



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1858.

An Omission.

In our list of township Officers, last week, we omitted the name of E. B. Woodward, one of the Justices of the Peace, elected in Coolbaugh township.

We are happy to learn that prominent among the candidates for nomination for Supreme Judge, is J. PRINGLE JONES, of Berks County, who is now President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of that county.

Mr. Jones is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

As a judge, he is affable and courteous, firm and decided, and never fails to discharge promptly, fearlessly and impartially the duties devolving upon him. He is a man of superior legal and literary attainments, has a sound and discriminating mind, and is indeed, eminently qualified to adorn the Supreme Bench.

Judge Jones is just the man for the times. In support of him the Anti-Leocompton Democrats, the Republicans and Americans can unite, without sacrifice of principle, as one body, which will present such a bold and strong front that all the powers of the slave-driving Democracy and Buchanan despotism will not be able to prevail against.

An able jurist and an upright man, whose opinions will not be warped by prejudice or outside influence, should be elected Judge of the Supreme Court.—Such a man we know Judge Jones to be.

We therefore commend him to the favorable consideration of the June State Convention, and sincerely hope that his claims to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, will be favorably considered by that body.

Operations of the United States Mint.

The coinage of the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of March was \$260,722 50 in gold, principally in double eagles; \$376,000 in silver, wholly in half and quarter dollar pieces, and \$18,000 in cents.

Leocompton Defeated.

The great struggle on the Leocompton question was terminated in the House on the 1st inst., by a complete rout of the Administration forces and defeat of the Leocompton inquiry! A substitute offered by Mr. Montgomery, in substance the same as the Crittenden amendment, was adopted by a vote of 120 to 112. The bill as amended was then passed by the same vote.

In speaking of Crittenden's amendment as passed, a correspondent of the Tribune says it was materially improved and modified since it was first offered in the Senate. "Instead of saying that the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted shall be submitted to the popular vote, it refers to it merely as a Constitution framed at Leocompton. It prevents less than a majority of the Board of Commissioners from certifying the vote on the Constitution to the President, thus rendering Kickapoo frauds and the like fruitless. It rejects the land-grab ordinance, and punishes illegal voting or fraudulent returns with severe penalties. It declares that if Leocompton is rejected, and a new Constitution ratified by the people, Kansas shall be absolutely in the Union; thus preventing any factious resistance to her admission next winter, or any demand for compromises as conditions of admission."

Judge Strong in the Nisi Prius branch of the Supreme Court, holds that in case of a lease containing no express covenant on the part of a landlord to rebuild, that he was not bound to rebuild; that the fact of his receiving insurance money created no obligation to rebuild; that the rent is not suspended by the destruction of the premises, but the tenant must continue to pay it; and that in a lease which provides that at its expiration the tenant shall surrender it "in good order, reasonable wear and tear excepted," it is questionable whether the tenant himself is not bound to rebuild. This opinion was given in an action, the facts of which were these:—W. Hughes had leased to D. P. Grove for seven years the premises, 192 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, at an annual rent of \$4600. These premises were burned in about one year from the commencement of the lease. They were insured and the policy was held by the landlord, who drew the insurance money, and did not rebuild. The tenant did rebuild, and having paid his rent, brought this action to recover the amount expended by him in rebuilding. The judge directed a non-suit. The case has been carried to the Supreme Court, but, with the law bearing so positively, no expectation can be entertained as to a reversal of the decision.

You have no business to have any business with any other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough.

Search article—servant girls, in Kansas. A letter writer says, that in Leavenworth, girls can readily get \$15 per month.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

THE TEACHER.

As he was, is, and should be.

No more striking example of the onward march of civilization and the gradual development of the human intellect can be afforded, than the contrast between the present and social condition of the Teacher. In the earliest ages, the office of Teacher and of Slave was so nearly allied that the ancient Greeks expressed both by one word *PAIDAGOGOS*, from which is derived our word *pedagogue*—These individuals were commonly the property of Kings, who used them rather as servant and companions for their children in their sports, than as instructors.

