



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 15, 1849.

## The Cabinet.

The following is the Cabinet of President Taylor:

Mr. Clayton,	Secretary of State.
Mr. Meredith,	Treasury.
Mr. Ewing,	Home Department.
Mr. Crawford,	War.
Mr. Preston,	Navy.
Mr. Jacob Collamer,	Vermont, Postmaster Gen'l.
Mr. Reverdy Johnson,	Attorney General.

The nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. The new Administration is now organized. The Cabinet is a good one, and so far as we have been able to judge, it is commendably spoken of by the press.

Mr. Clay's Letter on Emancipation in Kentucky, has at last made its appearance. He takes decided grounds in favor of gradual emancipation, and depicts in forcible colors, the evils likely to ensue; if Kentucky does not adopt the measures he suggests.

The Hon. John Blanchard, a member of the last Congress, died at Harrisburg, on Friday last, the 9th inst., while on his way home from Washington. He represented the Seventeenth Congressional district.

Radishes, cabbages, lettuce, green-peas, turnips, beans, carrots, and all kinds of vegetables were in the market at St. Augustine, Fla., on the 23d ult.

HIGH PRICE FOR CORN—Eighty dollars were paid for four barrels of green corn and peas received by the steamer Crescent City from Chagress, and sent direct to Washington. Quite a tall price for vegetables.

Except from two towns, all the returns have been received from the special election held on the 5th inst., for a Representative in Congress from the fourth district of Massachusetts. No choice has been effected. Mr. PALFREY, who at the last trial wanted eighty-seven votes of an election, now lacks about six hundred.

PRESIDENT FOR A DAY.—The Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, President of the Senate, was on the 4th inst., by virtue of his office, President of the United States—for one day!

## From Washington.

March 10, 1849.

GEN. SHIELDS.—The Select Committee—Messrs. Benton, chairman, Felch, Mason, Webster, and Pearce—have unanimously agreed to report that Gen. Shields has no right to a seat in the Senate.

Appointments, Nominations, &c.—Edward W. McGaughey, of Indiana, formerly a member of Congress, is appointed Governor of Minnesota, Mr. C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary, and Mr. Washburn, of Galena, Judge. The Marshal and District Attorney will be appointed from the Territory.

Baillie Peyton, of Louisiana, is talked of as Minister to Mexico; Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, for Constantinople.

Ex-Governor John Gayle, late M. C. of Alabama, is mentioned for Circuit Judge, in place of Wm. Crawford, deceased.

Thomas L. Smith, formerly Register of the United States Treasury Department, has been re-appointed, in place of Mr. Graham.

It is expected that nominations will be immediately made of Ministers to Chili, Spain, and Russia, and of a charge to Sweden. Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, it is said, will have the Chilian Mission.

Reverdy Johnson acts as Secretary of War until Judge Crawford comes.

An order has been issued by Secretary Meredith to ascertain who was removed and who appointed under the administration of Mr. Polk; also the reasons for removal.

Gen. Taylor and his daughter, Mrs. Bliss, received the officers of the army in full uniform on Saturday, besides crowds of persons of both sexes.

Reported Appointments.—Egbert Benson, Esq., for Surveyor of the Port of N. Y.

Hon. Charles Hudson, late M. C., Naval Officer of the Port of Boston.

Hon. Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, for Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER GENERAL.—It is reported that Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, who was one of the Taylor Presidential Electors, has been appointed Second Assistant-Postmaster-General.

SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.—Hon. Jasper E. Bradley, late member of Congress from the XVth District of Pennsylvania, it is said, has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of Gen. John M. McCalla of Kentucky.

Gold in Pennsylvania!—A gold placar has been discovered on the Welsh mountain, two miles east of New Holland. Persons disposed to try their hands at digging can have a chance, as the owner of the land offers it for sale.

## "Proscription."

In the course of a very few weeks, we may expect to hear the howls of the Locofoco press over the "proscription" of the Whigs. After having held an almost undisturbed tenure of office for some twenty years, the idea that the Whigs will claim their share of the honors and emoluments of government, will throw them into a perfect convulsion of rage. This matter is so well put in the editorial columns of the *Express* of last week, that we cannot forbear copying it in full.

