



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 19, 1849.

## STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of public call, it was on motion,

Resolved, That the friends of the National and State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.

By order of the Committee,  
GEORGE ERETY, Chairman pro tem.

Col. F. M. Wynkoop has been elected Major General of the military force of the Division composed of Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.

### John A. Gambler.

The *Montrose Register*, in noticing the nomination of John A. Gambler, as the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, says there is no doubt such a feeling of coolness if not absolute hostility to this selection among a portion of the party as will probably render it a difficult matter to whip them all in his support. We heard one of the most prominent individuals of the party in Northern Pennsylvania expressing apprehensions some weeks ago that Gambler would be nominated, and his opinion of the probable success of the Whigs with such a man as Henry M. Fuller of Luzerne as their candidate, if he should be.

### The State Treasurer and the Laborers on the Public Works.

In our last we published a note from the State Treasurer, accompanied by a statement exhibiting the amount of money drawn from the Treasury since the 11th of April by the officers on the public works. It since appears that in making out said statement, the sum of \$29,000 was omitted, thus increasing the actual amount paid out to \$334,434.92—more than FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY! as will be seen by the following note:

TREASURY OFFICE, July 9th, 1849.

Mr. FENN: In replying to your note last week, I made an omission of twenty-nine thousand dollars. This should be added to the sum there reported; making the amount paid from the 11th of April to the 3d of July \$334,434.92.

Herewith you will receive a list of the payments made since the 3d inst.

G. J. BALL.

Amounts drawn by Supervisors on the canal from the 3d to the 9th of July.	
William English	\$15,000 00
James Turner	4,164 00
J. P. Anderson	4,900 00
William McPherson	1,593 00
Canal Commissioners	603 00
John McLaughlin	407 00
	25,667 00
From the 11th of April to the 3d of July	334,434 92
Total to July 9th	\$360,101 92

Making the unprecedented sum of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS paid out in less than three months, on the public works, or more than FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY!! And yet the Locofoco officers pretend that they can get no money—not enough even to pay "the poor laborers!"

Here are facts that must astound every honest man—facts that can neither be controverted nor denied. They expose a system of "wrong and outrage" on the part of the Locofoco officers, leaders and speculators, that will make any but the most hardened in iniquity, hang their heads.—Their knavery and schemes of fraud are too plain to be misconceived by the honest and intelligent; and the consequences must fall upon their own heads. They erected the gallows on which they swing.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Locofoco papers insist that the "no party professions" of Gen. Taylor induced thousands of democrats to vote for him.

That's a pretty strong admission, we take it, that thousands of democrats consider the Locofoco party worse than no party at all!—*Dayton Journal.*

### Death of Mrs. Madison.

The deceased of Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, widow of Ex-President Madison, at Washington on Thursday night last, the 12th inst., will sadden many a heart. She was born on the 20th of May, 1767, making her age at the time of her death, 82 years, 1 month, and 22 days. She was a woman of great intelligence, genuine piety, and remarkable gentleness of disposition, and during the bright cover of her illustrious husband she adorned the circles of the highest and wisest.

THE LOWELL GIRLS IN CLOVER.—There were 549 marriages in Lowell, Mass., during the year ending the 1st of May last.

Below will be found a letter on the treatment of cholera, from the pen of Doct. Cartwright, one of the most celebrated physicians of New Orleans. It will be remembered that Doct. C. is the gentleman to whom Ex-Secretary Walker some time since referred, in a letter which he addressed to the public.

### Dr. Cartwright on Cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 27th April, has just been received. In reply to your inquiries, whether the symptoms of the present cholera agree with those of 1833, I answer, they do. The disease is the same—the same symptoms, and the same variety of symptoms observed in the epidemic of '33 and '33, are found in the present. The symptoms vary in different places, and often in the same family—some have cramps, others not.—Most of the cases commence by diarrhoea, and a few by vomiting and diarrhoea at the same time; some rapid in their progress, others slow. In general, there is no feeling of indisposition when the diarrhoea begins.

It is only after the system has been robbed of much of its watery fluids by the diarrhoea, that the sinking sensation commences—just as in the loss of blood. The patient is thus lulled into a fatal security because he does not feel sick, and thinks that he has only premonitory symptoms, which may end in cholera or not. The error lies in taking it for granted that the disease has premonitory symptoms, requiring a milder or different treatment from the disease itself.

The disease consists in a pouring back of the contents of the absorbent vessels into the alimentary canal, and a filtering of the watery parts of the blood from the extremities of the capillary arteries. Before the diarrhoea manifests itself, the disease has begun. The absorbents or some of them have poured back their contents, furnishing the serous or rice water matter that is thrown out by the diarrhoea. How erroneous then to call the diarrhoea a premonitory symptom, when it is actually a secondary effect of a prior diseased action, of the disease itself.

