



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, February 26, 1852.

Land Warrants for Sale.

S. C. DEANER, Esq. of this place, has 8 or 10 Land warrants, which he offers for sale. Persons in want of the article are requested to call at his office.

—We are indebted to Hon. James Cooper of U. S. Senate; and H. S. Mott, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The March number of Godey's Lady's Book has already reached us. It is a beautiful specimen of the perfection to which the fine arts have been brought in the United States. The plates are splendid, and the articles of the brightest character.

Small Pox.—Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one table-spoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children is a certain cure for the small pox. The disease is very prevalent at some places at present. The remedy may be easily tried.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

February 19.

Senate.—Mr. Muhlenberg read in place a bill for the better regulation and management of the Public Works.

Also a supplement to the act concerning bills and attachments, passed the 28th March, 1845.

The resolution of Congress relative to the operation of the small note law passed the engrossment by a vote of 16 to 14.

House.—Quite a large number of petitions were presented upon a great variety of subjects.

The Senate resolution authorizing the employment of Counsel in the case of the colored girl, Rebecca Parker, recently abducted from Chester county, and now in Baltimore, where she is held as a slave, notwithstanding the allegation and abundant evidence that she is free, was taken up, and elicited a lengthy and animated debate which occupied the whole of the morning.

The resolution finally passed, and the House adjourned.

February 21.

Senate.—Bills Introduced.—To regulate the distribution of property assigned for the benefit of creditors in certain cases. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth. For a new Bank, to be located at Meadville.—Relative to Courts of Common Pleas.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker, on motion, was directed to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill abolishing capital punishment.

The following bills were reported: To exempt from execution the property of debtors to the amount of \$500.

To authorize the publication of the laws in the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

The following resolutions and bills were read in place:

A joint resolution against any extension of the Woodworth patent.

A joint resolution relative to lotteries authorized by the State of Delaware.

To divorce C. Biederman and wife.

A supplement to the act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad Company, was taken up and passed.

Several private and unimportant bills passed, and the House adjourned.

A poor scamp left his wife in a great rage, declaring that she should never see his face again until he was rich enough to come home in a carriage. He kept his word, for in two hours he was brought home richly drunk on a wheelbarrow.

—The legislature of Mississippi has elected Walter Brook, Whig, and Stephen Adams, Democrat, to the U. S. Senate, for the unexpired portion of the terms of Senators Foote and Davis.

—The bill of Kosuth and suite, at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, during the short time they remained there, amounted to \$3,500. It was paid by the Government.

The Governor of Rhode Island has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in that State.

—Letters from Harrisburg state that the Locofocos intend repealing the Anti-Kidnaping law of 1847—passing the bill to prevent the immigration of negroes into this State, and re-enacting an old law which allows slave-holders to come into this state and hold their slaves for six months. James Buchanan thinks these things necessary to make him President and the Locofoco party appear willing to make the sacrifice.

—The St. Louis Intelligencer says the severe weather has killed all the peach trees in that vicinity.

Foreign News.

The Steamer Canada, at New York, brings news from Europe to the 31st ult. The excitement about the threatened invasion of England by France, had subsided. Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny; and Flour sixpence a barrel. The gold mining in Australia continued prosperous. Capt. Penny is getting up an expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The executors of Louis Philippe protest against the confiscation of the Orleans property. The confiscation still produces an agitation in France. President Bonaparte has given a dinner to the English Ambassador, at which he expressed his regret at the prevalent belief that he mediated hostilities against England, and said, he had no such intention.

—A Week Later.—By the arrival of the Cambria at Halifax, we have news to the 7th inst. Cotton has declined. Breadstuffs were without a change.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person, on the 3d. Her Majesty, in her speech says that the relations with foreign powers were of a friendly character. She refers to the probable completion of a treaty between Germany and Denmark, and calls attention to their more effectual suppression. She alludes to the satisfactory state of the public mind, the public revenue, and in conclusion directs attention to the proposed amendment of the Reform Bill, with reference to Parliamentary representation.

In the House of Commons Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the resignation of Lord Palmerston.

The Presidential Vote.