Diogenes Scivulus mentions a somewhat remarkable instance of the use to which a certain Teacher was put, in those barbarian days, in describing the celebrated Argonautic Expedition to the shores of the Pontus in search of the Golden Fleece. The following is nearly a literal translation:

"His (Phrixus) Teacher, named Crios, was sacrificed to the gods, and his body being skinned, the skin was hung up in the temple according to a certain custom. After this the Oracle having announced to Aietes (the king) that when strangers, sailing to his coast, should carry away the skin of Crios, he should be compelled to die, they say that the king fortified the place and stationed over it a guard, and in addition to this he gilded the skin in order that by appearance it might be considered by the soldiers, worthy of a most diligent protection. It is permitted for those who know these things, to judge for themselves concerning the authenticity of the story."

And truly all the wild extravagances of a heathen Mythology should not be received as gospel truths, nevertheless there are many things to be considered and learned by a careful perusal of it, concerning the manners and customs of those superstitious ages.

A Teacher sacrificed, flayed, and his cuticle converted, for aught we know, into patent leather! Think of it, ye Teachers of the Nineteenth Century!

But let us look at the Teacher as he is in our own time and country. Writers of all grades and shades of political opinion unite at least upon the subject of the competent Teacher, the magnitude of his office, the vastness of his influence. And the Teacher's profession is a noble one; its importance can not be overrated. It is one, upon which more than any other, the future destiny of the Republic depends.

What signifies it, if the men of the present day are wise, energetic, and industrious, if their children grow up stupid, dissolute and idle; what if they enact good laws for our government, if their successors make bad ones; what if the nation's capitol be adorned with all that science and art and learning can borrow from antiquity, with all the light of liberty kindled in more modern times, if those into whose hands that capitol will soon be confided, be careless of their privileges and ignorant of the method of perpetuating them; what if the nation's forum thunder with the eloquence of old Athens, in the cause of Freedom, if it is soon to be filled with howls of discord, and groans of dismay; what if her Senate house be radiant with the choicest intellects and the concentrated wisdom of the age, if that radiance is soon to be immersed in the murky filth of ignorance and crime: what though we have now for a Pilot at the helm, a man of known skill and integrity, if he is to be succeeded by one who has neither the ability nor the will to guide us past the shoals and quicksands. And is it not to the thorough, conscientious Teacher that we are to look for the training up and disciplining of our future legislators and rulers? What responsibility then rest upon the Teacher! How important that good Teachers, and none other be employed! How incumbent upon parents and guardians to exercise the utmost vigilance, that their children be properly cared for at school! But we wander from our subject.

The Teacher is identified and interwoven with the early history of our country. Following the footsteps of the earliest pioneers, into the western wilderness, with the spelling book in one hand and the axe in the other, he felled the forest, erected cabins, cleared the soil, and introduced the urchins of the settlement into the rudiments of an English education. And it is from such schools have come, some of the brightest stars that ever illuminated the literary, political or social firmament.

Dartmouth College, an Institution second to none in this country, tradition says was commenced by instructions delivered to the neighboring Indians and others by a reverend Teacher, from a log. This Institution founded on a log, now boasts a Webster among its scores of illustrious graduates; and it is from such or similar origin that many of our honored and influential Institutions date their existence.

We have now shown that the Teacher was but little above a brute; that he is an honorable and respected member of society, with an unlimited influence for good or evil over all those who may be committed to his charge; we will now briefly give our views of the Teacher as he should be, and close.

He should be thorough and perfect in all those branches of education that he undertakes to teach. He will then have no fear of getting beyond his depth. He should be possessed of sufficient capacity and tact to explain and make plain to the dullest comprehension what he himself knows. For a man may easily possess a vast reservoir of knowledge himself, but having no outlet, it cannot be expected to benefit others.

He should be, not only well versed in Books, but in men, that is, he should be an adept in the great study of "human nature." He should be a man of the world,—a practical man; else he will never be able to teach his disciples to bring their store of knowledge to any practical advantage.

He should be endowed with professional feeling and pride, and should look upon his calling as a permanent one, and one which calls for the application of all his time, talent, and energies, and not, as is too often the case, regard it rather as a hobby upon which he can ride into some more lucrative position.

He should have a good share of common sense, and sound prudence; with judgment to discern at all times his duty, and firmness and independence enough to enable him to do it, never swerving a hair's breadth on account of the storms of wrath or envy which will always at some time or other assail him.

He should understand the art of persuasion, which should be commonly employed; be kind, pleasant, courteous, taking care to require of his pupils nothing but that which is perfectly reasonable and for their good, but at the same time let them understand that behind all this complacency, there is a whirlwind of force and authority that will drive them into submission to all just requirements, when kindness and persuasion are of no avail.

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From The New York Tribune.

