



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, October 30, 1845.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings.) N. Y., is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

### The Late Contest.

There are a few circumstances connected with the recent election in this county, which we had intended to pass by without notice, and leave them to the silent, but sure, condemnation of our citizens. But an article headed "The Election," in the last Democrat, has induced us to change our purpose, and to make a few remarks on the illiberal and mean conduct of a set of would-be Dictators, towards our worthy and esteemed fellow-citizen, James H. Stroud.

At the out-set of the campaign they determined to defeat him, and in endeavoring to carry their resolution into effect, were unsparing of means, and regardless of decency and principle. Every thing in their power was brought into requisition. All sorts of misrepresentation and falsehood were circulated. They traversed the county, from one end to the other, with the avowed object of preventing his election. Even their Press, (which is ever ready to pander to their wishes,) was brought into requisition, and whilst John D. Morris' advertisement received a conspicuous insertion, in large type, at the head of the column, Mr. Stroud's was stuck in among the old matter, at a place where it would be least likely to attract attention.

It is not our present intention to record the particulars of their mode of electioneering.—They are well-known, and need not be repeated. That the people properly appreciated them, we cannot doubt, when we look at the result of the election. The large majority which Mr. Stroud received over Mr. Morris, is in some measure to be attributed thereto. In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Morris. He is a gentleman, and an honourable opponent; and we believe was not privy to any of the mean acts resorted to by some of his friends. But like many others before him, he has suffered by having fallen into bad company. As he is a right-clever fellow, whom we wish well, we hope he may profit by painful experience.

The meanest part of these would-be dictators conduct, if one part can be meaner than another, is their sycophancy since the election.—Now that the people have spoken, and condemned their conduct, they publish an article in their Democrat, in which they say Mr. Stroud "will make a good and efficient officer." Above all, they place his name (which before the election we had to hunt for among stale advertisements) first and foremost, in the most conspicuous place, at the head of all the other candidates! Why this wonderful condescension?—Is it to make atonement for the abuse heaped upon, and meanness exhibited towards that gentleman? Or is it, because the people, by their fiat through the ballot-box, have triumphantly sustained him by an unprecedented majority? Whichever it may be, we are sure of one thing. The people have taught an unprincipled set of demagogues a lesson they will not soon forget.

### The Lady's Book.

The November number of the Lady's Book, has made its appearance, and contains a richly colored and unique Fashion Plate, of eight figures, representing the different variations of the renowned Polka Dance, which has been so popular, for a year past, among the fashionables. The faces of the ladies are likenesses of Philadelphia beauties; and their dresses patterns of what are to be worn at parties during the winter. Besides this original feature, the number contains two fine steel engravings, a plate of cloak and winter-bonnet fashions, music, and choice reading. The price is \$3 a year, and each subscriber is furnished with a beautiful engraving of Sir Walter Scott, in addition to the Book.

### The Columbian Magazine.

We have already received the Columbian Magazine for November. It is a capital number.

WOOD wanted at this office, on account.

### Pennsylvania Election.

The official vote for Canal Commissioner has not been announced, but the majority for Burns over Karns will not vary much from 30,000.—If Karns had been nominated a month earlier, he might have succeeded. The next Legislature will be politically divided as follows:

	Locos.	Whigs.	Native.
Senate,	18	14	1
House,	67	33	0
	85	47	1

Loco majority on joint-ballot, thirty-seven. Next week we will publish a list of the members elected.

### Ohio, O. K.

The "Buckeye State" remains true to her principles. The election this fall was only for Members of the Legislature and county officers, and the Whigs have done better than last year. Our majority in the Senate is 6, and in the House 16. Well done, Ohio!

### Tariff Convention.

The citizens of Pittsburg, without distinction of party, held a meeting on Thursday last, on the subject of the Tariff, at which a Resolution was passed, recommending a Mass Convention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to be held at Holidaysburg on the 14th of November, to protest against all interference with the Protective System, at the approaching session of Congress. We regard this as a judicious movement, and trust this County will be represented in the Convention.