To cure the cholera cito, tuto et jucunde, this pouring back process must be arrested. Astringents, opiates, stimulants, &c., may check it for a while, and nature may re-establish the natural course of the circulation in the absorbents; but there is no security that she will do so, unless the fluids be determined to the skin and the liver put to work. When we act on the skin by inducing perspiration, we make the absorbents of the alimentary canal hungry for fluids. A sucking up instead of a pouring back action is established in them.—The disease consists in the latter action, and is cured at once by establishing the former. Fluids in the body or out of it cannot run in opposite directions at the same time. Hence a diarrhoea from a retrograde action of the absorbents must stop as a matter of necessity when the natural course of the circulation in the absorbent vessels is restored by inducing perspiration. The perspiration should be supported by diluent drinks, until we have time to bring the liver into play.

The liver is torpid in Cholera. When the liver acts, the natural course of the abdominal circulation is restored. But until the abdominal circulation through the liver is restored, we must act on the skin. We cannot act on the liver and restore the natural course of the circulation of blood through it, under six or eight hours. The disease often kills in three or four. But we can act on the skin in five minutes, which will answer every purpose, and give us time to act on the liver.—How can we act on the skin and actually cure the formidable Cholera in so short a time, is the question. I answer that by a stimulating sudorific cholagogue formed upon the basis of the celebrated composition of ancients which the experience of two thousand years has proved to be eminently successful in cold congestive affections—a composition where the pungent aromatics, anti-spasmodics and slow purgatives are brought into happy union.

My composition differs from the ancient preparation in having only one kind of pepper instead of three, one anti-spasmodic, the camphor, instead of many, and one slow purgative, the chalk mercury, or calomel, instead of the drastic vegetable cathartics used by the ancients. It is composed of 20 grains of chalk mercury, (Hydrargyrum cum creta) or English calomel, 20 grains Cayenne pepper, 10 grains gum camphor, 15 grains calcined charcoal, and the same quantity gum arabic. The above united constitute a dose for an adult. It is best given in two table spoonfuls of cold water. It should be swallowed at once without stopping to taste it. It generally causes a sweat to break out in the stomach, bowels and extremities, with little sips of hot camomile, sage, balm, or mint tea or chicken water. Then when the sweat commences, all that is necessary is to support the sweat by drinking freely of warm teas or chicken water, until the purgative part of the composition has time to empty the gall bladder of its atabillious contents, and to enable the blood to circulate through the liver. The heat to assist the above powder in causing sweat, may be applied to the extremities, in the shape of bottles filled with hot water, and to the stomach and bowels, by a jacket or shirt wrung out of sealding water and rolled into a ball as large as a child's head, wrapped in a dry flannel.

As soon as the powder is swallowed, a napkin dipped in cold water, should be stuffed into the mouth, to take out the taste and to prevent vomiting. If instead of a sweat, a flushing of the face and heat of the skin be caused by the hot applications, the lancet should be used to bring the system down to the sweating point, or a free cup-

ping over the stomach. Drinks should be given while the blood is flowing, to prevent the loss of blood from deliberating, which is well to do, if the drinks be absorbed; blood letting, by removing venous plethora, facilitates absorption. A sweat will stop the diarrhoea and vomiting if it can be established. While the diarrhoea goes on, and before perspiration occurs, stimulants may be used freely—none are too strong—fire itself is scarcely too strong, if it could be swallowed.—The powders though are generally strong enough. When sweat is once established, stimulants are injurious and are apt to drive the blood to the brain and cause secondary fever. Warm teas or chicken water are then the best stimulants; they dilute the blood; they can be taken cold or warm or alternated with ice. But suppose the powders cannot be kept on the stomach, what then? I answer, morphine and camphor water. From half a grain to a grain of sulphate of morphine dissolved in a dessert spoonful of camphor water (the aqua camphor of the shops) should be given after every spell of vomiting, or every stool, also a little calomel or chalk mercury. Coffee after the morphine, prevents it from affecting the head.

