIGHT FOR A HUSBAND.**—In a certain town in Ayrshire, a veteran bachelor tar, about 70 or 80 years of age, who had long "braved the battle and the breeze," lately took it into his head to marry. He had been paying his addresses to two widows, each about forty years of age, and as they displayed bitter enmity to one another, each being jealous of the attention paid by her hero to her rival, he determined to give himself a prize to her who, in a regular stand-up-fight, should come off victor. This being made known to the ladies they at once agreed to the trial, both confident of winning the day. The fight took place, and the old tar looked on during the whole scene, while the combatants were showing their affection by pulling each other's hair and destroying caps, clothes, &c. The battle being over, he at once fulfilled the promise, and after the proclamation of banns, he was duly married to the lady who had proved herself the best fighter. She had been about three years, while the other has been only six weeks, a widow.

### Dorism in Law.

In the Supreme Court Washington, a few days since, the Chief Justice delivered an elaborate and able opinion upon the Rhode Island Dorris case, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island. The Court met the question in all its forms, and are unanimous in their judgment of condemnation of the Dorris rebellion. Every point raised by the council for the plaintiff has been overruled by the Court, and every point, save one by every Judge of the Court. Mr. Woodbury dissented (it is his habit to dissent upon some point or other in almost every important question), from the opinion of the Court upon the question of Martial Law. The Judges, save one, all affirm the right of the State to protect itself in this form, but Mr. Woodbury doubts, or rather non-concurs, embodying his judgment in a lengthy appeal.

**Epidemic Disease at Lansing, Michigan.**—A fearful epidemic is raging at the Capitol of Michigan. The Legislature of that State are discussing a motion to adjourn to Detroit. One member has already died of the disease.

### California Gold.

The following is about a fair specimen of the gold stories with which the papers now abound. The New York Sun says:—"The real gold mine in California, we are informed, has been at length discovered—whole masses of golden rocks being found in the mountains—and that the object in sending out the revenue cutter Ewing the other day, was to convey intelligence of this fact to our ships of war in the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, in order that they may repair to San Francisco and protect the treasure. This statement we give on the authority of a gentleman who was in Washington when arrangements were making for sending out the Ewing, which is one of the fastest sailers belonging to the Government."

### To Make Good Butter in Winter.

We often hear the complaint that butter made in winter is poor. Ours was so for several seasons. It was very slow in coming, frothy, white, and sometimes bitter; while butter made from the same kind of milk in the warm season was good. I devised some plans for improvement, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, scalding cream, &c., but to no purpose. At length I scalded my milk when brought from the cow, afterwards setting it in either a cold or warm place as most convenient. I mean I communicated as much heat to my milk, to destroy the effect of frosty feed in autumn or dry feed in winter had upon it. Since which time we have made, with fifteen minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellow butter than we ever made in summer—and sometimes from the frozen cream gradually warmed. And were helping hands very scarce, I should be at the trouble of scalding milk before setting it during the summer, as well as in winter; for surely butter made in this way possesses a delicious richness and dryness which cannot be found in any other.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS of Governor William F. Johnston, DELIVERED JANUARY 16, 1849.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The kindness and confidence of the people having cast upon me the Executive functions of the government, and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution having been administered, I should be false to the sacred trust reposed in me, and unworthy the confidence manifested, did I not deeply feel the responsibility of my position, and firmly resolve to merit your support.

Profoundly sensible, however, of my own weakness, and fully conscious that without the encouragement and assistance of the people, the Chief Magistrate is unable properly to discharge the high duties of his station, and instead of the substance of popular power, becomes the empty shadow of Executive authority, I would earnestly invoke at the hands of the citizens, the efficient aid of the same spirit which called into existence the free institutions of our country, to assist me in supporting and defending them.

At the commencement of an administration, it has been a custom with the Executive, to indicate the principles which will govern his councils, and the measures he may desire for the benefit of the State. The annual message delivered at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, has superseded the necessity of a strict compliance with this usage, and on this occasion it will suffice to refer to a few general views of the public policy that shall receive at my hands, the fullest and steadiest support and consideration.

At all times, and under all circumstances, the greatest obligation of the public servant, is the maintenance and defence of our republican institutions. That these shall receive, in the exercise of the Executive power, a sound interpretation—that no impediment shall interpose to prevent the salutary influence of their principles—that the popular mind, when understood, shall be obeyed, are indices which no public officer will disregard.

The founders of the republic, inspired with profound wisdom, declared, that all men are born equally free and independent; that the right of defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation are indefensible; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; that no one can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; that no man's property shall be taken or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives; that education should be promoted, and the blessing of intellectual culture placed within the reach of every citizen. History and experience have demonstrated the justice of these principles, and private feeling, as well as public duty, demand for them a cordial support.

It is a venerated maxim, that the object of all just government, is the greatest good of the greatest number. In reducing this theory to practice, it shall be a constant endeavor to procure such legislation as shall promote religion and morality, and encourage science and literature. It will also be deemed a duty to elevate, by proper means, the condition of the laboring classes of society; to advance the active industry of the citizen, and foster commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Measures for the reduction of the public debt, and the consequent relief of the tax-paying and burdened people, shall at all times receive a most cordial support.

An indebted nation cannot command the full measure of its independence, nor feel the entire blessings of its institutions. Whatever may be its desire to promote active objects of general benevolence, its resources refuse a compliance with its will, and national justice is thereby frequently delayed. With a deep conviction of the importance of this subject, and a settled confidence that the people will sustain any safe measures having in view the payment of the debt of the State, it shall be a constant aim to place our finances in a condition to discharge every public obligation, to maintain unsullied the honor of the Commonwealth, and to preserve unspotted its motto, of "VIRTUE, LIBERTY, AND INDEPENDENCE."

