



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 4, 1848.

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E. W. CARR, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Jeffersonian Republican." Office, Sun-Buildings, corner Third and Dock streets, opposite the Merchant's Exchange; and 440 North Fourth street.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.**

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. KENNAN, of Washington,
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, | 13 Henry Johnson, |
| 2 John P. Wetherill, | 14 William Colder, Sr. |
| 3 James M. Davis, | 15 (not filled) |
| 4 Thos. W. Duffield, | 16 Charles W. Fisher, |
| 5 Daniel O. Hintz, | 17 Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6 Joshua Dungan, | 18 Thos. R. Davidson, |
| 7 John D. Steele, | 19 Joseph Markle, |
| 8 John Landis, | 20 Daniel Agnew, |
| 9 Joseph K. Snucker, | 21 Andrew W. Loomis, |
| 10 Charles Snyder, | 22 Richard Irvin, |
| 11 William G. Hurley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill, |
| 12 Francis Tyler, | 24 Saml. A. Purviance. |

The Odd Fellows' of Easton, have fixed on Thursday, the 18th inst. as the time for dedicating their new and splendid Hall, which has just been completed in that borough. Extensive arrangements are in progress, to render the occasion worthy of the order.

Virginia.—The returns of the election held in Virginia on the 27th ult., as far as received, show a small gain for the Loco-focos. The last legislature was Loco in the Senate and Whig in the House.

Old Stonington in Connecticut gave at the present Governor's election 389 Whig and 293 Loco votes—Whig majority 146. This says a contemporary was the town in which the woman took off her flannel petticoat, to make wadding for the cannon fired against the British fleet in 1812. We advise all Loco-foco Editors to copy this vote, as the most conclusive evidence that they can get, that the Whigs are federalists!

The State of Wisconsin.

Governor DODGE, of the Territory of Wisconsin has just issued his Proclamation declaring that the Constitution lately submitted to the people of that Territory for adoption, preparatory to their assuming the position of a State of the American Union, has been approved by a majority of 10,293 votes, out of 22,591 votes cast.

The Louisville Journal, alluding to Henry Clay's recent manifesto, says:—"Mr. Clay, it will be seen, neither seeks nor declines a nomination for the Presidency. Probably the position he assumes is the right one.—There is no reason why the Whig National Convention, now soon to assemble, should be debarred from the presentation of any man as a candidate, whom, after full consideration, it may deem the most likely to succeed."

Reception of Gen. Scott.—The city authorities of New Orleans are making extensive arrangements to give Gen. Scott an appropriate reception on his arrival from Mexico.

BENNETT of the N. Y. Herald says, "Mr. Polk will be re-nominated—very likely—very likely—and elected—no so likely."

The elected of 90,000 office holders, with the expenditure of \$50,000,000 go a good way towards helping a President to a nomination, and give him a great advantage over all rivals.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, will convene in Baltimore on the 18th of May.

A Large Hog.—A hog was slaughtered on the 1st day of December last, by Dr. S. Shaw, of Wareham, (Mass.) weighing seven hundred and forty four pounds, after he was dressed. Last April he weighed only 140 pounds, and therefore has gained 604 pounds in seven months, an average gain of nearly three pounds per day.—Boston Traveller.

That Fat Porker.—The Chatham Democrat says, that a hog, raised by John Flint, Esq., of Canada, was killed lately, and weighed when dressed, one thousand and six pounds. This at six dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds, would bring sixty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents.—Columbian Rep.

The Cincinnati Commercial announces a "boy-baby," fifteen months old, and weighing sixty-seven pounds, is on his way to Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

The British mail steamer, America, arrived at Jersey City, on Saturday at noon, with Liverpool and London dates to the 15th inst.—one week later than the Acadia. The news is highly interesting. The Liverpool market had improved—2d. per 70lbs for Wheat, and 6d. to 1s. for Flour. Cotton slightly depressed.

