

#### JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, June 14, 1849.

Fourth of July.

The 73d anniversary of American Independence is near at hand, and as yet nothing has been said concerning a celebration of that event in Stroudsburg. In looking over our exchanges we observe that grand preparations are being made throughout our Country for the commemoration of that-the most sublime epoch in the political history of the world. When have the American People had more fitting occasion to rejoice at the harmonious operation of their institutions and the universal prevalence of prosperity and happiness throughout our borders, than at the present time. The institution of a comparison between the old and new world, is sufficient to induce us to cling with more tenacity, to our magnificent, social and political fabric, and to effectually kindle every latent spark of patriotism within our bosoms. When we turn our eyes to Europe, we find the waves of one general commotion dashing and beating upon every shore from the Thames on the west, to the confines of Asia on the east, and from the snow-capped mountains of the North to the tideless Mediterranean on the south. This being the state of things across the Atlantic, what is the spectacle presented at home? Our country, in the interim, is reposing in the harbor of universal peace-bringing all her energies to bear upon the development of her exhaustless resources, and employing every feasible agency for the augmentation of her already colossal power.

If the citizens of this place wish to make any public display in honor of the day, it is time to be up and doing, and make the necessary arrange ments A meeting should be forthwith called, and a Committee appointed to carry its Resolutions into effect.

We were informed yesterday that Mr. David Morehouse, Post Master at Livingston, Essex county, N. J., died of the Cholera, on the the 5th

The 4th of July next, says an exchange, will be a glorious day in Pennsylvania. The law exempting three hundred dollars worth of real and personal property from the pangs of "execution" and "levy," goes into effect on that day.

Two Farms were recently sold in Elk county one of five hundred acres, and the other of nine hundred acres, for 15 cents per acre! Who wouldn't own a farm !

## Man Drowned.

The Easton Argus of the 7th inst. says, a man named Rily was drowned in the Lehigh river, opposite South Easton, last Saturday. He fell overboard, unobserved by any one, and being unable to swim, was so far gone before he was discovered, that life could not be restored.

# Commonwealth Loan.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says-The loan of \$400,000 for the construction of a road to avoid the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, the proposals for which had been advertised, was taken on Wednesday last, at a premium of about \$1000, to the Commonwealth. This will insure the completion of that work in the least possible time, as engineers are now engaged surveying the route. State credit rises under a Whig Administration.

## Alarming.

The Locofocos of Lycoming and Juniata counties have solemply resolved that the Administration of General Taylor, does not merit their confidence-especially in the matter of appointments.

Young Wilson (aged seventeen,) who was detected as a mail robber in New Jersey, has been placed in the Penitentiary at Trenton, to serve a term of years for his crime. A lesson to the young who feel disposed to yield to temptations! It is said he has been for some time in the habit of purloining money from letters passing through the office in which he was clerk.

Damages by the Astor Place Riots. Mr. Hackett; Manager of the Astor Place Theatre, has presented to the city of New York a claim of \$5.005 20 for damages sustained during Intelligencer, 9th inst. the late riot.

One of the Members of the Massachusetts Leg-"no lady shall be married, except in the town where she resides." It didn't go down; another member knocked it on the head by offering an amendment, requiring people " to die in the town where they are born "

## Prolific.

The Frederick Examiner states that a cow belonging to Mr. John Howard, of Urbana district. Frederick county, Md., has had within the past twelve months six calves, producing three at each

of the year generally used for pies, should be excluded from the table. It is considered to be a fruitful source of diarrhoea, and at the present time, when symptoms of cholera are prevalent, too cautious in their diet and habits just now.

#### CHOLERA.

Health Reported two cases of Cholera-both fatal. casts his sword into the scale where the destinies for rafting during the past week, and large quanti- our conclusions, it is hoped that physician These, it appears were the only cases during the of nations hang trembling, confident of his power ties of lumber have been floated down. The total week. The city authorities are taking every pre- to crush the rising hope of Freedom. He marches number of rafts and arks which have floated past caution to ward off the disease.