As the President elect wends his way to Washington, speculation increases in its anxiety to learn what will be his measures and his policy. That anxiety will soon be in part, if it is not already, assuaged by the now pretty well ascertained fact that the members of the Cabinet will be Whig, and pure Whig. Starting from such a point, none can doubt that his policy will be Whig—Whig, as understood by the Fathers of the Republic, and as set forth in the celebrated Allison letters. An administration established upon such principles, must in the main, be satisfactory to the Whig party of the Union, and will no doubt, command its cheerful support. But there yet remains a matter of great embarrassment to be settled—and that is, what will Gen. Taylor do with the offices of honor and emolument in the Union? None of us are able to speak officially or semi-officially upon this interesting topic; but all of us have our views—we shall take the liberty to express ours.

The Whigs, since 1828, have been a proscribed party. They have, from the advent of Gen. Jackson's administration, been hunted down and driven out of place, not only as if they were enemies of their country, but as if they were infidels or dogs, too miserable for their country to hold. In 1840 they succeeded in obtaining power, but the recreancy of Tyler robbed them of all the honors and emoluments to which they were entitled; and thus for twenty years, full one half of the people of this country have been hunted out of office, and run down by the other half, with an utter indifference to their claims, rights, and privileges as freemen, living under a free government. Now, it is not to be expected that such a state of proscription will be continued, or is to be endured, or that Gen. Taylor will not change it at all, as soon as there can be a change with reason and decorum. We do not wish nor believe that Gen. Taylor's will be a proscription; but we do believe that he will restore to full one half of the people their lost rights, and take them from under the ban of excommunication which power has laid upon them for the last twenty years.

Twenty years of proscription is the proscription of a whole generation of men, and yet under this proscription this generation have lived! We have seen, and seen with a necessary submission, the injustice inflicted upon us of taking incapable men for missions, or high places at home, when the country was full of Whigs every way qualified to fill the vacancies happening or created—and yet excluded or proscribed only because they were Whigs. No matter, indeed, how humble the place, be it even the sweeper of the offices of the Custom House, no Whig could hold it; not that he was not honest or capable, but solely because he was a Whig. From such a state of things, we are, of course, as much emancipated now, by the election of General Taylor, as were the Roman slaves when emancipated by their masters. If not freedmen yet, we were freed men the moment we threw off the proscriptive yoke, and we but wait now for his arrival and settlement in Washington to be the FREEMEN who have their share of the honors and emoluments of a great Republic like this.

A howl, a general howl, and a howl in profundissimo as well as altissimo, is to be expected, of course, whenever Gen. Taylor or his administration sees fit to turn out any twenty-year-proscribed office-holder, and to put in any twenty-year-proscribed Whig. "PROSCRIPTION" will a word concerted, pitched on the highest note and run down to the lowest, dwelt upon in a momentous and monotonous drawl, and tripped over slightly in a hurried demi-semiquaver. We must expect all this. We must accustom our ears to it. A half a million of our Locofoco brethren, who have been fattening for twenty years, solemnly believe that they have a life lease for office, and that we are bound to be their serfs as long as we all live; and the very first effort we make to dispel this illusion, they will roar and rant and scream and yell as if Beelzebub was let loose, with the whole of his interesting court and train.

What we Whigs, however, expect from Gen. Taylor is not PROSCRIPTION, then, but JUSTICE—NOT REMOVALS so much as RESTORATIONS. We feel, we who pay taxes and support and serve the Government, that we have a right to our share of its honors and profits. Moderation and dignity we hope to see guide the Ship of State—but Justice we hope to see at the helm.

## Ingenuity of Policemen.

Some bold and successful burglars in New York, who have recently been committing several heavy robberies, were arrested a few days since, through a very ingenious device. A large button which had been torn off one of the burglar's coats was placed in the hands of a policeman, together with some fancy suspenders, from among which a pair had been taken. With these clues he repaired to the pit of the Chatham theatre, where, in the course of the evening, he observed two flashy customers, one of whom anxious for display, threw open his coat and vest to show his pretty suspenders, which proved to be of the stolen kind. On examining this worthy's overcoat, it was found that the lost button matched all on it except one, and that this was an odd one. The two men were tracked home, arrested the next day, and most of the stolen property recovered.