### Thanksgiving Day.

We are glad to perceive that Gov. Shunk has complied with the wishes of a large portion of our citizens, and appointed Thursday the 27th of November, as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise. His Proclamation is given in another column.

We have heard, says the Mauch Chunk Gazette, of great exploits in eating eggs; but the following is decidedly the greatest performance ever enacted in this county—perhaps in the State. Thomas Farren, of Summit Hill, agreed to pay ten cents for all the eggs he could eat, uncooked, at one time. He ate 41, and would have eaten more but for the interference of those present.

### Florida.

The returns of the recent election in this State for member of Congress show a large Whig gain, and indicate the success of Cabell, our candidate, by a small majority. Cabell's majority as far as heard from is 305. The remaining counties gave a loco majority of but 260 in the spring. Then the locos carried the State by more than one thousand.

Thirty-six horses raised on Mr. Clay's farm in Kentucky, were in New Haven, the other day, ready to be transported to the West Indies.

The number of letters which passed through the Post Office in the City of New York, in one month, was 648,725, independent of 'drop' or city letters!

It is said the Society of Odd Fellows are about to make a change in the rules of the Institution, and admit Ladies to a full participation in the benevolent purposes of the Order. As it is said "a woman cannot keep a secret," we suppose it will no longer be a "secret society."

A NEW FEATURE IN CATTLE SHOWS.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt., Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth! The Committee on Household Manufactures awarded him \$14, which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

MILITIA DUTY—A POINT OF LAW DECIDED.—The Auditor General and the Adjutant General concur in the opinion that the law exempting from militia duty persons who have been unformed and equipped, and have served as members of some organized volunteer corps for seven successive years, requires that they must have done service at least, three-fourths of the days of parade.

More than 9000 bushels of potatoes, of this fall's gathering, have been carried over the Worcester Railroad to Boston, says the Springfield Republican.

Forty-six men were recently drowned at Brest, by a sudden squall which overtook the war steamer Doris, by which she filled and sunk.

To manufacture a single yard of broadcloth by hand, and without the use of machinery of any kind, would require the labor of two men for more than a year.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### Important Circular.

The Superintendent of Common Schools has addressed the following excellent circular to the directors of the different School Districts throughout the Commonwealth. The suggestions made by the Superintendent, if attended to, cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence in promoting the selection of competent persons as teachers. One of the great drawbacks upon the advancement of the system, has been the evil complained of by the Superintendent. If it were removed, our Public Schools would not only increase in public favor, but would be what they are intended to be, the "bulwark of our liberties."—*Dem. Union.*

SECY'S OFFICE, (School Department.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 1, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—Being entrusted with the responsible duties of Superintendent of Public Schools, and feeling a deep solicitude for their advancement in usefulness, I deem it my duty to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the greatest practical defect in the operation of the system, is in the employment of incompetent teachers, in many instances merely on account of their services being obtained at a nominally low rate of compensation. Might not this, in some degree, be remedied by a more rigid examination of those who apply for certificates of their competency to teach? This examination belongs to the Board of Directors, and is one of the most important duties they have to perform. The selection of the teachers belongs to the committees of the sub-districts, where such districts have been established, and committees regularly chosen. But the examination of the teachers, and the regulation of their compensation, belong to the Board of Directors, and no person can be legally employed as a teacher without having first been examined by the Board of Directors, and having received a certificate of his or her qualifications and fitness to teach, signed by at least four members of the Board. These examinations, there is reason to believe, are conducted too carelessly, and are in many instances more a matter of form, than of reality. This ought not to be. Would it not be well for the Board to meet at stated periods for the purpose of examining teachers, and give all who may take an interest therein, an opportunity of being present? The practice of persons making application to individuals of the Board, for certificates, and going from one member to another to procure their signatures, is liable to great abuse, and its legality, to say the least of it, may well be doubted. If the examinations were made in public, and the Directors were to adopt the practice, generally, of associating with them some of the most competent persons of the neighborhood, to take part in the performance of this duty, it would add interest and solemnity to the occasion, and would often prevent persons from making application, without having previously qualified themselves as teachers.