The North American of Monday says-

yet. At Laredo, in Texas, the whole town is in this dire alternative is presented. mourning, so great have been the ravages of the disease. Among its victims are 200 Mexicans and soldiers of the 1st regiment U.S. infantry .-Five members of the Boston and Essex Mining Company died of cholera at the same place. At Petersburg, Va., the Board of health have declared against salt fish and shell fish, and the Mayor has made the selling of them a penal offence. On last trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, there were 100 cases of cholera among 350 passengers! only three died, however. At Kingston, Canada, up to the 3d inst. there had been 14 deaths of cholera, all in one location. At Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y., during a week, there were 12 cases and 7 deaths. At Albany N. Y., no cases were officially reported, but the Evening Journal says that several had occurred, one of which was very severe. At St. Louis and Cincinnati, also, the reports are incomplete, as well as at Richmond, Va. At New York, 9th, 40 cases 19 deaths, Cincinnati, 8th, 31 cases, 4 deaths. Richmond, Va., 7th, 4 cases, no deaths; 8th 2 cases, 1 death .-Pittsburg, 4th, 5 cases 2 deaths. New Albany, 1st, 2 deaths. Madison, Indiana, 1st, 1 death .-Lexington, Ky., 1st, 7 cases, 2 deaths. Maysville, Ky., 4 cases, 1 death. Salem, Massachusetts, 1 death. Brooklyn L. I., 8th, 1 death; 9th, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Chicago, Ill., 1st. 1 death; 2d, 3 deaths; been filched away from her people. The Austrian 8th, 3 deaths. At Milford, Ohio, 1st, 3 cases, 2 deaths. At Nashville, Tenn., 1 death. At Bordeaux, La., 60 slaves died.

#### Cholera in New York.

The reports of Cholera in New York for the last week show the following results: Monday, twenty-three cases-nine of them fatal Tuesday, thirty-nine cases-eleven deaths. Wednesday, sixty cases-ten deaths. Thursday, thirty-eight cases-nineteen deaths Friday, twenty-six cases-twelve deaths. Saturday, forty cases-nineteen deaths. Cincinnati and St. Louis reports exhibit much

#### Presbyterian Convention.

Boston and Baltimore are nearly clear of it.

the same number of cases and deaths.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (Old School) Church, in session in Pittsburg has determined to hold its next meeting in Cincinnati. The proceedings thus far have not been of very much importance, except the exhibition of a kindly feeling towards the Convention (New School) in session in Philadelphia, and an earnest desire to heal the present differences of opinion.

## Death of General Gaines.

An Official Telegraphic Despatch was yesterday received at the War Department, communicating the sad intelligence of the death of Brevet Major General EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES, of the United States Army. He died on the 6th in- patriots whom in their weakness and terror they stant in the city of New Orleans, (said to be of cajoled with promises of liberal constitutions which cholera,) whilst in command of the Western Di- they will now repudiate and scoff at. vision of the Army of the United States.

We have not time to-day to prepare an extended notice of the departed General, but will mention two facts respecting him which we now happen to the second officer in rank in the army, Major Gen-General in the service. The particular exploit that gave General GAINES his distinguished repu- high with love of Liberty. The returns astound he defended with great ability from the night attack of a powerful British force, under the com- Forty Deputies have been returned by the Somand of General Drummond-the loss of the British amounting to 962, while that of the Americans was only 84. In regard to age, General GAINES was the Senior Officer of the American Army. 1799; and he has left behind him a name which dinot on his shameful errand to Rome. They will adorn the annals of our country .-- National

## Gunpowder vs. Cholera.

islature recently offered a bill which provided that 33, the city authorities had small quantities of a President for life. The effect of this victory of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper and fired the Laborers is already powerfully felt in the acin the alleys and densely populated portions of the tion of the Assembly-it is felt in the inaction of great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the Oudinot-it will be felt throughout Europe. If air, and the odor from the powder displaced ob. Hungary can but stand six months, France will noxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It stand or fall with her. Courage, suffering Nawas used in theatres, churches and school rooms, tions! the gray dawn is before as !- Tribune and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the smell remaining upwards of 24 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazarettos of Trieste treal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges. In some of the western towns recently afflicted, RHUBARE, or pie plant, which is at this season the same remedy has been tried with success.