The following is the relative vote on the Presidency at the last and at the next election, under the apportionment by the new census. The Southern States gain four and lose five members; the net gain of the North is seven, of which California gives four:

States.	1848	1852.
Maine	9	8
New Hampshire	6	5
Vermont	6	5
Massachusetts	12	13
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	6	6
New York	36	35
New Jersey	7	7
Pennsylvania	26	27
Delaware	3	3
Maryland	8	8
Virginia	17	15
North Carolina	11	10
South Carolina	9	7
Georgia	10	10
Florida	3	3
Ohio	23	23
Indiana	13	13
Illinois	9	11
Iowa	4	4
Wisconsin	4	5
Michigan	5	6
Kentucky	12	12
Missouri	7	9
Alabama	7	9
Louisiana	6	6
Tennessee	12	12
Mississippi	6	7
Arkansas	3	4
Texas	4	4
California	0	4

Whole number, 295
For a choice, 148

Distressing Accident.

A singular and painful accident occurred on Wednesday morning last, at Huling's Mills, on Mosquito creek, about six miles from this place, the particulars of which as near as we can glean, are as follows: Two men were employed in the mill at which the accident occurred to superintend the sawing during the night; Mr. John Henry taking his turn at work from 12 o'clock until daylight. Having been awakened at midnight, as usual, he went underneath the mill for the purpose of arranging some of the gearing preparatory to pursuing his night's task, when unfortunately slipping, his light was tashed from his hand, and in his endeavors to grasp at something to support himself and prevent a fall, his fingers were caught in the meshes of a cog-wheel which was slowly revolving above him. The wheel gradually drew in his arm—crushing his strong, muscular hand like a wafer, entirely severing the bone above the wrist, and mangle him in the most horrible manner—until he was drawn up so that he had barely a foothold upon the points of his toes. In this position, his own weight and the entering wedge formed by his arm stopped the revolution of the machinery.

The poor fellow, who must have suffered the most excruciating agony, screamed frantically for help, but the noise of the rushing water drowned his voice, and his fellow laborer, who had immediately dropped asleep in the mill above him, accustomed to noise and clatter, did not awaken or hear him.—There was none other likely to hear him.—What an awful position for a strong, athletic man, full of life and vigor! He screamed unheeded, until his voice failed him. For five hours he remained in that position—his right arm wedged between the impinging wheels, in a winter night, the warm blood trickling over him from his wounds! His wife awakening from a frightful dream, and seeing no light in the mill, heard him moan and discovered him, and arousing the neighbors at five o'clock, after considerable difficulty he was released from his frightful captivity. His arm was amputated on Wednesday by Dr. Thomas Lyon, from whom we gather these particulars, and who now has the mangled limb at his office. As late as yesterday we learn that Mr. Henry is in a fair way of recovery from the terrible accident and exposure to which he was subjected. (Lyonizing Gazette.)

The Locos and the Tariff.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Welch of Ohio attempted to offer the following resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives:

“Resolved, That the Committee of Ways & Means be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the Tariff of 1846, by substituting wherever practicable specific for ad valorem duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with such discrimination in favor of IRON and other articles of domestic manufacture and production as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition.”

A motion to suspend the rules to introduce this resolution, was voted down by the democrats—ayes 60, nays 108. Every Whig member from this state who was present voted in the affirmative, and every democratic member, with one exception, in the negative! Thus leaving us to infer that they are not in favor of giving us “adequate protection” against foreign competition! Of the 60 affirmative votes, 4 were Free-Soilers, eight Locofocos and FORTY-EIGHT Whigs. Of the negative votes, 2 were Free Soilers, 9 Whigs, 10 Unionists and EIGHTY-SEVEN Locos! Mr. Dimmick voted in the negative.

The question will of course come up again; but we have little hope that anything will be done in the present state of parties. A majority of the Whigs stand ready at all times to give us what Mr. Polk said he was in favor of, viz. “fair and just protection to all the great branches of American industry;” but the opposition still adhere to the Baltimore platform, and to the Tariff of '46, which, as they say, “has given such a noble impulse to the cause of Free Trade!”