Another extensive Swindle Exposed.

Sergeant Berney and some of the other officers of the Mayor's squad of Detectives have just succeeded in effectually breaking up a swindling house that was fast growing into an extensive business, and would speedily have been putting thousands of dollars into the pockets of certain swindlers in the city, which had been abstracted from the pockets of our confiding and unsuspecting country cousins. The enterprise was, however, discovered soon after it went into operation, and has been blighted in its infancy by the prompt application of official cold water.

The style of swindle is by no means new, original, or calculated to deceive a shrewd business man, but undoubtedly many thousands of country merchants who are rather loose and careless in their manner of carrying on business, or who are deficient in caution, have been taken in and done for the tune of eighteen or twenty dollars apiece.

About seven years ago a man named Bradley carried on a similar business, until he was detected and shown up by the police. He had his headquarters at an office in Cliff street, and it is shrewdly suspected that the same individual is the prime mover in the present operation.

The plan was as follows: to send to a man a circular asking him to become the special agent in his town or county for a certain Coffee Company. Inducements were held out that the coffee furnished by this company would be of superior quality, and would be invoiced at a rate that would give country retailers a chance to make at least 50 per cent profit on the sale.

If the man was disposed to accept the agency, he was invited to remit to the Coffee Company in New York a small sum, varying from \$18 to \$22, to pay for a sample invoice of coffee, which was to be sent immediately on receipt of the money. When the victim accepted the conditions and sent the money, as many of them did, that of course was the last they ever heard from the coffee company or their money.

Messrs. Tappan & McKillop of the Mercantile Agency, No. 5 Beekman st., were induced by the sum of \$300 to address for this Coffee Swindler fifteen thousand circulars to the country merchants, whose names are on their books. The paid envelopes were furnished to Messrs. Tappan & Co., who addressed them, not being aware of the nature of the business they were intended to serve. The circular reads as follows:

WEST INDIA COMPANY'S COFFEE WAREHOUSES, GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA. W. I.—No. 208 BROADWAY, AND NO. 158 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1858. Mr. Dear Sir:—We received your request of our terms, which we transmit to you, relating to the agency of our article in your town and county. We shall be pleased to give you the exclusive sale of our West India coffee in your place; and feel confident that a large and profitable trade will be the result when it gets fairly known among consumers.

You may depend that nothing will be left undone by us to stimulate a trade and make the business mutually beneficial. We should advertise it in every newspaper that circulates through your section appending your name as agent, and in case you should accept the business, our extensive advertising could not fail, we think, to benefit your general trade.

We also agree to supply you with handsome-framed show cards, handbills, circulars, pamphlets, to all of which we should append your business card and address.

Our coffee being a staple article, is freely sought after; but as we wish to extend the area of our business, we offer you every inducement to undertake the sale of it in your town and county. West India coffee packed in first packages.

No. 1 West Indian coffee costs 8c; retails at 12c. No. 2 West India coffee costs 9c; retails at 13c. No. 3 West India coffee costs 11c; retails at 15c.

Thus you will find a net profit of 50 per cent. We should request of you when selling wholesale to the trade, to charge them only a liberal profit, that the business may progress however with your customers. We do not wish to interfere but merely give you an intimation, to whole sale men it would be better to charge them as reasonable as possible to compensate you.

You need fear no competition as we sell to only one agent in a town. Our object in establishing depots is to limit our correspondence and save trouble by giving an agency and having one account in a town instead of probably having fifty book debts open.

To introduce our Coffee in the way we propose would cost us about \$60, for which we pay cash. The first few goods at starting we sell for cash, which small amount we put to our heavy outlay in printing and advertising expenses, then all goods you may require to keep in stock to sell from, we send upon eight months' sale, we paying all charges and freight.

These terms are very liberal, considering our coffee is a staple article, and not met in competition with anything of the kind. Should you wish to engage in this business, we request of you to lose no time, as we wish to make an opening in your county and give you the first offer, as we understand your house is well known.

We wish you to remit us the amount of the inclosed invoice per draft or in bank bills, and we will send you your goods immediately on receipt of the same. We should also put an advertisement in your papers, apprising the public of your appointment as agent, feeling assured that, when it appears with your name attached, a business exceeding your sanguine expectations will be done. Should accept, please send us a list of

your best journals you would wish to be advertised in throughout your town and county, and we will commence as soon as we hear you have accepted our terms. Herein you will see the prices at which it retails at, &c. You will of course, understand the small amount of the first invoice for which we require cash, is put toward defraying some small portion of our heavy outlay in printing and advertising; then all goods after which you may please to order we send upon eight months' sale; that is to say, an account of what is sold must be rendered us every eight months, and what is left over to go on the following eight months' account.