England.—The great Chartist meeting took place on the 10th of April. The London Times, the great government organ, states the numbers at 20,000—only half of which actually participated. Others estimated them at 50,000. The excitement in London was of course very great. The government had prepared to quell any outbreak; and had stationed many thousand troops in various parts of the city—concealed. It is stated that 150,000 special constables were enrolled in the police. The Government informed the leaders that no objection would be made to the holding of the meeting, and the presentation of their petition in Parliament; but that the procession would not be allowed. This was submitted to with a good grace, and every thing passed off quietly. The affair was splendid and imposing. The petition, after the adjournment, was carried to the House of Commons, and presented by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who rose amidst breathless silence, and said:—"Sir, I rise to present a petition, signed by 5,760,000 persons; also another petition, signed by 160,000 persons, whose names are not appended to this large muster. The petitioners pray for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payments of members. I beg, sir, to state that from the courtesy I have already received from the House, I shall say no more than simply move that the petition be read by the clerk at the table."

The petition was received and read with due respect and all excitement subsided. Complaints are made of the influence of foreign emissaries in Ireland. The Irish are getting more restless, and things there seem to be approaching a crisis. The disaffection in the army is increasing, and the cry for "Repeal" is more violent. Meantime disease and famine are spreading, and deaths from starvation are recorded. Commercial affairs wear a better aspect in France and Belgium. There have been serious disturbances at Petersburg. Disturbances have also occurred at Cologne. Vast military preparations were in progress in Russia and Prussia. A revolution had taken place in the Hesse capital. The city was in the hands of the people who have declared for a Republic, and compelled the military to retreat. Holland and Belgium still remain tranquil. Turkey has finally acknowledged the French republic. Austria has professed its willingness to acknowledge the independence of Lombardy. At the last dates Madrid was quiet. Hungary has declared its independence, and chosen the Archduke Stephen King. The King of Denmark has left Copenhagen to put himself at the head of the army. Disturbances at Havre have occurred among the laborers. Large bodies of troops are concentrating on the Sardinian frontier. Hostilities have commenced in earnest between Denmark and her revolted provinces, and a desperate engagement had taken place between her armies and those of Sleswick Holstein, in which large numbers were slain, and the latter defeated. Russia is about to take part against the Danes.

The Common Schools.

The following section in relation to the Common School System of this State, was incorporated in the General appropriation Bill, and is now a law. It is worthy the attention of the friends of education:

That the Common School System from and after the passage of this act, shall be deemed held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts in this Commonwealth, and that the school directors of the respective school districts from which the undrawn school appropriations were taken by the act of the 29 of April, 1844, entitled "An Act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," shall, during the month of May of the present year, levy and assess a tax as required by existing laws to enable school districts to receive their portion of the State appropriation, and each of said school districts in which a tax shall be so levied and assessed as aforesaid, shall thereupon receive its portion of the aforesaid appropriation of \$200,000, and shall be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. of all moneys paid into the county treasury by such district for state purposes during the two next ensuing school years, which money so deducted shall be paid to the Board of School Directors of such school district, and shall be exclusively appropriated to the erection of school houses in such school district.

The following was incorporated in another Act and has also become a law:

That the directors of the several school districts in this Commonwealth, excepting those in the city and county of Philadelphia, shall not be required to admit children into the public schools who are under the age of five years, and that so much of any law or laws as is consistent with the provisions of this section, be and the same is hereby repealed.

In Western Virginia, it is advertised that a man of family who will move on, can have 50 acres of land for nothing. The settler to have the privilege of buying from the owner 100 or more acres adjoining at \$1 per acre, payable in two, three and four years.

The two Heroes.

Our readers, upon first sight of the above caption, will take it for granted we are going to speak of General Scott and General Taylor. We are sorry to deceive them—our theme possesses only half the expected grandeur;—we are going to speak of General Scott and General Pillow.—There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous.

Read, Americans! the report, as extracted, on our first page, from the New Orleans Picayune, of the proceedings before the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Major General Gideon J. Pillow: examine the testimony which Mr. Trist, the Peace Commissioner, bears to the character and acts of that redoubtable champion, the favorite and "near neighbor" of Mr. Polk, who has discovered the easy way of writing himself down a hero, by means of a little glorification in the newspapers.—Read that, and decide what or which should bluish.—the American army, which has had the honor almost of being commanded by this heroic individual;—the American people, upon whose history he must figure hereafter forever, a blot upon the grandest chapter of the Mexican war; or the American President who dragged him from the obscurity in which nature designed him to live and die, for the purpose of sending him, a truncheoned Major General, to Mexico, to revive, in his extraordinary person, the recollections of all the Bobadills and Falstaffs, the Parolles and Ancient Pistols, that ever shocked belief in the page of comedy? We do not ask whether General Pillow himself ought to bluish; it is very clear that he is beyond the reach of such an infirmity. We are much afraid, however, that, whoever ought, the American people will.