New Method of Amputating Limbs.

Some operations have been performed lately at Vienna, by means of platina wire heated red hot, which has been found to sever the flesh with as much ease and celerity as a knife. One great advantage offered by this method, is the very slight effusion of blood caused by the wire as a dividing instrument.

Seventy years ago, it cost five dollars to have a pound of cotton spun into yarn, it now costs thirty cents.

The Pennsylvania of Feb. 11

The real facts concerning Gov. Johnston's liquidation of the State debt, are simply these: He used the money designated to pay the interest, to reduce the principal of that debt—and when William Bigler assumed the responsibility of governing Pennsylvania, he was compelled to sign a bill authorizing a loan to discharge the interest on our debt.”

Those “real facts” are not facts. Of the \$734,362.02 of the public debt paid under Gov. Johnston's administration, \$659,122.98 were paid from the receipts of the Sinking Fund Law—which receipts are required by express provision of the law to be sacredly applied to the payment of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth.

The public debt has not been reduced since September last, so that the deficiency in the funds of the State does not arise from any payments on that account. The deficit results from other causes—from the illegal payment by the State Treasurer of the Superintendent of the North Branch Canal of \$50,000 more than the Legislature appropriated, and by the large expenditures on the public works, demanded by the Canal Commissioners and used by them for electioneering purposes. Locofoco wastefulness and locofoco disregard for law are the potent causes of our financial embarrassments, yet locofoco politicians, with their usual and characteristic mendacity, attempt to fasten upon others the result of their own iniquities! The people see the baseness of their design and we have no fear of their success.

In the same article the Pennsylvanian speaks of the “false figures” we used to show that the State debt is \$734,362.02 less than it was three years ago. Those figures were not false. They were taken from official documents and are based upon official reports. We challenge the Pennsylvanian or any other locofoco paper in the State to show wherein they were not all strictly correct. Unlike the Pennsylvanian, we do not use falsehood in political or any other controversy.—Nor is such a weapon necessary in showing the corruption of Locofocoism and defending the principles under which the Whig party have so long and so gallantly fought.—Independent Whig.

Preliminary steps are said to have been taken towards establishing a new Bank in Jersey City. \$60,000 of the stock have already been taken, and the institution will be in operation by the first of May.

On Monday last a heavy silk house in this City, which has especially cultivated the Southern trade, and which was one of the supplest worshippers of the divinity of slave-catching and an eminent supporter of the famous Union Safety Committee, went by the board.—The liabilities were large, and the failure is understood to be a bad one.

Nor is this house alone in this retributive calamity. Many of the prominent drygoods establishments which went in for Southern patronage at the time when Castle Garden was in all its glory, and when the Union was to be saved by shouting for the Fugitive Slave Law, have fallen victims to their patriotism, and have smashed up by reason of too much of that custom for which they made sacrifices so considerable.

Meanwhile another large silk house, which was violently assailed and made the special object of proscription because its principles were not kept in market as well as its merchandise, has done a thriving and substantial business and is in the enjoyment of unimpeachable prosperity and credit.

Far from us the thought of recalling such facts in order to exult over private misfortune. But in this case the disaster cannot claim to be private; it is the fruit of too large a share in a great public speculation; and it is pregnant with lessons of wisdom, especially for beginners in commerce who need to be warned against the danger of making patriotism and principle also a matter of traffic.—Tribune, 20.

A Sensible Landlord.

The Frankford Herald, is responsible for the following:—

“A little incident transpired some weeks ago at one of our Frankford hotels, which under the present temperance excitement is not unworthy of notice. The names of the parties we shall withhold from the public for shame sake.

A little girl entered the tavern, and in pitiful tones told the keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

“Eight cents,” said the tavern keeper. “What does your mother want with eight cents? I don't owe her anything.”

“Well,” said the child, “father spends all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day. Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread.

A loafer standing at the bar, looked first at the child, and then at the tavern keeper, and said very gruffly, “I—n the brat—kick her out.”

“No,” said the keeper, “I will give her the eight cents; and if her father comes here again I'll kick him out.”