## Yellow Scab.

the small-pox and erysipelas, has been prevailing in Hancock county, Indiana, to a considerable not very fatal.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE is again of startling In Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. the Board of import. The Northern Autocrat ostentatiously ostensibly against Hungary but really against Germany, Italy, and the free spirit everywhere From our exchanges and the telegraphic reports, awake or awakening throughout Europe. Deswe glean the following statistics of the cholera at potism decrees that human blood shall flow in riv the various points where it is known to prevail .- ers that the chains of centuries may be tightened, On the plantation of Col. Bibb, Louisiana, 70 the wrongs of the millions be doubled, the reced- era is interesting at the present moment we slaves, and on that of Bishop Polk, in the same ing darkness resume her dreary and dismal reign. State, 23 slaves had been swept away by the epi- No choice is left the Nations but Slavery or Death. demic. It is a curious fact, that no deaths by Let it be remembered, through the years of carnage cholera have occurred at any of the cotton mills as now commencing by whom and on whose behalf

Hungary is the first point of attack. That Na tion is one of the oldest and bravest among th Peoples of modern Europe-long the bulwark of Christendom against the fiery valor of the Moslem hordes before Russia or Austria had an existence -when the latter was at best a petty principality, and the former the domain of savage tribes less adds, that this ought not to prejudice the pubenlightened and scarcely more formidable than our lie against its use. Dr. Blancy, mentioned in board the steamer Josiah Lawrence during the Indians. Defeated and her monarch slain on her last great battle-field, Hungary called to her throne the house of Hapsburg, not as conquerors but as magistrates, sworn to uphold her independence and administer her laws. She never thought of becoming an appendage, much less a province, of Austria, but an ally in the great work of resisting the tide of Ottoman aggression, for which either alone was proved unequal. That end was achieved. From the walls of sorely beleaguered Vienna the Moslem standards were hurled back in shameful defeat by the gathered might of Eastern Europehurled back never to return. For three centuries the fortunes of Austria have been profusely nourished by Hungarian blood. At length long obsequious Hungary demands of Austria the fulfillment of the guaranties which induced her to yield her crown to an Austrian prince. She asks the correction of certain glaring abuses, the restoration of some portion of the rights which have one by one oligarchy answers with the sword, and with the utter abrogation and formal denial of rights to Hungary as a separate nation. Beaten by default at the bar of History and Humanity, Austria is doubly discomfitted in her ready appeal to arms. The minions or despotism are at all points chased from Hungarian soil. All hope of her subjugation by Austrian force alone is dissipated-abandoned. It is manifest that Vienna is far more in danger of capture than Debrecsin.

Here the Autocrat of all the Russias interposes his colossal strength. In swelling words of blasphemy, he reviles the Hungarians for daring to assert their rights and threatens to crush them by his power. His accusations are lies, and of no account, but his five hundred thousand trained veterans-pure fighting-machines without an idea beyond their daily exercise or an aspiration beyond a night's debauch-men who would shoot their mothers at the word of command as mechanically as a saw cuts timber—these are not to be lightly spoken of. Above all, his uncounted mil lions of hoarded gold are appalling. Give the Hungarians these, and they will waste away his armies; but, destitute as they are of money or credit, we fear they must fall unless assisted-and their fall drags down the whole German Democracy. Let Hungary succumb, and the last whisper of resistance to the thirty-odd Royal tyrants and will promptly proceed to imprison and shoot the

All eyes turn, therefore, to FRANCE, as the sheetanchor of the liberties of the world. And nobly have her gallant people responded to the mute appeal. The taunt that she is 'a Republic without remember. He was, according to military grade, Republicans' falls pointless. In spite of lamentable popular ignorance and distraction-in spite of eral Scorr having for a long time been the senior all the appliances of corrupt and unworthy rulers -her elections show that the popular pulse beats tation was his conduct at Fort Erie in 1813, which all parties and electrify all who struggle and hope for a better order of things. Two HUNDRED AND cialist Democracy-by the party whose Republicanism no man will dispute. They may not be Blaney and myself have continued to use this the ruling but they will be the leading party in the new Assembly. They may not form a Ministry, having entered the service as Ensign in January, but they will seal the doom of that which sent Ou- result has been wonderful. All premonitory may not command an immediate recognition of the Right to Labor and Education for all, but their election sets the seal of doom on all schemes of violent Reaction, either by the restoration of the When the Cholera visited London in 1832 and Bourbons or the Constitution of Louis Napoleon

