



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 24, 1850.

Notice.

The third Lecture, in the series, before the "Lani Lenape Institute," will be delivered by S. S. Dreher, Esq., on Tuesday Evening, January 29th, at the Court House.

The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

S. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

We are under obligations to John D. Morris, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

Congress.

Several of our exchanges are complaining that Congress has been so long in session, and that so little has been done. The complaint is well founded, but we fear that there will be a necessity for its frequent repetition, long before the adjournment.

Appointments Confirmed.

The appointment of ALEXANDER RAMSEY as Governor of Minnesota, E. J. MORRIS as Charge to Naples, and HENRY D. MAXWELL of Easton, as Consul at Trieste, have been confirmed by the Senate.

Enumeration of Taxables.

The septennial list of taxables in the various counties of the State is nearly completed. It shows an increase of nearly twenty four per cent., and taxable inhabitants to the number of nearly 500,000. In 1842 the number was about 330,000.

Biting Retort.

The Burlington Free Press comes down pretty hard upon senator Hale for sneering at the resolutions of the State of Vermont in relation to slavery. Among other things, the Free Press says—

"Vermont never disgraced herself, nor dishonored the principles of her people, by voting for Martin Van Buren nor James K. Polk! She never gave 'lip service' to the cause of freedom. She don't know how;—and when she wishes to learn the dirty lesson, she has only to enquire of Loco Foco New Hampshire, which utters 'great sounding words' of affection for freedom, and straightway votes for Cass and Butler!! Vermont enacts no such solemn farce as this!"

Dark and Cold.

In an account of the recent expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, it is stated they were eighty days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. They served out their rations of fifth proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet, it being frozen solid. We don't believe they're troubled much in that region with fleas or bed bugs.

Another Victim.

While Mr. Bradbury is urging the Senate to call upon Gen. Taylor for his reasons for removing Loco-foco office holders, very good reasons have been developed in another quarter why one of the "victims of this ruthless proscription" should now be removed if he was not already. He is a certain B. F. Brown—was a clerk in the Pension Office—was announced in the Washington Union as "one of the first victims"—and for his martyrdom, was nominated as the Loco-foco caucus candidate for Doorkeeper of the House, and would doubtless have been elected had not the election been delayed by the difficulty in electing a Speaker and Clerk.

A few days ago, when the time came to elect the Doorkeeper, Mr. Brown, as the Irish would say, was "found missing." Upon inquiry it was ascertained that, by forged and fraudulent papers and certificates, he had been drawing large sums of money from the Treasury, as agent for claimants for compensation for services in the Mexican war. Mr. Brown, finding that his frauds were about to be discovered and exposed, and himself called to account, suddenly decamped to parts unknown. His party was therefore obliged to seek another candidate for Doorkeeper. They seem to be peculiarly unfortunate with the Browns—and still lucky in not electing them before the exposure of their plots and crimes.

This Mr. B. F. Brown has been one of the most active and unscrupulous maligners of Gen. Taylor and the Whig party, and was the author of the two lives of Gen. Cass—one for the North and the other for the South—that were so profusely scattered among the people, by his co-adjutor and companion in political labor and disgrace, the Hon. Wm. J. Brown, during the campaign of 1848.

TOBACCO.

BY O. A. JARVIS, DENTAL SURGEON OF NEW YORK. (Continued from last week's Jeffersonian Republican.)

It will be well for the reader to bear in mind, during the course of these remarks, that death is not, in general, the result of a single cause, but the result of a combination of causes. On the same principle, a particular disease may not be the result of a single cause, but of a combination of causes. Hence, we cannot affirm the results which I shall proceed to point out, as exclusively resulting from the use of Tobacco. The human system is corrupted, filled with disease, the seeds of death; death follows. Now death, we are told, and we believe, was brought into the world by sin. Adam, we say, committed that sin. But every member of the human family has sinned, and we cannot say whether less or more than our first parents. Again, what was the sin of the first, and, till then, happy pair? Was it by words, rebellious words, blasphemy against Deity? Was it by turning the hand in death against each other, or against other beings, likewise placed on this then lovely Earth to enjoy existence? No, none of these constituted Adam's sin. It was eating; yea, simply eating. And we might almost with propriety say, that this has been the great, the inherited sin of man from that day down the stream of time till the present; and that all other sins, or forms of sin, has been the product of this.