## The Cholera again in New York.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday a week says:

"That we are to have another and speedy visitation of this dreaded scourge, there is now great room to fear. Our ship news collect or reported on Tuesday night, the arrival of the ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, from Liverpool, having lost some forty passengers at sea by sickness, supposed to be cholera, and having many on board still sick. The ship was officially visited by Dr. Whiting, the health officer, and there is now no doubt that the cholera was and is on board that vessel.—We saw the letter of the surgeon of the ship, Dr. O'Lowd, describing briefly the symptoms of each case, and in nearly all there were the scrapings, purging, and vomiting, terminating in speedy death. The first sickness broke out on the 13th of February and of fifty persons who sickened, forty died and were buried at sea. There are on board some eighteen or twenty of the passengers sick, and among them eight or nine cases of cholera.—The captain, crew, and all the passengers are ordered to remain, on board the vessel, for Dr. Whiting has not accommodations even for the sick at the hospital. Their condition then may be better imagined than described. There are about four hundred on board, all of course, sick and well, confined below; and if the disease does not spread, it will not be for want of opportunity. Hard as may appear the necessity of keeping the passengers on board, there is no possible help for it.—There are now eleven hundred patients in the Quarantine Hospital, and so cramped are they for room that in some cases the patients are lying two in a bed."

## The News from Europe.

We received, on Saturday, our foreign papers by the *America*, but find in them little to add to the full synopsis received by telegraph on Thursday night. We give place, however, to some few extracts of interest,—beyond these the prominent features of the news may be stated in a few words. The British Parliament has been appointed to inquire into the inland fisheries and navigation of Ireland. Lord John Russell has carried his measure to remove the Jewish disabilities, so that a Jew can hold a seat in Parliament. The measure passed the House of Commons by a vote of 214 to 111, amid loud cheers. A bill to continue for a time, the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, has passed the House of Commons by a very large vote, and it is sure to pass the House of Lords. A bill to grant £50,000 for relief in Ireland, has also passed. The present and prospective state of Ireland appears to occupy much of the public attention. During the debate in Parliament most of the speakers contended that unless the people of that country themselves put their hands to the work, their distresses would never end. The people of England, borne down themselves by taxation and poor rates, begin to grumble loudly against these annual appropriations for relief to Ireland. But while these discussions are going on, the people of Ireland appear to be sinking lower and lower in the scale of poverty. The heart of the nation appears to be broken.—The jails and poor houses are constantly filling up, and unless some mode be contrived to arouse the people to exert themselves, suffering of the most dreadful character appears to be inevitable. Reports of starvation are to be found in all the local newspapers. Emigration continues active; stocks of provisions are being plundered; Catholic chapels are being closed, and the poorer clergy of the church are suffering very greatly. Mr. Duffy's trial has commenced. Mr. Meagher appeared as an evidence, and he was loudly applauded as were some of the remarks of Mr. Duffy's counsel, even by a part of the jury.

The National Assembly of France has voted its own dissolution, and public confidence seems to increase in Louis Napoleon. On the 19th, he gave a great ball, at which none but the very elite were present. The same day he reviewed in the Champ de Mars, the several regiments of the 1st military division, embracing upwards of twenty battalions of infantry, and nine squadrons of cavalry, and was loudly cheered. Gen. Cavaignac had been charged by the *Union* with endeavoring to seduce a part of the army of Paris from their duty, and had come forward in the tribune of the National Assembly, to inquire from the Minister of the Interior and Gen. Changarnier, if anything had come to their knowledge relative to the accusation. M. Leon Faucher, as well as Gen. Changarnier, disclaimed all knowledge of it, and Gen. Cavaignac expressed himself satisfied. There was great excitement in Lyons among the Socialists, and an outbreak was feared, notwithstanding prompt military measures had been resorted to. There appears to be no republicanism in France beyond the mere name.