I have been practising medicine in the city of New Orleans, more than four months, and have seen more or less cholera every day. I have not met with a single case, which has not been promptly cured by the above mentioned means, if taken in hands before the pulse failed. The most of the cases are cured by a single dose. More than one or two doses are seldom necessary. What kills so many people with cholera, they will not believe they have the disease, until they begin to die.—They die from trifling with the diarrhoea, believing it is only a premonitory symptom, and stop it or try to do so by astringent or opiates. Life is suspended by a hair under the "stopping up" empirical method. A fearful risk has to be run. But if the skin and liver be made to act, there is little or no risk or danger to be apprehended. Many die from stimulating too much after the sweat begins to flow, and not taking sufficient fluid to restore the watery part of the blood which has been lost. The word "premonitory" has killed its thousands. The disease has no premonitory symptoms that I ever discovered. What is called by that name is the disease itself.

The above mentioned powders, and a vial of morphine and camphor drops, should be kept in every house when the cholera is about, and taken whenever or wherever the first symptoms of the disease shows itself. In cholera "Take the medicine first and send for the Doctor afterwards."

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT,  
Late of Natchez.

### Remarkable Statement.

An eminent physician of Paris, Dr. Bonet, has written to a professional brother in this town statements so startling in reference to the results of a very simple mode of treating, in the worst stages, the disease now so fatally prevalent in Paris, that we deem it our duty at once to lay it before the public. The letter, of which the following is a translation, is dated Paris, June 18:—"I think it my duty to inform my professional brethren that, in a great number of patients affected with cholera in the last stage, that is to say, when the pulsation of the heart and the movement of the pulses are absent, and in the commencement of the blue stage, I have succeeded in restoring the action of the heart and in recovering the patient from the blue stage by administering, at intervals of half-an-hour, four cups of a hot and sweetened infusion of the common lime tree, mint, balm, or camomile, &c., in each of which cup of infusion were four drops of volatile alkali, making 16 drops, which the patient may take in two hours. The reaction is almost instantaneous. The pulse commences instantaneously to beat, rather irregularly at first, it is true, but afterwards with force, the blue state disappears, the body, face, and extremities are covered with hot and copious sweat, and in a few hours the patient is entirely out of danger. It is frequently necessary to combat the reaction when it becomes too strong by the assistance of bleeding."—*Liverpool Albion.*

### Progress of the Cholera.

	New York.	Phila.	Cincinnati.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases. Deaths.	
July 9,	140	46	39 20	78
10,	111	44	47 15	81
11,	85	30	83 32	76
12,	116	38	80 26	79
13,	80	38	81 30	112
14,	123	51	84 32	101
15,	76	37	54 16	
16,	158	55	59 33	

Pittsburgh.—July 9th, 8 cases 2 deaths.  
Baltimore.—No cholera in the city—in the Almshouse, July 14th, 18 cases, 5 deaths; 15th, 7 cases, 2 deaths.

Albany.—July 8th and 9th, 10 cases, 4 deaths; 10th, 8 cases, 2 deaths; 14th, 11 cases, 4 deaths.  
St. Louis.—July 7th, 83 deaths; 8th, 78; 9th, 10th, 150; 11th, 190; 12th 105; 13th, 87.

A despatch from St. Louis, July 10, says—It is impossible to picture the distress which the epidemic has occasioned. In a number of instances entire families have been swept from existence. Hundreds of persons have fled from the city, leaving their business unsettled.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—July 10th, 10 cases, 5 deaths; 14th, 13 cases, 8 deaths.  
Boston.—July 10th and 11th, 7 deaths; 13th, 3 cases and 2 deaths.

Richmond.—July 12th, 18 cases and 8 deaths.  
Columbus, Ohio, July 12.—The cholera rages dreadfully in the penitentiary, eighty convicts having died from that disease since the 4th inst. There are now about two hundred cholera patients in the hospital of that institution, among whom there is an average of one death per hour.

An ingenious Yankee has invented and patented a contrivance to supercede suspenders, and serve both men and women not only the purpose of upholding those articles of dress which come no higher than the waist, but that of preventing any ugly stooping from the line of god-like perpendicularity.

### More Plunder—\$5 a Day for Teams.

The state agents have been in the habit of allowing five dollars a day for teams upon the public works. Think of that tax payers, ye who reside in the Northern and Western counties, far away from the canal, and who are glad to work with good teams for one dollar and seventy-five cents, and two dollars a day, and find yourselves!

Why have these prices not been reduced by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners, and the savings applied to pay the honest laboring man? Why is it that they appoint dishonest men to office, and when it is notorious that they are scheming every way to swindle the State, do not attempt to stop the frauds. Can it be that Mr. Painter is interested with them in swindling the State? Suspicion will rest upon public officers who allow their subordinates to be guilty of official frauds. The Keystone knows and admits that such frauds are committed. Why does it not arouse Painter!

Harrisburg Telegraph.