Ask that divine, what he means by original sin, by human depravity! If he tells you it consisted in rebellion against God, ask him what constituted that act of rebellion! He can but say: It was partaking of forbidden fruit. Here it is then, eating and drinking. But who ever thought, and who is going to believe, that this is the first, great sin of which we are all guilty! Yet it is nevertheless true; though I will not claim it in too strict and exclusive sense. But, say you, do we not sin through other passions! Yes. But let it be understood, that the first, the strongest passion or desire, throughout the whole animal creation, is for food and drink; and that in so far as this is corrupted and depraved, the other passions, through this, will inevitably be depraved likewise. But you ask if eating and drinking too much, or that which is not adapted to his nature, will cause a man to swear, to murder, or to commit crime of any character, sin against himself or against his God,—and he cannot sin against himself, or violate any law of his being, without the same constituting a sin against God,—or, in short, you ask if this act will deprave, corrupt and lead astray the mind. Most certainly it will. What does it if this does not! Has Creative Intelligence implanted in man's nature that principle, that something, which was calculated ever to lead him astray and make him rebellious! Utter not such blasphemy. We must admit that these are the great first acts of man's depravity, or consent to consider original, inherited sin an indefinable, inexplicable something which no earthly intelligence can ever comprehend. Death was brought into the world by sin, or, in other words, death is the result of crime. As our first parents have not committed all the sin that has been committed, so they have not brought all death, etc., into the world.

Man was created to enjoy happiness, and contribute to the happiness of other beings. But oh! how has the designs of the Creator been frustrated by man's disobedience. It is with terrible fear we behold the rapidly descending numbers of man's years, from the long age of Adam and Methusala, down to about twenty, now the average period of his earthly stay; and during even these few days, from the cradle to the grave, is naught but disease, suffering and death. What, all this in time! then, oh! Eternity, what terrors wilt thou unfold to guilty man. Do we not consider sickness, suffering and death as being sent or inflicted by Providence; and if we call it punishment for our sins, do we stop to consider in what those sins consisted! Oh what absurdity, how foolish, to think that dishonest dealing with our neighbor will give us the head-ache, or induce consumption. And it is the deepest ignorance and folly, the highest wickedness and blasphemy to impute to Divine Benevolence this charge. We have done it ourselves—these are the applied penalties of God's broken law, which man has invited on his own head.

Reader, this is no digression. The object is to show you that effect must have a cause, and that such effects are visible in our own bodies, as must result from the violation of certain fixed laws. But can the guilty be induced to believe it? No: And why? "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily." If we were told that using tobacco would make us blind, and we found that it always did, then, perhaps, we would resolve to desist: at least we would be forced to believe that blindness was the consequence of using the article. But as it is, because its evils make their appearance in various forms and ways, we will not believe they are the results of this cause: not stopping to consider the difference of constitution; not knowing that what is one man's food is another man's poison; that what would be a medicine for one man would possess no medicinal qualities for another; that because a man with a good pair of lungs, robust and powerful constitution, can for years use tobacco with comparative impunity; another, with general debility of frame and vital organs, of consumptive habits, etc., can do likewise; when, in fact, it will tumble him into the grave in a few months or years.

When come all your aches and pains; lameness, blindness, deafness, the loss, partial or complete, of any sense; impaired memory and reason; whence come all your sores and fevers; your rashes and rheums; scrofula in its various forms; laryngitis and bronchitis; lung and liver complaints; palpitations of the heart; great nervousness and general debility; costiveness and other bowel complaints; long fits of sickness, to rid the system of large accumulations of corruption and disease! Whence come all these!—You have eaten and drank enormous quantities, inasmuch that the system has been taxed almost to death to get rid of it, and said it did not hurt you; you have taken your half dozen or dozen cups of strong tea or coffee per day, and said it did not hurt you; you have swilled down your beers and brandies, and say they don't hurt you; on the one hand you have over-taxed the powers of your physical system, and on the other hand