The testimony of Mr. Freaner, previously published, was bad enough. That or Mr. Trist is conclusive,—it is overwhelming. It must be remembered that Mr. T. was, and still is, for his commission seems never to have been revoked, a high diplomatic and the confidential agent of the President, General Pillow's friend; and it appears that he was even "prejudiced in Gen. P.'s favor," having been placed on very intimate personal relations" with him by the President, and preserved those relations until shocked into contempt by what he calls "the unimaginable and incomprehensible baseness of his character," and the discovery of a "scheme of villainy."—a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skillful general and able commander,—and an attempt even to render Mr. Trist himself "an accomplice and tool in villainy."

What Mr. Freaner swears in regard to the private newspaper bulletins of General Pillow, and his contemptible object in sending them, Mr. Trist fully substantiates; and thus General Pillow is exhibited before the world in a scandalous attitude not only as a trumpeter of his own fame, but a very pickpocket of glory,—the pretender to and robber of other men's merit,—the hero—Mr. Polk's hero—who had the ineffable unworthiness and incredible stupidity to resolve to carry off, and to think he could carry off, the immortality of the battles of Mexico by smuggling into the papers the first account, and to creating the 'first impressions,' "all for his own benefit." The miles gloriosus has always been a favorite character with the dramatists; but, in real life, there was never before, in all history, such an extraordinary representation of it as that enacted by General Gideon J. Pillow, who "made Mr. Polk president."

And this General, he it is observed, is the creature, the favorite, the pet, the minion of the President of the United States; of that President of the United States who sent to Mexico the Court of Inquiry—before which the favorite is stripped so ignominiously of his borrowed plumes—to disgrace and crush General Winfield Scott, a hero not of his creation—a soldier who learned the act of war not in a county court house, but amid cannon, and bayonets, and blood, on twenty fields of battle,—who never commanded in battle that he was not victorious,—who never wore a trophy which he had not won,—who never coveted or denied a laurel achieved or deserved by another,—the hero of two wars—for Scott was a hero at Niagara, thirty-four years ago,—and who, stepping out of the past into the present, a complete warrior in his ancient harness, went to Mexico, not to write but to fight; to plan, to march, to charge, to storm,—to drive the Mexicans out of their strong-holds, to occupy their cities, to capture their capital, to overthrow and utterly subdue them, and thus compel them to the "peace" which he had been sent to "conquer."

These are the two heroes of whom we meant to speak.—the one a thing of feathers and epaulets, a "counterfeit presentment" of a general who wins renown by writing letters, or procuring letters to be written for publication, in his own praise, and is honored thereby by the President; the other a great captain, worthy to be compared with the most illustrious in history, whose name will be identified, henceforth, through all time, with the glory of his country and the recollection of Mexico, and who is rewarded for his great acts in that country—by the same President who honors Gen. Pillow—by the disgrace of a removal from his command and a recall to Washington "to await further orders at the Department."

Fortunately for justice, fortunately, at least, for Winfield Scott, there is a tribunal, above that of the President, which will decide the important question as to the relative merits of the two heroes. That tribunal is the tribunal of the American people.—North American

J. DE PUY DAVIS, son of Charles Davis, Esq., of Reading, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Western Enterprise.

Beloit, Wisconsin, 1848.

Perhaps no place in the West affords a better demonstration of Western enterprise, than the village of Beloit, situate upon Rock river, Wisconsin, at the point where the Turtle empties into the Rock. No one who has travelled through the West need be told that the valley of Rock river is not excelled by any portion of the Great West, or even of the World, for salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, or fertility of soil. It may be true that our scenery does not partake so much of the romantic and sublime, as that of more rugged and mountainous regions, but then there is a beauty and softness to our scenery, rarely equalled and never excelled, and a view of our noble prairies and mighty rivers partakes not a little of the sublime.