One great evil resulting from incompetent persons obtaining certificates is, that they underbid those who are competent, and compel them to retire from teaching, to seek other employment. It may be said that competent teachers cannot be had, and that we must take such as we can get. This may be true in some places, and to some extent; but if so, is it not the result, in too many instances, of the want of encouragement to good teachers? The principal which governs supply and demand, will hold good in this, as well as in other things.—Only create a demand for good teachers, at a fair ratio of compensation, and you will soon find enough of them. The difference in value between a well educated and competent teacher, and one who is not so, will not admit of any estimate or comparison. It would be better to pay the one liberally for his services, than to have those of the other gratuitously. In my opinion it would be much better to keep the schools open for four months under good instructors, than for six months under those of an inferior grade; and so of other portions of time.

The greatest possible efforts ought to be made to elevate the character, and enlarge the requirements of the teachers of our public schools. The business of teaching ought to be esteemed what it really is, not only a useful, but a highly honorable profession. This elevation can only be attained, by the just appreciation of talent and worth by those intrusted with the examination and selection of teachers. If you refuse to employ a teacher, who is admitted to be qualified for the task, merely because he demands a few dollars per month more for his services than some other one less qualified, or perhaps not qualified at all, we can never hope for the services of competent teachers, nor expect to see our schools improve in usefulness, and grow in favor with the people. On the contrary, if a proper discrimination is

made in the employment of teachers, between those who are known to be fit to perform their duties, and those who are inadequate, we may hope for a gradual and constant improvement in their acquirements, and their worth and services will increase in public estimation, in the ratio of their own advancement in learning and usefulness.

There is another important duty belonging to school directors, which it is apprehended is too much neglected. It is that of visiting the schools. This duty ought to be regularly attended to. It serves to stimulate teachers and pupils, and if properly performed, will do more to advance the character of our schools, and the progress of learning, than we can well imagine. It will show to the teacher that the eye of the community is upon him—that the business in which he is engaged is properly appreciated—and if he is a man of right feeling, one who wishes to deserve and enjoy public approbation, will incite him to put forth his best exertions to secure it. The same effect will also be produced on the pupils. But if these visitations are neglected, the teacher and pupils will all come to the conclusion, that no interest is felt in their progress, and will become indifferent and careless. They ought to be frequent; and I would recommend the visiting committees always to take with them a few friends, who feel an interest in the cause of education, and allow them to take part in the examinations. This course of proceeding would have a tendency to spread among the people a knowledge of the manner in which the schools are conducted, and produce a popular feeling in their favor.—There is perhaps nothing that would stimulate the teachers so much in the performance of their duties, and excite the emulation of the pupils so well, as these visitations. I therefore feel that I cannot urge the performance of this duty too strongly upon the Directors, and the public generally.

The proper management of our public schools is a subject in which every citizen ought to feel a deep interest, and take an active part in elevating their character and promoting their usefulness. Our system of public instruction, which affords to every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to condition, the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of a good education, is too highly prized by the great mass of our citizens, and too deeply seated in the affections of the patriot and philanthropist, to be abandoned under any circumstances.—Nothing, therefore, remains but to improve and advance it in usefulness and public favor, until it shall secure the approbation of the entire community. It is, under the guidance of Divine Providence, the best means of preserving our free institutions. It tends to promote virtue, morality and religion, without which we have no reason to hope for individual or national prosperity.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

J. MILLER, Superintendent.

To the President and Board of Directors of Stroud School District.

### The Alpaca—Its introduction into this Country.

An intelligent agriculturist of Alabama, writing in the Mobile Register, urges the introduction of the Alpaca into the United States with much show of reason. The wool of this animal, especially the finer qualities, is becoming an important article in the manufactures. It is wrought into beautiful fabrics, and must, doubtless, continue to grow more and more into demand. The importations into Liverpool of Peruvian wool, mostly Alpaca, have steadily increased since the article became known. In 1835, according to the statistics of the Mobile Register, the amount imported as above was 8000 bales; in 1836, 12,000; in 1837 it reached 17,500; in 1838 it was 25,765; in 1839 it amounted to 34,563 bales—a quantity which was not exceeded in the following year. Various attempts have been made to domesticate the animal in England—and with tolerable success. But the humid climate and rich pasture of England do not appear to suit the Alpaca.—It is a hardy animal, and loves to browse on the coarse grass of mountain tops.