failed to do enough, and say it don't hurt you: you have slept on the remains of a picked-to-pieces goose,—feathers—breathing into the lungs putrescent particles of animal matter, and say it don't hurt you; you have slept in close rooms, with confined, impure and stagnant air, and say it don't hurt you; you have chewed tobacco and spit away gallons of vital fluid secreted from your blood for important purposes, and say it don't hurt you; you have smoked tobacco and drawn the noxious effluvia into the delicate air cells of the lungs, and say it don't hurt you. Whence come all your aches and pains and all your sufferings! The great ocean of human corruption becomes so filled and overflowing, that death, on the wings of the wind, blows a terrible gale, and makes a general sweep every few years.

Let us take the case of a single one, the wreck of a man: his upper extremities and shoulders incline forward; his cheeks and chest are all caved in, his breathing is faint, short and quick; his hair presents a dull instead of a brilliant appearance; the eyes are sunken and without expression, and he feels a heavy and deep seated pain back of the eyes on the sudden approach of light; the countenance is pale and sallow, and makes you think of "death on a pale horse," but 'tis death on a pale cheek; the muscles generally are very much relaxed, and the bones project; there is extreme derangement of the nervous system, which manifests itself in tremulousness, irritability, fretfulness and easy excitement; fits of melancholy and depression of spirits; he is troubled with restless nights, dreams of fearful horror, etc.; the squalling of a cat makes him think of the horrors of war, and the slaming of a door sounds like near by thunder; in all his actions and sayings he exhibits great weakness, indecision and uncertainty: he continually anticipates troubles and calamities: he is miserable himself, and renders his family so, as far as is in his power. Do you think he knows the glorious sweets of intellectual enjoyment! much less does he know the pleasures of health. But, say you, tobacco don't cause all this! Yes, indeed it does. From the examples of its power, given in my article on this subject last week, would you not suppose it capable of doing it?

If a lady sits down to her spinning wheel, and with her fingers moistens the thread from her mouth, in a very short time it will make her sick, and she will be obliged to quit it. The glands of the mouth, six in number, make their secretions from the red arterial blood, and this fluid is in all cases designed to go down, to answer an important purpose peculiar to itself, and not to go up, or be cast out, for, as we have seen, it is casting away life itself. But this tobacco chewer, who in some instances will use up a paper of tobacco in a day, and smoke half a dozen segars, how much of this fluid does he daily throw out! Then how much of the juice of the tobacco is mixed with the saliva and the food which he swallows. The food taken into the stomach is more or less saturated with this tobacco juice; and hence indigestion, heart burn, head-ache, pains, etc., are consequences. The nutritious properties taken up from the alimentary canal by the lacteal vessels and introduced into the blood, is more or less tainted with the tobacco. The lungs call for pure atmosphere; which has no smell, neither can it be detected by the unskillful instincts of our nature. Hence all combinations or scents are deleterious, and unfit for those delicate air-cells which serve as instruments for arterializing the blood. I am aware the smoker does not calculate to let the smoke go any farther than the mouth, but it goes all through the lungs, and he can not avoid it: also the chewer calculates to have it go no farther than the mouth; but in the one case the passage from the mouth to the lungs, and in the other case, the passage from the mouth to the stomach, through the alimentary canal, till it reaches the blood, is lined or impregnated with Tobacco: it destroys the pure instinct, and deranges every part to an extent dependent upon the quantity.