The intentions of the people are pure, and are uniformly directed to advance the general prosperity. When, therefore, they believe a public functionary feels an anxious desire in unison with their own, for the public welfare, they will willingly pardon errors of judgment, and sustain him in his public course. It is hoped the same generous and manly sentiment—the same appreciation of public conduct which have been extended to others in similar positions will shield the administration about to be commenced, from, at least, unmerited censure.

An evil spirit is at work amongst us, against whose malign influence all should be on their guard. It is that spirit which creates a wrong where none exists; which in advance condemns the public servant, and labors to destroy confidence in the honesty of his designs; which, unwilling to judge of works, draws from its guilty imaginings the spectres of a corrupt heart, and holds them up to the public gaze as substantial truths. It is the same spirit which would array in hostile position the classes into which society divides; that would place capital and labor, the rich and the poor at variance with each other. It is the spirit which animates the bosoms of the Catalines of every age. In Europe there are noblemen and peasants; political and social distinctions created and sustained by law, and sanctioned by proscription. In this country all are equal under the law; and no politician, no party in our country would desire a change in this fundamental principle of

our Constitution. Factitious distinctions can have no residence where they are not sustained by law; and such are the sudden transitions of wealth among the citizens, that the rich man of yesterday is the poor man of to-day; and the poor of to-day, the rich of to-morrow. Where property is not secured by legal enactment to particular classes, and wealth is unguarded by immemorial privileges, and enlightened self interest will teach the rich to hold in reverence the rights of the poor, for their conditions may be changed in themselves or their offspring.

The rich and the poor are equally dependent on each other for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Separate them and the interests of both perish. The capital of the rich is valueless without the assistance of the capital of labor.

The most dangerous, because the most insidious enemies of the Republic, are those who prowl among the honest, unsuspecting citizens whispering insinuations against men whose every interest is connected with the welfare of the country. Such men should be rebuked as dangerous to the well being of society; as sacrificing at the shrine of party truth, honor and patriotism; and as tearing asunder the confidence which holds us together as one people.

In the discharge of my official duties, I shall ever bear in mind the oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and shall endeavor, with my utmost ability to perform the sacred trust committed to my charge. That I shall err in judgment when most anxious to do right must be anticipated, for human intelligence is incapable of reaching unerring truth; and the hope that a generous forgiveness on your part will accompany honest intentions will sustain me; and if at the end of my term of service it shall be my fortune to leave the people of my native State happier and more prosperous than I found them, I shall ask no prouder inscription over my grave.

With a firm reliance that the God of Nations will preserve our happy country as the home of his people, and will lend his support to an anxious endeavor to promote their interests, and perpetuate their civil and religious institutions, I enter on the discharge of the duties of the Executive Department of the State.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16, 1849.

### The Cholera.

The cholera has been fearfully fatal at New Orleans. At our last accounts the victims had exceeded a thousand in number since the commencement of the disease. They were, however, for the most part, either strangers or among the most reckless classes of society. Many cases had also occurred on the steamboats of the Mississippi, and it is quite apparent that this epidemic is following the water-course and the lines of travel. It is quite probable, therefore, that it will visit Pennsylvania by way of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers. The last number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences contains an instrument paper on the cholera. It is stated that one of the most remarkable facts connected with the epidemic is, that in its present progress throughout Europe, it should follow so nearly the course which it took in 1831.

The researches of Dr. Lavegue have shown that this analogy not only exists in respect to the time at which the places are visited by the cholera, but in respect to the duration of the disease at each place. The cholera appeared at Tiflis on the 5th May, 1830; at Astrakhan on the 21st June; and ascending the Volga, reached the Russian province of Kasan on the 17th of September in the same year. In 1847 the cholera made its appearance at Tiflis on the 1st June, at Astrakhan on the 31st July, and reached Kasan on the 4th October. In 1830, as in 1847, it took five months to traverse the same district.

In 1830, taken the course of the Dnieper it reached Stavropol on the 6th September, Novo Tcherkosk on the 10th; Taganrog on the 8th October, and Kiev on the 8th January, 1831. In 1847, the cholera, broke out at Stavropol on the 16th July; at Novo Tcherkosk on the 30th; at Taganrog on the 15th August, and at Kiev on the 5th October. Although, as a general rule, those districts, towns, and cities which were visited in 1830, have been attacked by the disease on the present occasion, Dr. Lavegue has pointed out one very remarkable exception. In 1830-1, the disease spread through the provinces on the western frontier of Russia; but in 1847, from some singular and unexplained cause, these provinces have escaped.

The ravages of the disease were suspended in the winter of 1830, as well as of that of 1847. In both instances Moscow formed the extreme western limit of the pestilence; and in the spring of 1831, as well as in that of 1848, the disease resumed its course.

**COLD FEET** are an evidence that the blood is encumbered with morbid humors, which not only render the circulation sluggish and unequal, but prevent a proper supply of the vital fluids to the extremities. Hence coldness of the hands and feet, accompanied with headache, giddiness, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best preventatives in the world against Cold Feet, because they not only cleanse the blood from its impurities which are the cause, but they impart energy to the circulation which carries it with vigor to every part of the system.

Beware of Sugar Coated Counterfeits.—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box. For sale by George H. Miller, who is the authorized agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column.

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