We feel confident a large business will be the result of this agency. Awaiting your reply. We remain, Respectfully yours,

OLLIPHANT, BARTLETT & Co.

P. S.—We shall send you, to keep in stock, a few hundred pounds of coffee, in the bean, at the same price, packed in tin canisters. In replying, state how you wish your name to appear in connection with our advertisement, and we will have it arranged accordingly. Having written you all in connection with this agency, our terms are strict, and exclusive, and no deviation can be made.

Accompanying the circular this invoice was sent the amounts varying slightly, none, however being for a larger amount than \$30, lest suspicion should be aroused and inquiries be made:

100 lb No. 1 West India Coffee 8c. \$8 00
50 lb No. 2 West India Coffee 9c. 4 50
50 lb No. 3 West India Coffee at 11c. 5 50

Terms: Cash for Sample Invoice. All future orders on 8 months. Exclusive Agency for — County. The subject of bank certificate of agency was also forwarded to be returned for the signature of "Olliphant, Bartlett & Co.," as directed, if the important trust of agent of the "West India Company" should be accepted:

THE WEST INDIA COMPANY, 208 Broadway, 156 Fulton Street, N. Y.

We hereby appoint — our Agent for the sale of the PURE WEST INDIA COFFEE, in — County. New York, March 31, 1858.

These documents, to the number of fifteen thousand, were sent throughout the United States and Canada, and the answers had begun to pour in at the rate of nearly a hundred a day, when the scheme was cut short by the officers. The clerk, Mr. Phillips, when arrested at the Post-Office by Sergeant Berney and Officer Dubois, had in his possession about 60 letters, that he had just taken from the letter-box, many of them being registered letters, and all doubtless containing money. These were handed over to the Mayor who has them now in charge.

The "extensive warehouse" at No. 208 Broadway, consisted of a single, small room furnished with two small desks and a couple of chairs, no other furniture of any description being visible to the naked eye.

The huge stock of coffee, from which those fifteen thousand merchants were to be supplied, consisted of precisely three pounds. One pound of each of the three sorts of coffee, was all that was found, and Mr. Phillips says that for the three weeks he has been there these identical packages have done duty, and that is all the coffee the Company has ever had.

He states that although it is but four or five weeks since the first of these circulars were sent, the amount received had been for the past week or two, about \$1,000 per day, and that the man, (who, it is believed, is Bradley), has probably received in all about \$20,000.

Many of the merchants to whom the invoices had been sent, had remitted the money to their New York correspondents, with instructions to hand it over, if all was found to be correct. When these New York merchants found out the intended fraud on their customers, they were naturally very indignant and desirous of having the fraud stopped and the swindler punished.

Phillips has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000. The practice of the person who represented the fictitious "Olliphant & Bartlett," was to come to the office at No. 208 Broadway in the morning, receive the money-letters, and immediately take himself off leaving the clerk to attend to the business for the day.—This person has not yet been arrested, though the police are exerting themselves to that end.

More Increase of Legislative Salaries. Two or three years ago, when the Americans had a majority in the Legislature, they increased the salaries of members to \$500 for the session. The loco-foco press thought that this was robbing the State, and they made a tremendous outcry about it. But the other day, the present State Legislature, which is loco-foco through and through, added two hundred more to the five hundred, making their salaries \$700 for the session, and we haven't seen a Loco paper yet that has a word to say against the increase! What a virtuous and consistent set of fellows these Locos are!

In connection with this matter we refer the reader to the admirable remarks of Mr. NILL, who takes down this legalizing a robbery in a severe but just manner:

REMARKS OF MR. NILL ON TAKING \$200 AS EXTRA PAY. It is somewhat singular that this House should manifest a disposition to vote to increase the salaries of its members each the sum of two hundred dollars besides the regular salary. Let us see how the history of Legislative pay

has been. Formerly members received three dollars per day. This session will include one hundred and eight days.—The pay for this would be three hundred and twenty-four dollars. In 1855 the American or Know Nothing Legislature chosen, in 1854, raised the pay to the salary of five hundred dollars per session, and if an extra session was convened by the Executive, three dollars a day was paid as the compensation for its duration; with this the Democrats and old line Whigs found fault, and so did many of the Americans. The Legislature of 1856 which was Democratic, met and did not change the act of the previous session.—