The flesh and exhalations of animals will partake of the nature, taste, and smell of substances taken into the body through the mouth and nostrils. Cows which partake of leeks, onions, etc., will emit a smell so disagreeable that other cows from a pasture of pure clover, and enclosed in a yard together, as is frequently the case, will get their heads as far as possible from the others, and in a direction from which the wind blows. Wild ducks are frequently rejected by human beings, because they taste so fishy, being impregnated with the fish they have eaten. Many more such examples could be produced, but I must be brief as possible, as I am now making these articles tiresome, and more lengthy than at first anticipated. Suffice it on this point to say, that nowhere can we find this more strongly demonstrated than in the case of the user of Tobacco. From every part of the body is sent off the strong perfumes of Tobacco, contaminating the very air he—and others—breathes. And it is absolutely impossible to have the stomach in healthy tone, and the breath otherwise than foul so long as he uses tobacco. Let a man chew and smoke Tobacco, and drink liquor, then in the mouth with the Tobacco let him have a lot of "mouldering bones," and well might the poet exclaim:

The rocks can rend, the Earth can quake,
And Of sweetness all things show more sign
Than that most horrid breath of thine.

What, the mouth, through which life every moment passes, made and kept in so foul a condition!

The extreme nastiness of all objects, foreign from the body, made so by the user of this article, I am obliged, for different reasons, to pass over. I will merely remark, that there is more money expended by the citizens of this Borough—and the same is true of many other places—for an article—Tobacco—that only tends, at a fearful rate too, to destroy and banish happiness and health, than for all religious and educational purposes; than which, no objects have a higher claim on civilized man.

It is not expected that the descriptive part of this article will apply to every user of tobacco; but many there be to whom it will apply in full; let such take it; and from such let others take warning.

In another article on this subject, I will point out, to the "converted," a remedy, one which has proved "sure cure" in the most desperate cases—and conclude by an appeal to the ladies, trusting they may assist in applying the remedy.

When the Loco-focos denounce Senator Best for voting for himself, it would be manifestly a proper degree of fairness on their part, if they informed their readers that the caucus nominee of their party (Brawley) was required to do the same thing whenever it was seen that his own vote would elect him. It would show some little regard for honesty, while they are pouring forth their denunciations for that offence, if editors would inform their readers that no Loco-foco could be elected Speaker of the Senate without voting for himself.

The Wetmore Defalcation.

The defalcation of Prosper M. Wetmore, late Naval Agent, in the city of New York, has been definitely ascertained and placed beyond any reasonable doubt. Its amount, as fixed by the accounting officers of the Government, is a little upward of \$181,600—as struck by Mr. Wetmore's own clerk, it reaches 180,000. This ascertained balance is after giving him all credits claimed by him, except the charge for extra commissions upon the disbursement of large sums of money, forming, as he maintains, no part of his legitimate duties as such agent. This question, however, has been settled in the Supreme Court of the United States by a decision pronounced from the Bench in the case of Purser C. Buchanan. He had charged commissions upon disbursements, upon precisely the same principle relied upon by Mr. Wetmore for making similar charges against the Government. The Court has decided that the charge for such Commissions are wholly inadmissible, and their retention by the disbursing agent illegal and unauthorized. Mr. Wetmore's case, therefore, is virtually settled by the highest legal tribunal in the land; and as he avowed in his card to the public he was prepared to pay over whatever sum was found due to the Government, and such sum having been fixed by his own clerk at \$180,000, he has nothing to do but to deposit that sum to relieve himself from the penalty incurred under the sixteenth section of the Sub-Treasury act, and himself and sureties from the suits which the United States have directed to be instituted against them.

The first suit is on his bond of \$30,000 against himself and sureties, and the second one against him individually for the balance of the defalcation amounting to \$150,000. The first the Government expects to realize, the last amount is looked upon as good as lost, notwithstanding the pledge of Mr. Wetmore in his card.

The Sub-treasury.

A writer in the Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register, edited and published by J. Smith Homan, in an article on a National Currency, gives us an insight into the operations of the sub-treasury that is not without interest. President Polk and Mr. Walker both told us that the sub-treasury law required modifications and amendments; but we believe that the faithful are determined to retain all its defects and absurdities.—We copy a paragraph from the article to which we refer:

"A total of eight millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars probably changes hands every month. It is continually in motion. Hosts of public officers and the clerks of merchants are employed, at a severe cost of labor, time, and vexation, in counting and recounting boxes and bags of coin that should be permanently at rest or very rarely moved. Disputes and differences of opinion are constantly arising between the payer and payee, as to the values of certain coins. A clerk is detained several hours in making a payment of a few thousand dollars into the sub-treasury, when the same sum could be paid, satisfactorily to both parties, in three minutes, if a legitimate government circulation were adopted. The singular spectacle has been recently presented of transporting coin in a wagon from the treasury department to the capitol, (a distance of one mile,) for the purpose of paying the per diem of members of congress. Soon after being received by them it is converted into bank paper, as more convenient, more desirable, and more safe, for their own individual uses, or it is deposited in banks whose re-charter was refused by congress, and checked for in bank paper, in sums to suit the wants of the holder."