### Letter from Hon. James Cooper.

The late anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated throughout the country with unusual spirit. In Philadelphia, particularly, the day seems to have been given up to meetings of various kinds, and the papers of Friday come to us filled with the proceedings of the respective gatherings. The Whigs of the city met at the Museum Building, and in addition to the stirring speeches made upon the occasion, a number of letters from some of the most distinguished Whigs of the Union were read. From among them we copy the following from Hon. JAMES COOPER, as worthy of particular attention at this time, and we feel proud that our distinguished Senator has spoken out in so frank and manly a tone. When this project of abandoning the Whig organization for the purpose of forming a "Taylor Republican Association" was first agitated, we spoke out in utter opposition to it, and we believe there were scarcely a half a dozen journals in the country which gave it any countenance. So decided was the popular feeling against it, that the "fathers" of the "bantling" withdrew from the gaze of the public, and as we thought, consigned it to the "tomb of the Capulets." But it seems that it was "not dead, but sleepeth," and movements in certain circles indicate that the project is to be prosecuted with "renewed vigor." At this juncture the counsel of Senator COOPER is valuable, and we commend it to the attention of every Whig in the land:

POTTSVILLE, June 21, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I have been honored by your invitation to participate with the Whig citizens of Philadelphia, in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. If my engagements permit, it will afford me pleasure to unite with you in making the anniversary of our nation's birth-day the occasion of pledging ourselves to renewed efforts for the success of the party, whose object it is to secure to the country the substantial advantages of enlightened Republican Government. Believing, with you, that the objects of the Whig party were at once just and national, I attached myself to it, and have adhered to its fortunes through all its changes, but devoted to it the most, and readiest to vindicate it, in its hours of peril and disaster. That its objects and policy were what I believed them to be, has been demonstrated during the brief periods that the power of the Government has been in its hands. During these periods, its aim has been to diffuse intelligence widely throughout the land, elevate the condition of the masses of the people, develop the resources of the country, and promote the interests of industry of all kinds; and whilst it has cultivated the principles of universal freedom, both of body and mind, it has been anxiously solicitous to preserve inviolate the union of the States.

But I approve, not only of the principles and policy of the Whig party; I love also its name.—I love it for its inspiring recollections, and would maintain it because it has become descriptive of the principles and policy of those associated under it. Those who desire to change it, (and there are some such) may be justly suspected of being more inimical to the creed of the party than to its cognomen. Individual ambition may fancy advantage to itself from the substitution of some other name for that of Whig; and those who have not taken the trouble to understand its principles and objects, may talk about widening its platform and liberating its policy. But its platform is already wide enough for all to stand upon, with room for every interest, of every section, to flourish and expand; and its policy is as liberal as the Constitution of the country, and as beneficent as the spirit of those who framed it. The people desire no other name. They are attached to that of Whig, because their fathers bore it, after having been baptized with it in their own blood, amidst the roar of cannon and the blaze of battles of the revolution. Washington and his compatriots wore it, and fought under it, and sanctified it, in a war of resistance against tyranny and invasion; and afterwards governed under it in peace as successfully and satisfactorily as they had fought under it in war. By attempting to change it, we subject ourselves to the reproach of our political opponents, and the suspicion of our political friends. Why should we do this? What would it profit us? Under our new name, significant for a while of nothing, except acknowledged weakness, we might, perhaps, count upon the accession of that class of politicians who have been outlawed from the confidence of both of the old political parties. This would be an accession more to be deprecated than desired. The support of such men would produce distrust amongst the honest masses, and result in loss instead of gain. Let us not, then, without some sufficient motive, abandon a glorious name, under which, in the course of eight years, we have twice triumphed over our political opponents, to gratify caprice, or selfish, impatient ambition. In that name itself there is strength; it designates a political brotherhood, illustrated by great names, which will be a bond of union, and a heritage of glory. Let us not lose all this, in the vain expectation of a surer success under some new denomination.

But instead of the line which I intended to write, in reply to your kind invitation, I have written a letter, and will conclude by the following sentiment, which I beg you will present to the company, together with my respects, should I be prevented from being with you in person.

The Whig Party, its name and principles—its name sanctified by the revolution; its principles justified by the prosperity of the country whenever acted upon.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your friend and fellow citizen,  
JAMES COOPER.

To the Committee.