# The Khasi Calves.

The Richmond Republican states that Governor and Malta, and was tried in 1833, and also in Mon- Floy has agreed to let Mr. James Castleman of Clarke county, have charge of the Khasi Calves, brought from the Dead Sea, and returned by Lieutenant Lynch for the benefit of the Virginia farmers. Mr. C. is to have them three years, and to distribute the breed in a way to prove most bene-A disease by this name, resembling somewhat ficial to the stock raising community. They have not attained their growth; when they do, they will should be strictly avoided. Persons cannot be extent. It is represented to be contagious, though probably measure fifteen feet in length and seven feet in height.

#### The Lumber Trade.

The Suequehanna has been in excellent order time, and by a few individuals, seem to just Harrisburg this season is 3628.

#### TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA Sulphur a Cholera Specific.

As any thing relating to the treatment of cholcopy from the Chicago Journal the subjoined letter, written by a physician of high standing at Chicago, who appears to believe that a specifiic for the cholera has been discovered in the use of sulphur. A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, in referring to the letter of Dr. Herrick observes, that "sulphur, it is said, has long been employed in cholera by practitioners of the homeopathic school, in accordance with directions to that effect in their book," but he justly the letter, is a man of science and research:-

Dear Sir :- In compliance with the request of my friend, Dr. J. A. Bird, I have made the following brief synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the North Western Medical and Surgical Journal which, together with the few additional remarks which I have made, you will please publish, in order that the members of the medical profession and our citizens generally may have the means of testing, and the benefits to be derived, from what is supposed to be a new discovered remedy for the cholera.

The facts stated in the letter referred to a-

bove are briefly as follows :-

About six months since, Dr. Bird and myself were led into conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemics, from reading an article from a German chemist, in our periodicals, in which it was contended, that influenza depended upon the presence of ozone, and that the severity and number of attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount and disgusting oder. The all-penetrating posof this substance in the atmosphere. Taking this substance in connection with the fact, that cholera is generally preceded by influenzas, as shown by its history, we were led to the coaclusion, that both diseases might be dependant upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent presented in the atmosphere

The next step in the investigation, was to determine what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of ozone. The accurate chemical knowledge of Mr. Bird, enable him to suggest at once the well known substance sulphur as possessing the properties of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence. In searching for facts to support this conclusion, it was found that the cholera never had prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion, that sulphur might be, and probably was the antidote for cholera.

In one of our Medical Journals, an article appeared describing the method of detecting ozone in the almosphere, thus supplying the means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance amongst us .-Dr. Bird's experiments, as well as those made plunderers will be hushed, and the Fredericks subsequently by himself, and by Drs Bird, Blaney and myself from day to day, since that time, shows that ozone is preent in our atmosphere, and that the amount is in proportion to the se-

verity of the disease from time to time. About a week since Dr. Bird determined to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others troubled as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory, so much so that Dr. Bird came immediately to my office, and requested me as a friend, to test its efficacy in my practice, but to say nothing to others with regard to the ingredients used until facts should justify its public announcement as a discovery. The benificial effects resulting from its use in my practice was such as to convince me at once of its utility in the class of cases described above. During the last few days Drs. Bird, apparent simple remedy, to the exclusion of all others in cases of choleric symptoms. The symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fulness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhæa, &c., have uniformly yielded at once to a dose of three to four grains of sulphur.

In cases where either cramps, diarrhea or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named doses, common Grubworms, out of the mouth every three or four hours, has had the effect to of which a plant had grown, one of them? ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and 3 inches long. The worms were dead, when used, in a few hours, to dissipate choleric dried to a hard substance, without losing symptoms. So far as its efficacy has been tes- natural appearance, and showing perfectly ted in the worst stages of colapse, most satis. dried head, body and legs. These worms factory results have been obtained. In two or picked up in Lake township, by Iga Brown three cases of the kind the effect of the remedy Esq., on ground just ploughed. A number has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, re- others were picked up in the same Towns store warmth to the surface, and stop the pro- one of which was planted and is growing fuse diarrhæa and vomiting. In truth, the re- ly. In every instance the plant seemed sults obtained so far, have been such as to con- shoot from the throat of the worm. Query vince all of us, who have administered it, and Had the worm attempted to swallow a seed witnessed its effects, that if any remedy de- some plant, which sticking in the throat kills serves the appellation, this is a specific for the worm, and then germinated. It is doubtles