Murder of Dr. George Parkman.

PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER MURDER.—The grand jury at Boston, it is understood, have found bills of indictment against Prof. John W. Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. G. Parkman.—Forty-two witnesses were examined, among them the examining physicians and chemists, Dr. Winslow Lewis, Charles T. Jackson, Dr. Keep, and others, the officers of the police engaged in finding the remains of Dr. Parkman, and Mr. Littlefield, the man who found them. Also, Messrs. Isaiah and Leonard Fuller, iron founders in North Grove st., a few rods from the college, who saw Dr. Parkman go into the building at half past 1 o'clock on the 23d of November last, and did not see him come out again. It is also said that a cabman testified that he, on the night of the alleged murder, took Dr. Webster from his house in Cambridge, about ten o'clock in the evening, brought him into the city, and left him at the Medical College, where he remained all night; and that he took him back in his cab in the morning to Cambridge.

A new feature has been added to the case, by the knowledge of a singular disappearance that took place on the night previous to the murder in this street. It is a fact which has thus far been kept studiously secret by the authorities. It appears that a young woman, about twenty-two years of age, named Catharine Sproule, left the residence of Caleb Howe, 20 South Grove street, on the evening of the 22nd of November last, and has not been seen or heard of since. She was a rather good-looking young woman, of Irish parentage, and resided in the family of Mr. Howe as a domestic. The circumstance of her disappearance, at this fatal period, taken in connection with the finding of the dead body of an infant near the Medical College a few days after the murder of Dr. Parkman, (buried in the dirt, on what is called the New Jail Lands,) has given rise to terrible suspicions, and created another mystery, which it is to be hoped the new Grand Jury will unravel.—There is, certainly, a fearful tale yet to be told concerning the North Grove street murder, but since the establishment of secret Coroner's Inquisitions, the public must be kept in the dark concerning all matters of his description.

The Providence Mirror contains the following singular paragraph relative to the Parkman murder:

"Within a few days we have learned, from private source, that since these old circumstances have so signally failed to fasten guilt upon Prof. Webster, a new version has been given to the affair, tending to establish his guilt, if the testimony can be relied on; but, at the same time, involving the witness in a most rascally deception. The story is, that Littlefield now says he was called in by Prof. Webster, before suspicion fastened upon him, to help dispose of the murdered man, and that he was knowing all the while to the whole trans-

action! There may be no truth in it; but it is the subject of conversation in Boston, and gentlemen in this city, we are told, have been positively assured that such is now Littlefield's statement.—The idea seems to be, to make another Coolidge affair of it, with the difference that the new version implicates Littlefield much more seriously than the new version of the Matthew's murder did the student who was employed by Coolidge, on a false representation, to help dispose of the lifeless body. The story has not yet got into the newspapers, and may be unworthy of a place there; but it is believed by some in the city, and may be true."

Philadelphia and Districts.

The following article in relation to the growth of Philadelphia and Districts, is taken from a late number of the "North American Farmer."