### Oil Spring.

This is a spring in the Cherokee country, situated in a rocky spot, the water of which forms an oil on the surface similar to the "British Oil," and is esteemed to possess valuable medicinal qualities. It is visited by a considerable number of invalids and others.

In Mexico, it is said, there are 3,500 secular clergy, 1,700 monks, and 2,000 nuns, owning a property valued at \$100,000,000.

Rail-road iron we shall not have to go to Europe for soon. The Montour Iron Company's Mills at Danville will alone turn out 10,000 tons annually.

### PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By Francis R. Shunk,

GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The inestimable blessings which the abundant goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has bestowed upon our beloved Commonwealth, demand our sincerest gratitude and most devout thanks.

I do, therefore, in accordance with my own feelings, and in compliance with the wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, appoint

Thursday, the 27th Day of November next as a day of Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer to Almighty God. Our dependence on Him as individuals and as a community, is so entire, that gratitude, thanksgiving and praise are duties as delightful as they are obligatory. To unite as one people on a given day, for the performance of these duties, and, while our own affections are purified and our hearts expanded with piety, to know that at the same instant our brethren throughout the whole Commonwealth, with like feelings, and with like affections, are pouring forth their devout aspirations, will give solemnity and beauty to the exercises, which we may humbly hope will be acceptable to Heaven, while peace and good will on Earth will be promoted.

Hence, I invite all the people of this Commonwealth to appropriate the day designated, as a day of thanksgiving—and recommend to all pastors and religious teachers, with their people, to assemble at their usual places of worship, and unite in expressions of gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good for the numerous blessings and favors we have received at His hands—in preserving to us our great civil and religious rights—in granting to us a season of health and plenty—in prospering our State and Nation—in crowning with success the institutions of our beloved country—in preserving to us the blessings of His revealed will—and in continuing to us the offers of mercy through the Redeemer: and as our dependence on God is so entire that we have all to ask, and our innocence so lost that we have much to fear, to supplicate Him for the continuance of these rich blessings to ourselves and posterity, and for that meekness, humility and gratitude which becomes the recipients of His bountiful Goodness.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth the seventieth.

By the Governor. J. MILLER,

Sec. of the Commonwealth.

### Banks.

In Massachusetts, which has about eight hundred thousand inhabitants, there are one hundred and ten Banks, twenty-three of which are in Boston. In Rhode Island, with a population of about one hundred thousand, there are sixty-one Banks. Pennsylvania with rather less than two millions, has sixty Banks. New York, with nearly three millions of inhabitants, has one hundred and fifty-two Banks. Ohio, counting its decaying Banks, and ten branches of its State Bank, has thirty-five banking institutions, for a million and a half of people.

[Bicknell's Reporter.

### More Humbug.

The editor of the Cleveland (O.) Herald has just received a private letter from Burlington, Wisconsin, containing the information that a certain well known individual, who had, according to his own account, been visited by several dreams, wherein a wonderful secret had been revealed, proceeded, in company with some friends, to dig a hole beneath a tree which he had designated,—the result of their labors being the discovery of a vessel containing plates of brass inscribed with divers mystic characters, "of the meaning of which they were entirely ignorant, but which the prophet has since translated." We wonder what this new sect will call themselves.

THAT'S A FACT.—A woman's smile is the best charity lecture a man can receive. It opens his purse, makes him pull out the randa, and bless the receiver in the bargain. Women forever, God bless them for begging—if they want you to go to a ball or party, get up a fair, and would laugh you out of a dollar, they are sure to get it. Is a missionary scheme on foot—a church to decorate, a ball room to fit up, beware of a woman's smile; if you don't mean to give any thing, you had better run, or you're a gone goose.

A lawyer down east advertises for a boy who can write a legible hand and read illegible writings! He wants to use him in his office.

There was a severe fall of snow at Concord, N. H. a few days since.