### John A. Gambler, Esq.

This gentleman has received the nomination of the Pittsburg Convention as the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner. He is said to be a tolerable good man, has respectable qualifications and will make a pretty fair run, provided he don't "catch Jesse." Being of the radical Porter or Kickapoo school of politicians, he may have some trouble in securing the unanimous support of the Honkers or Millerites, as they are not in the habit of being out-generated in conventions. Mr. Gambler has never held office, if we mistake not, and he represented Lycoming county in the Reform Convention. He is claimed as a Northern man and as a friend of Northern interests; and such may command the undivided support of the party in that section. With Mr. Fuller as the Whig candidate, Mr. Gambler has entered at least a doubtful contest; and with proper exertions on the part of the Whigs, he may be left in retirement in the quiet shades of Lycoming.—*Lab. C.*

A GOOD ONE.—The nomination of Mr. Gambler as the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner was the subject of conversation in a company of gentlemen at one of our hotels a few days ago, when a Lococo present, in the spirit of bragadocio for which they are proverbial, boasted that they would beat the Whigs with ease. A gallant Whig present, somewhat noted for his ready wit, dissented from this opinion, and remarked that "no doubt the Locofocos would Gambler strong, but the Whigs would hold a Fuller hand (!) and would win the game!"—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

### A Free Trade Nut.

Massachusetts has nearly 300,000 inhabitants; is rich in labor, wealth and prosperity. Her people are all producers or manufacturers. They live in peace and plenty, and command the attention not only of the people of neighboring States, but of foreign countries also. Of them her people buy the raw material and manufacture all they consume, profit by their own industry, reap the earnings of those who bow to their skill and enterprise, pocket the interest upon all their own and much of their neighbors' capital, draw within her borders the cream of enterprise, talent and learning, and reward all according to their dues, owing the world around them nothing, and see with a clear and unclouded vision, nought but success and prosperity ahead.

Why is this? Thus: She pays \$1.25 per bushel for wheat, and gives in pay 25 yards of brown sheeting at 60 cents per yard. She pays 60 cents for a bushel of corn, and gives in pay 1 yard of superfine satinet. She pays \$12.00 for a barrel of beef, and gives in pay 6 yards of super. broad cloth. Now take a western state; Illinois, for instance. She is rich in labor, natural soil, and heaven's elements of prosperity. Her people are all producers from the soil, but nothing manufactures. They live in fear only of crowded corn markets, and accept of the purchase of her commodity by people from sister States as a boon or gratuity. Of others she buys her manufactured goods, expends the profit of her own labor in transportation charges out of her, loses her surplus capital, wastes her enterprise, talent and learning, owes everybody towards none beyond a bare living and hangs upon the future with nothing but hope.

She sells wheat at 60 cents a bushel, and takes her pay in 6 yards of sheeting at 10 cents per yard. She sells corn for 20 cents a bushel, and takes her pay in satinet at the rate of \$1.50 per yard. She sells beef for \$4 per barrel, and takes her pay in 1 yard of broad cloth. Well—what now? Simply this: the agriculturist in Massachusetts receives 25 yards of sheeting for a bushel of wheat, while the Illinoisian receives but 6; the difference is, say, 400 or 400 per cent. The first receives 1 yard of good satinet for a bushel of corn; the last only one seventh of a yard; or a difference of 600 to 700 per cent. The first receives 6 yards of broadcloth for a barrel of beef, while the latter gets only 1 yard; or a difference of 500 per cent.

But, says a knowing one, the Massachusetts man cannot raise the bushel of wheat, &c., &c., to buy the 400, 500 or 600 per cent, in difference! For the sake of argument, grant it, if you please, that he cannot equal you, in his own family, his son and daughter, receive more profit for their labor in manufacturing 25 yards that bought one bushel of wheat from you, than you did in growing 1 bushel for the 6 yards you received, by 200 per cent, while the difference between the intrinsic worth of the 6 yards you received and the 12 yards they paid for the same amount of sustenance each case, is the real meat of the nut you bite, or soon must crack; and you will find it in the hands of politicians, speculators, and freetransit men.

In other words, bring machinery, and let farmers tend them to your own town, manufacture your own goods, and you, too, will receive 25 yards of sheeting for a bushel of wheat; for the wheat will have advanced in price, having plenty of consumers near by, while the sheeting, having no freight and no dealer's fees to pay, can be sold for five cents.

LIBEL CASE.—Righteous Verdict.—The libel case, tried 30th ult., before Judge Stone of Philadelphia, the Jury found for the defendant (no cause of action) and recommended that the lawyer, a Mr. Lawrence, pay the costs of prosecution. We submit it to the people whether a law ought not to be enacted at the next session of the Legislature empowering the Jury to put the costs on the lawyer when the action was brought without sufficient cause or merely for spite.—*Blue Hen's Chicken.*

FAMILY EXPENSES.—Every child of Queen Victoria costs the government \$500,000 yearly.