The Pennsylvanian gives the following receipt as a cure for the consumption. One quart pine tar, two quarts water, one pint of fresh yeast, one quart of wheat bran, one pint of honey. Put all the ingredients in a new stone jar; simmer them over a slow fire for ten hours.—When cool, bottle it up for use. Take a wine glass full four times a day. This physic is harmless, to say the least of it.

Terrible Accident on the N. York and Erie Railroad—Loss of Life.

The most terrible accident which has yet occurred upon the Erie Railroad, befel the train coming to N. York, on Tuesday morning the 17th inst. The writer of this account was an eye-witness and participant in the thrilling scene, and will briefly sketch what came under his notice.

When the engine, with a baggage-car and four passenger-cars attached, had come to a sharp curve in the road, about two miles west of Equinank, those of us who were in the next to the last car were suddenly started from our seats, thrown hither and thither by that peculiar jolting motion, which is well known to the experienced as indicating that the car is off from the track. We were drawn over the sleepers for the distance of forty rods, expecting every instant that the car would fall to pieces. The stove was at once upset, and the coals scattered in every direction, blinding our eyes with smoke and ashes. When the engine was stopped, upon rushing to the door, the first sight that met our view was the Delaware River rushing directly beneath at the foot of a walled precipice, of at least thirty feet in height. The next moment the conductor of the train came drifting by upon a cake of ice, calling for help, and assuring us that he had already fallen through the crumbling foothold two or three times. A short distance behind him was a passenger in a similar situation. The ice was drifting at the rate of five miles an hour, and it required fast running to keep in a line with them. Ropes were procured from the engine, and after some minutes of fearful suspense, with the aid of a skiff and a board thrown to one of them to be used as a paddle, they were both rescued in a helpless condition. By this time, we learned that the passenger-car behind us, the last of the train, was just the other side of the curve, thrown entirely into the Delaware River, with all who were in it. We hastened to the spot, and lo! thirty feet below us was the car, almost buried under the water, and the poor creatures within were thrusting their arms out of the windows calling for help. Two or three of them had crawled upon the roof and were beseeching us to save them. The scene at first seemed to strike every one dumb with horror. The smooth-walled precipice could not be descended. We were obliged to go a little further up the river, where there is no wall, but only a gravel bank, and there slide down to the water's edge. The car, at its nearest end, was about 25 feet from the shore; the water was deep and running very swiftly. Boards were found upon the beach, but none of them were long enough. After half an hour's hard work a dead trunk of a hemlock tree was shoved into the last window, and the other end resting upon the shore. With the aid of this a bridge was built, upon which those able to walk were led, and those too much frozen to move were carried. An axe was procured and holes cut through the roof, and one after another the unfortunate passengers were lifted out. It was one of the most thrilling scenes ever imagined. A young girl was drawn up, and at once began to plead that her mother might be saved; a husband begged for his wife's rescue—friend struggled to save friend. An old lady of seventy years was drawn out of the water insensible, but she afterwards revived. Upon getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to get them to a place of relief was to put ropes around their bodies, under their arms, and draw them directly up the precipice. The severe cold incapacitated them for raising hardly a finger to aid themselves. The hair and garments of the ladies were frozen stiff as soon as they were drawn out of the water in the car. One man, by the name of Hyatt, was quite dead when taken from the ice. The sufferers (wounded dreadfully some of them, and all more or less bruised,) were taken into the two remaining uninjured cars and there made as comfortable as they could be, chilled through with dripping garments. Though two or three persons were said to be missing, it was thought best to come on with the wounded, and they were left some of them at points upon the route, and those able and willing to do so continued their journey to New-York.