DR. WEISSELHOFF alias J. S. HANSON.—A pretended "highly important work," entitled "Child Birth, or the Matrimonial Secret," purporting to be from the pen of R. M. Weisselhoff M. D., of New-York, has now been advertised all over the country. There is no such book in existence, and no such man lives in New-York. There is a pretended Weisselhoff in New-York in the person of a scoundrel by the name of John S. Hanson who was arrested on the 23d ult., by the Police, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer for his fraud at Court. We hope he may be sent to Blackwell's Island, to the Penitentiary and with him, the *New-York Sun* impostors, who have aided him in defrauding the public, by sending out his Circulars and advertisements, folded in extra copies of that paper! It was through the influence of that paper, that this thief and swindler, succeeded in getting us to advertise for him to the amount of twenty dollars. We believe the proprietors of the *Sun* received a consideration for the part they acted in this large swindling operation, and as such are meaner than he is.—*Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig.*

## Clairvoyance.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says, the following bit of Clairvoyance which happened one day last week is not only novel but extraordinary. Mrs. Loomis and her daughter who wrought this *miracle*, as we may well say, has delivered two Lectures in our borough which were well attended by a highly respectable audience: A gentleman had, some years ago, sent some important papers to a gentleman lately holding a high position in the State Government, and on calling for them, failed to get any satisfaction. Resource was had to Mrs. Loomis, after long searching, and she consented to try the experiment—the owner of the papers offering a reward if they were found. The gentleman to whom they had been sent was brought, and Miss Martha was placed in a clairvoyant state.—She immediately told him where the papers were, in a box in his room. The parties proceeded to the place designated and found the papers as Miss Martha had stated. Mrs. L. and her daughter are strangers here and had never seen the gentleman in whose house the papers were, nor had any one told them where he lived. This is certainly a very extraordinary case.

## Surgical Operation.

One of the most extraordinary surgical operations ever performed in this State, took place on Monday last, at the Alms House in this county.—A colored woman named Minte, about forty years of age, had her feet so badly frosted that they mortified at the ankle, and amputation was necessary. Ether was administered by Mr. J. Gallagher, dentist, of this city, and the operation was performed before all the physicians of this city. Both legs were taken off about four inches below the knee, and, strange to relate, while undergoing the dreadful operation, through the influence of the ether, she showed no signs of feeling or pain, but appeared as if she was in a sweet sleep. She was removed to her bed after the operation, and, strange to relate, was totally unconscious that her legs were taken off, until she was told of it. When told that her legs were amputated, she appeared incredulous, saying—"if the gentlemen say my legs are off, of course I must believe them." The only sign she gave of feeling, was a *slight grunt*, while they were sawing through the bone of the first leg. During the whole of the rest of the operation, she breathed as freely and slept as soundly as she would of a summer's morning.—*Blue Hen's Chicken.*

## Bleeding Improper.

The *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, the organ of the regular Faculty, thus argumentatively and summarily disposes of the practice of taking blood as a remedy in disease:

"An acute observer of disease and remedy would perceive that an inflammation consisted in some disturbance of the circulation, and health consisted in the restoration of the circulation to its original condition, the *secret of remedy* would be found in the cause of the circulation. The blood is not the cause of its circulation; for the self-same quantity of blood may be in the vessels when it does not circulate at all as when it does most healthily, as daily instanced in convulsions, epilepsy, &c. The taking away blood does nothing directly but alter the quantity.

Indirectly by taking away the fluid which contains the life, we diminish the life itself, and the means of obtaining life—the respiration. Bleeding, therefore, diminishes the quantity of life.—Can a man have too much of life? It matters not that from the days of Hippocrates down to now, bleeding has been adopted. It matters not that it relieves the tension, and of necessity, the pain of an inflamed part; it does not act upon the part diseased, producing any change in its condition. How, therefore, can we designate it as a remedy.

## The Children of Consumptive Parents.

Quinsy, sore throat, croup, inflammation on the lungs, and liability to coughs, all spring from a consumptive predisposition, and can be cured by whatever prevents it. Besides the applying to such children preventatives already prescribed for consumptive adults, let them not be sent to school too early, but allowed to run wild—at least unconfined within doors—till into their teens. Sitting in school is especially pernicious, partly because of the vitiated air of school rooms, and because their small lungs, make them naturally bend forward, and also warp inwardly, so as to retard all the vital functions. Folding the arms upon the chest is especially detrimental, because it impedes respiration. Fold them behind, if at all, so as to throw out the lungs. As the heads of all such children are too much for their bodies, neglect their mental culture, but make every effort to develop and fortify their physiology. They should do little else than exercise, eat, sleep and grow, tall, luscious, and even then not hurry to marry, or engage in business, till fully matured, though such are liable to do both while too young. They border on precocity, and require to be kept from study instead of sent to school. The more noisy their occupations the better for their health, and the more averse to study the less liable to consumption. Let them live mainly on bread-milk, and fruit, and retire and rise early. Meat will injure them, because it still farther stimulates them—the reverse of what they require—whereas milk soothes and quiets them. Especially important is it that such bathe.