It having been determined to make this pub- of their appearance, the plant and worm better lic statement, it is expected in ruturn that no so fastly grown together, looked very much hasty conclusions will be made, either for or is if the worm itself was the seed from which against what appears to be a proposition to ac- the plant aprung, the former becoming the real

though the results so far as obtained, in a she will continue to depend on what they consid the most efficient practice in bad cases of el era, until they shall have tested the themselves, and formed their own conclusion and also, that whatever may be the conficenof individuals in this or any other remedy, the will not depend upon their own judgment any case, even of slight symptoms, wheneve it is possible to consult their physician.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird, that a combine tion of powdered charcoal, one part to four sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy mon W. B. HERRICK. Ed. N. W. Med. & Sur. Jour

#### The Overflow at New Orleans. THE SCENES.

The New Orleans papers give some touch ing, and at the same time amusing sketches of the condition of affairs in that city, caused h the overflow. The distress has been great an wide-spread. In the suburb streets the house are surrounded by water from one to five for in depth, and the difficulty of intercommunication tion is of course very serious. The inhabitant can get along tolerably well in boats, but unla at an expense insupportable to the poor is impossible for servants to repair regularly market. People in that quarter are compell, to live as it were from hand to mouth : un eggs, salted meats and fish, and such provision as may be kept without spoiling. The ladia in the submerged district, unless disposed encounter the risk of destroying or soiling the dresses in boats, must content themselves w being penned at home.

But these, says the Bee, are comparatirely minor evils, and the editor proceeds to not those of a more serious character :

"The water for the last week has been steadily though slowly rising, and in its gress has invaded the vards of most of the less idents in the back part of the city, lying in many of them to the depth of a foot or eightern inches. There is little motion in the sluggest mass and it soon becomes stagnant, its sur mantled with slime and filth, emitting a noisons er of the element has enabled it to force its au into the cloace, and these receptacles have. some instances, bursted and scattered their in fectious contents in all directions: while others the water becomes thoroughly impresnated with feculent matter and sends forth; horrible stench.

In the meanwhile the yards being submerged and the water gradually encroaching upon interior of the dwellings, and domestic emplo ment is either suspended or very imperfect performed. Cooking can hardly be got thro with, as well in consequence of mundated king ens, as on account of the extreme difficulty procuring wood. It is absolutely danger too, for servants to move about the yards, unle their limbs are protected by caoutchouc ore alls, since noxious reptiles abound and mous snakes are frequently seen glancing am the waters. Happy those residents who in two story houses! They can, at all eve confine themselves to the upper part of the dwellings, occupy a single floor and managent perform their domestic avocations after a la on, unmolested by the flood.

That such a condition of things must be eainently pernicious to health needs no elabora argument to prove. The atmosphere is a stantly charged with moisture; the hot rays the sun acting upon the decaying vegetal which encrusts the waters in the submerg yards, must be prolific of pestilential mala The vile odors which assail the nostrils i which proceed from the causes adverted to a bove, must aid in generating an atmosphered together incompatible with healthy existence.

It may be asked why the people living these districts do not move? Where are let thousand people to find unoccupied houses of dry ground; and granting that they could be found, how are the humbler classes to transpor their effects through the torrent, when the prid of removing every cart full of furniture is quite tupled? We know of one family who well fortunate enough to discover a vacant tenement in Camp street, and to move thither; and though at the time the water had not reached half its height, the expense of removal was a solutely frightful. All have left the inundated districts who could possibly afford to dost and who were enabled to find suitable resider ces elsewhere. But thousands yet remain, struggle fruitlessly againts the advancing the ment and submit with whatever patience my be gathered from helplessness, to calamilie privations, and sufferings brought upon them? no agency of their own.

## Curiosity.

A day or two since we were shown !! so, while really those exhibited, the samener complish much by very simple means. Al- of the latter .-- Wilkesbarre Advocate.