There is every reason to believe that four persons have been killed, and the number of wounded must be twenty or thirty. The energy of two or three gentlemen who were themselves injured, in getting out the sufferers, was most praiseworthy. It is only a proper tribute to their self-sacrificing endeavors, to mention the names of Mr. John E. Tol-free, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mr. J. W. Arm, strong, an agent of the firm of Stone & Starr, No. 41 Broadway. The latter had received a severe wound behind the right ear, but was indefatigable in devising means of relief; cutting through the roof; breaking out the windows, and with his own hand, extracting one after another. The immediate cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail at the curve. It is the general opinion of the passengers that the cars were not moving faster than twenty miles an hour.—Whether that was a prudent rate of speed at a sharp curve upon the edge of such a precipice, the public can judge. But what can be said of an extension of the fact, that the signal-rope connecting with the engine did not run through the last two cars? When the accident began, a dozen men made a rush for the bell-cord and it was not to be found. Judge of our disappointment, our horror, when it was known, in an instant, that we had no means of preventing the ruin that seemed inevitable. Several have since said that they remarked before the occurrence that there was this neglect.—Let there then be a thorough investigation, and let us know who was thus culpable.—N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER ON THE SAME ROAD.

On the 15th, while the passenger train was standing at the station at the Deposit, a freight train ran into the rear car and entirely broke it up, killing almost instantly three passengers and severely wounding another. This was the result of mere carelessness.

Another New Bank, has been organized under the general law of this State, called “The Merchants Bank,” of Bridgeton, in Cumberland County, the bills of which have just made their appearance here. This announcement may be news to the good people of that retired village.—Newark Advertiser.

Sleeping North and South.

It is contended by scientific writers, that to sleep sound at night, and be freed from all nervous disturbances, one must place his bed with the foot to the South, and the head due North. The reason assigned for this is, that both the earth and the human body, are alike magnets, and that when the body is laid out due North and South, with the head north, the magnetic currents of the earth and the body will harmonize.—It is an easy matter to make the experiment. We have heard men say, recently, who have tried it, that the doctrine is sound, and that there is something in the theory.

The following brief article is from an Ohio paper:

GOING TO BED.—The earth is a magnet with magnetic currents constantly around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in certain relations to the earth these currents harmonize—when in any other position they conflict. When one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnetic currents of the earth and the body will not conflict. The position, as indicated by theory, and known by experiment, is to lie with the head towards the north pole.

Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction, or lying crosswise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution, soon vanish. Sensitive persons are always more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due North. Architects in planning houses should bear this principle in mind.

Mysterious.

The New Haven Courier of the 9th, says that during the funeral of the late Mr. Henry Ward, of that city on Friday last, it was observed that his countenance had changed color, his cheeks became red, and drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. The burial was of course delayed, and a number of physicians examined the body, and came to the conclusion that life was extinct, and a subsequent time was appointed for the ceremonies, which took place on Sunday forenoon.

Indian Census.

By the accounts received from the census agents, and information derived from other sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are Indians of Texas; 92,231 are in California; 22,743 are in Oregon; 11,500 are in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

This Winter has been unusually severe upon the feathered tribes. Large numbers of partridges in this county have been starved to death; and the crows, hawks, owls, and other birds which usually keep aloof from the haunts of men, have been forced to seek shelter there, even at the risk of death by the hands of their inveterate enemy. A farmer of Chester county informs the Village Record that upon going to his barn one cold morning a few weeks ago, he found it tenanted by two or three crows, a pair of owls, two sparrow hawks, three blue jays, and about a dozen snow birds—all driven there, evidently, in search of food, or to escape from the extreme cold.

Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company have made a survey of their road from Lambertville to Belvidere.—The Lambertville Diarist says that the Belvidere Railroad Company are now engaged in laying their rails.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at STROUDSBURG, February 16th, 1852.

- Arndt, Jacob
- Burnet, C.
- Boyer, Daniel
- Bush, A.
- Beck, Wm.
- Deitrich, Henry
- Eylenberger, Fred.
- Frederick, Jacob
- Hedding, John
- Heller, T. F.
- Hostman, George
- Kemerer, Joseph

- Keefer, John
- Kemerer, Mary Ann
- Keller, Sydenham
- Lee, Daniel
- McCollough, H. H.
- Miller, Jacob
- Ozier, George
- Pauli, G. F.
- Phillips, July Ann
- Right, John
- Staple, John
- Steen, Matthew
- Sievers, J. H.

Persons calling for Letters on the above List, will please say advertised.

GEO. H. MILLER, P. M.

February 26, 1852.