In 1857 another Democratic Legislature met, and received the regular salary of five hundred dollars, and took besides two hundred dollars more. Among the people this act was very much censured. How do we stand on this question? When elected every man knew what the salary was and if he did not intend to take that as the reward of his services he should not have come here. It is said that we do not make much. This I grant. But did we come here merely to make money? Have we no regard for the interests of the Commonwealth? Cannot we devote a few days to her service without expecting to become rich by it? The aggregate of this Legislative plunder is \$26,000—no inconsiderable sum.

If we have a right, in discharging our duty faithfully to our constituents, to take two hundred dollars a piece out of the treasury in this clandestine way, why may we not vote ourselves one thousand dollars or more if there was enough there to gratify our avaricious propensities?—If by an amendment of the kind added in committee of the whole, we had laid our greedy hands on one thousand or twelve hundred dollars each, those who sent us here would have been appalled at the enormity of the deed and would have spared no terms of denunciation in applying suitable epithets to our plundering act. Hence it is obvious that the difference is only in degree—the principle is the same. Gentlemen say their constituents applaud and commend such acts.—The gentleman from Seelyville, (Mr. Hipple,) believes his constituents would do it; yet he seems somewhat sore in reference to my course on this question.—

He seems to feel unpleasant, notwithstanding the vaunted laudation of his confiding constituents. I inform him that I have performed my duty according to my conscientious convictions, and if his conscience has led him to make money, he can pursue his own course.

We are daily finding fault with the virtues here who act as borers, and constitute the third H. C. This body is believed to be more numerous than the Senate. Some of them are intelligent—all are shrewd—and it is fair to presume that they are not influenced by pure motives. If we take money out of the treasury by a law which we pass to shield ourselves from imputation of it as the stealings of office, are we better than borers—are we not vultures, who have been chosen to guard the treasury, and who, from having itching palms, are unfaithful sentinels? We are sworn to support the Constitution, and to perform our duty with fidelity. When we came here we had no right to this law. We cannot take it out of the treasury without an act being passed by ourselves to authorize it. In this we only differ from other plunderers by having the power to legalize our dishonesty.

More than this, we are legislating, by passing acts, and that very properly, to punish Saving Fund and Bank officers for embezzlement—for putting their hands to the money entrusted to their charge, whilst we are doing the same. No Saving Fund or Bank officers who take the money committed to his care, and appropriate it to his own use, occupies, in morals, a different situation from what we do by using the State funds in the same manner. If this act is passed, I can never receive one cent of such ill-gotten gains. Like the wedge of gold that Achan took, in my estimation it is infamous. No funds of this sort shall ever enter my possession. I will leave it where it ought to be, for the benefit of the State in the Sinking Fund.

Anti-Leocompton Rejoicings. Easton, April 2.—The news of the defeat of Leocompton in the House was received here to day, and the Anti Leocomptonites have been rejoicing on every hand. This morning a power, drawn up by S. L. Cooley, Esq., calling for a public demonstration of joy at the result, was signed by a number of our most influential citizens, ex-Governor Reeder's name being at the head; and they are now firing cannon from Mount Jefferson. The heart of the people is against Leocompton. The Administration is growing weaker even in the strongholds of Pennsylvania.

Battle Creek, Michigan, April 3.—The citizens of this place opposed to the Leocompton Constitution, are rejoicing over the defeat of that measure. One hundred guns are now being fired.

Reading, Friday afternoon.—The Democrats of the city are having 21 rounds of cannon fired in honor of the 21 Democrats who were honest enough to vote against the Leocompton swindle.

Hartford, Conn., April 2.—Thirty-one guns are to be fired at noon to-morrow, to rejoice at the defeat of Leocompton in the House of Representatives. A mass meeting will also be held at the same hour in the State House.

[From the N. Y. Times of Saturday.] The Anti-Leocompton victory in the House of Representatives was celebrated last evening by an impromptu display of fire-works in the Park, and a salute of one hundred and twenty guns at the Battery. The demonstration was suggested by a few leading Republicans, after the receipt of the news from Washington on Thursday. John Jay, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Manierre, of the Young Men's Republican Club, and others, superintended the display. Two brass six-pounders were discharged from the Battery.