Some of our contemporaries at a distance seem incredulous as to the extraordinary growth of Philadelphia within the last ten years. They cannot believe that our population will be found in the neighborhood of half a million. We can only recommend them to pay us a visit, and not confine their rambles to the City proper, but to extend their attention to the Districts of the County, and especially to those of them that have advanced so rapidly since the last census was taken. Nothing perhaps, could more fully illustrate the onward progress of Philadelphia than the successful existence at the present time of so many well conducted omnibus lines, and the extent of ground over which these lines travel, many times during each day. Thus we have one line, the route of which embraces the whole eastern front of Philadelphia, from the Navy Yard to the village of Richmond, a distance of something like five miles, and throughout thickly and densely populated. This, then, may afford the reader at a distance, some idea of the Eastern, or Delaware front of Philadelphia.—The space between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, the two streams which border our eastern and western limits, is something like two miles long on the eastern extremity, and narrowing towards the west, or Schuylkill, that our population of 450,000 and upwards may be found. All the outer Districts have improved very rapidly within a few years, and are still improving. Our omnibus lines pass in every direction, and thus afford facilities which are only beginning to be appreciated. The spirit, too, is still onward.—New factories are starting up in every quarter, and these soon become busy hives of industry, and from the nuclei of new towns and villages.

Slavery Among the Indians.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fort Nisqually, Oregon, respecting the Oregon Indians, makes the following important announcement:—"You will probably be surprised that slavery so generally prevails among these Indians. This system exists among all the tribes in every portion of Oregon. I have been among the Indians as a traveller or upon business in most sections of this territory, and my personal observation confirms the statement which I have made."

The Fulton county (Pa.) Democrat tells of a panther hunt in that county which lasted several days, and in which hundreds participated. Finally, they succeeded in shooting the animal, which proved to be a brindled dog with his ears cropped.

Political History.

A few days ago we published a communication from "Berks," in reply to a statement of Judge Woodbury, that New Hampshire was the first of the States to form a constitution, after the Declaration of Independence, her constitution being dated in December, 1776.—"Berks" claims this honor for Pennsylvania, showing that her constitution was dated on September 28, 1776. With due deference, we say that both are wrong; though in correcting a Judge of the Supreme Federal Court, we may seem presumptuous to some of our readers. Judge Woodbury also says that, some citizens of New Hampshire, timid and wavering, protested against this early attempt to form a constitution, because the large States, such as Virginia and New York, had not already taken the lead. He is in error here also. Virginia having already adopted a constitution before the convention of New Hampshire assembled. The following is the order of time in the dates of the first constitutions of the old States:—

New Jersey, July 2, 1776; Virginia, July 5, 1776; Maryland, August 14, 1776; Pennsylvania, September 28, 1776; North Carolina, December 18, 1776; New Hampshire, December, 1776; New York, April 20, 1777; Vermont, December 25, 1777; Massachusetts, March 2, 1780; South Carolina, June 3, 1790; Delaware, June 12, 1792; Georgia, May 30, 1798.

According to this table, compiled from records, the honor of forming the first constitution belongs to New Jersey, and not to New Hampshire. It also shows that New Hampshire was preceded by five States. Why any citizens of New Hampshire should object to a constitution in 1776, because the large States, as Virginia, Massachusetts and others had not taken the lead, we do not exactly comprehend; Virginia having already taken that lead. And if New Hampshire wished to wait for the large States, she already had precedents in three of them; for according to the census of 1790, Virginia was first, Pennsylvania second, North Carolina third, and Maryland sixth, in the order of population. Massachusetts was fourth, and New York fifth. Thus New Hampshire had five predecessors in all the States, and four in the large States.

"Berks" is in error in claiming for Pennsylvania the honor of forming the first constitution after the Declaration of Independence; she having already been preceded by New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland. We have not within reach the date of the first constitution of New Hampshire. Its present was adopted on the second Wednesday of February, 1792, as amended from the constitution formed on October 31, 1783. Some of our readers may be surprised at finding a constitution of Vermont in 1777, when that region was not admitted as a State till 1791. But Vermont being claimed by New York and New Hampshire, resolved to set up for herself in 1777, and afterwards paid \$30,000 to New York for relinquishing her claim. Before the Revolution, the British Parliament had decided the contest in favor of N. Hampshire. The constitution of Georgia was amended in 1789, from one amended in 1789. The date of the constitution from which the first was amended is not within our reach. Will any correspondent inform us? South Carolina made no constitution till 1790, and has made none since, within our recollection. Under its present, the State government is in the hands of an oligarchy of property.—Public Ledger, Jan. 11.