Beloit, is situated sixty miles directly west of Southport, on the Lake, and about the same distance east of Galena, on the Mississippi, and is the most populous and the largest business town between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. The first white man settled at Beloit in 1836, and from that time to the present, its growth has been gradual and uninterrupted, and its present population numbers 1800 inhabitants.

The situation of the village is beautiful, lying upon both sides of Rock river, and between the Turtle and the Rock. The streets are wide and regular, the buildings are tasteful and neat, and many of them elegant and expensive. Among the churches we already number—one Congregational, one Baptist, one Methodist, and one Episcopalian, all of which are elegant and substantial superstructures, three of them being built of hammers stone, and one of brick, and the congregations worshipping in all these different churches are able to sustain their own ministry, and contribute for the support of the Gospel elsewhere.

We have in successful operation a flourishing Academy, comprising departments for both sexes, and now numbering among its pupils over one hundred young ladies and gentlemen, enjoying all the advantages for instruction afforded by the best institutions of the kind at the East. We have also a variety of select schools, of a high order, and excellent common schools, and our village has lately, by an appropriation of \$5000 to that object, determined to adopt and carry into operation the union system of common schools, so successfully in operation at the East.

We have also a College located in our village, liberally endowed; to accommodate which, large and expensive buildings are now being erected, and the institution is expected to go into operation next fall. So that, so far as religious privileges, and advantages for education are concerned, we are not behind the most highly favored villages at the East.

To business men also seeking a home in the West, our village holds out unrivalled advantages. Nature, it would seem, has determined that this point should be the great centre for the trade of this fertile region. Both the Rock and Turtle rivers afford almost any extent of water power at this point, and on this account our village has often been denominated the Rochester of Wisconsin. Two flouring mills have for years been in successful operation upon the Turtle, within the village limits, and a substantial dam across Rock river is now completed, affording power sufficient for all manufacturing and mechanic purposes; and a large amount of machinery of different kinds is already propelled by that power, and we anticipate that the present season will add one more to the number of our flourishing mills, and witness also the erection of one or more large manufacturing establishments upon Rock river, in our village. We certainly have the substantial to make a great business place, but we need a little more capital to help put on the fixings. Will not business men of the right stamp take Beloit in their tour for location? If they will but come, we shall certainly make as sure a conquest of them, as Cæsar did of Spain, when he wrote that memorable letter—"Veni, Vidi, Vici." A. B. C.

More Trouble.

Mr. Polk seems to be in a "peck of trouble," and every step he takes to extricate himself, only involves him the deeper. First he orders a court of inquiry to try Gen. Scott, and the trial involves his relative, Gen. Pillow and proves upon him not only the authorship of a libelous letter, but also in his denial he is guilty of the grossest falshood. In this trial Mr. Polk's friend, Mr. Trist is called as a witness, who tells a few plain facts respecting the administration and Gen. Pillow which was not proper for the public ear. Then Mr. Polk sends despatches by Mr. Freaner to Col. Butler, to arrest Mr. Trist and send him home. What next? Why of course Mr. Trist will claim a trial, and then such corruption as will then be disclosed will consign Mr. Polk and his administration to the same oblivion that covers the glory of his relative, Mr. Pillow.

The Potato Rot.

We notice in Agricultural works various suggestions to preserve the potato crop from the fatal disease so prevalent within the last few years. It appears to be generally conceded, that the best and surest plan is to plant the crop as early as possible, in order that the potato may be ripe and taken out of the ground previous to the rains in the latter part of August. Last year in this country, persons, in most cases, who had their potatoes taken out the ground before the heavy rains in August and September, were not troubled with the rot. We notice this spring, a general disposition prevails among our farmers for early planting—experience demonstrating that this is the best plan.

Trapping a Bird.