The little slate factory below the Delaware Water Gap turns out annually 20,000 school-books, besides large quantities of roofing slates.

## To Ascertain the Weight of Cattle while Living.

This is of the most utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye, and by the following directions the weight can be easily ascertained within a mere trifle. Take a string, put it round the breast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then with the string measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the foremost part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length, and work the figure in the following manner: girth of the bullock, 6 feet, 4 inches; length, 5 feet, 3 inches; which multiplied together, makes 34 square superficial feet; that again multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth), makes 713 lbs. and allowing 14 pounds to the stone, is 50 stone, 13 lbs. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig, any small beast should measure two feet in girth, and two feet along the back; which multiplied together, makes four square feet; that multiplied by eleven, the number of pounds allowed for every square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth, makes 44 lbs. which divided by 14 to bring it to stones, is three stones two pounds. Suppose a calf, sheep, &c., should measure four feet six inches in girth, and nine inches in length, which multiplied together makes sixteen and a half square feet; that multiplied by sixteen, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five feet, and more than three in girth, makes 26 pounds; which divided by fourteen, to bring it into stones, is eighteen stone twelve pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, be as they act taken this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sink the official, and which every man who can get a bit of chalk, may easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half fatted beast, of one stone in twenty, from that of a fat one; and for a cow that has had calves, one stone must be allowed, and another for not being properly fat.—*Cattle Keeper's Guide.*

## Meeklenberg Declaration.

We published, a short time since, a letter of Mr. Bancroft, our Minister in London, on the subject of the Meeklenberg Declaration of Independence. The letter was universally understood and described, by the papers in North Carolina and elsewhere, as referring to the celebrated Meeklenberg Declaration of the 20th of May, 1775, and as establishing beyond question the authenticity of that paper.

In copying Mr. Bancroft's letter we published at the same time the Meeklenberg Declaration, and gave a short history of it.

We now learn with surprise, from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, that the letter of Mr. Bancroft had no reference to the 'Declaration,' but to a series of twenty resolutions adopted by 'the Committee of the County' of Meeklenberg, on the 31st of May, 1775—eleven days after the date of the Declaration.

These resolutions are very decisive, and show that the spirit of independence had taken full possession of the people of Meeklenberg; but they say nothing of a previous 'Declaration of Independence,' nor do they embody phrases which are found in the Declaration of Mr. Jefferson, and which also were used in the Meeklenberg Declaration; so that the authenticity of the latter document rests upon the evidence published about the time the 'Declaration' was disseminated. This evidence has always appeared to us to be all but conclusive—and would have been regarded as conclusive but for the doubts expressed by Mr. Jefferson, and which long time it remained undiscovered.

## Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

The Trenton Gazette March 1st says—The joint resolution to relieve the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company from the obligation to finish their road to Belvidere, within five years, was passed by the Senate yesterday morning, without opposition, and now awaits the Governor's signature.

We cannot but congratulate the people of Trenton and of the up-river districts, upon the passage of so beneficent a measure. We have been informed that if this resolution should be passed and approved, the work of constructing the road would be immediately commenced, and that probably within the next season the rails would be laid and the road be in running order as far as Lambertville. The construction of the road beyond Lambertville, will also be prosecuted as far and as fast as the company's funds will allow.

The completion of this road and of the road from Lambertville to Flemington, will work a great change in the condition of the river districts, and do much to develop their resources, increase the wealth, and promote the comfort and pleasure of the people living there.

The joint resolution has become a law, and the work will be prosecuted with due dispatch.

## Keep Doing it then.

One dollar, says an exchange, properly managed, may pass through twenty hands and pay twenty debts in a single day. Let the man who has a dollar, begin and pay off promptly his laborer, then his laborers will have the means of doing the same. The rich should not wait for the poor to commence this business. Pay promptly and enable them to pay others.