The Boston Athenæum tells a story of an extensive sleigh maker, in a town of Massachusetts, whose clerk sold a sleigh to a sleek, genteel looking fellow, and took a short note for his pay. The man turned out not to be worth a pine chip, yet the principal was determined not to give up all hopes; and going over to the town in which his customer lived, and hearing that he had gone over to Boston in the sleigh, and where he would likely put up, he started after him. The maker contrived to meet him the next day, accidentally, and said, "Friend, do you know of any one that's got a good sleigh that he wants to sell?" "Yes," replied the unsuspecting fellow. "I've got one." They both went where the new sleigh was stored, and after some time had been spent in examining the property, the maker concluded to take it for the exact sum named in the note. It was fastened on the one he came in, and the horse headed the right way. "Oh!" said the maker, as of a sudden thought, "I suppose it will make no difference if I pay you with a good note, that has but a short time to run against one of your townsmen?" "Just as leave have it," was the answer. He handed him his own note and left him, pale with wonder, and with eyes like saucers!

A Chance for Teachers.

Young men in all parts of the United States, who have received a good English education, and who are accustomed to teach, will receive information which they can turn to their advantage, by applying immediately by letter, post paid, to box 1913, New York Post Office.—Applicants must remember, however, to send respectable references, without which, no communication will be attended to. The references ought to be to persons interested in education. Those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain a respectable livelihood, will do well to write immediately, as many of the best situations in different parts of the Union are being filled up every day. Remember, box 1913, New York Post Office. Editors are requested to copy this paragraph, and thus point out to thousands of young men now seeking employment, where to find it.—N. Y. Herald.

EMIGRATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cadiz Gazette of the 8th inst., says: "The Monterey brought up on Tuesday night about 80 French emigrants on their way to Fannin county, Texas. We understand that they are mostly males, having left their families in France until they make preparations for their reception. They will be followed in the course of time by twelve thousand, who will colonize themselves in Fannin.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Sir John Richardson has reached Buffalo, where he is to be joined by Dr. Ray and about twenty men from Montreal, who together will set out for Hudson's Bay, via Detroit and the Sault St. Marie, in the prosecution of that voyage of exploration, in search of Sir John Franklin's exploring expedition. Sir John Franklin set out on this, his last voyage of discovery, in the year 1844.

A Rival to Chloroform.

A new agent for producing insensibility to pain, has lately been discovered and tried with much success in Norway. It is said to consist of Sulphate of Carbon, which may be obtained in abundance from charcoal, with very little trouble, and at small cost.

A patent steam-cannon, recently invented, is stationed at the Brooklyn navy-yard; New York. No powder or other explosive substance is used—a steam engine is the mechanical agent that supercedes deadly saltpetre.—With this force applied, the cannon balls are thrown with much more force and at a greater distance, than can be thrown with powder.

A Second Heat.

The usually well informed correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot has the following item, which, in connection with the reported rupture between Messrs. Polk and Buchanan, has much significance. If Mr. Polk is indeed in a frame of mind to be easily persuaded to run again, he will be a formidable competitor at Baltimore, and he has a skillful and efficient partisan in Gen. Walbridge. Says "Potomac":

The allusion of Mr. Webster to the action of the forthcoming Baltimore Convention, in his speech to-day, reminds me to say, that Gen. Walbridge, one of the leading politicians of the Tammany Hall party in New York, and an open and avowed advocate of the nomination of Mr. Polk for re-election, has been here, as busy as a bee, among certain members of Congress. Gen. Walbridge is a capital stump speaker, and will travel this whole Union over, like Major Davezac, if necessary making speeches, all the while, for James K. Polk's nomination. But he thinks that will not be necessary, for the Convention will be obliged to call upon Mr. Polk to stand another term, in such an imperative tone, that he cannot resist the call!

A Hard Question.—A St. Louis paper asks the Union whether the sending Lieut Gillespie, disguised as a merchant through Mexico to California, to join Lieut. Fremont, who was surviving in California, and both to act vigorously there six months before the commencement of hostilities, was right or wrong, provided Mr. Polk had not determined to commence the conquest of that country so soon as he could provoke hostilities?

Santa Anna has published a long farewell address to his countrymen, reviewing his public life, complaining of the injustice that has been done him, execrating the peace which the Mexicans have consented to make, and declaring his intention to exile himself from his country.