



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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

### SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington, JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

### DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Joseph G. Glarkson, | 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. Hyater,   | 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. Smucker,  | 21 Andrew W. Loomis,   |
| 10 Charles Snyder,    | 22 Richard Irvin,      |
| 11 William G. Hurley, | 23 Thomas H. Sill,     |
| 12 Francis Tyler,     | 24 Saml. A. Porviance  |

### Borough Officers.

At an election held at the Female Seminary, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Tuesday last, the following persons were duly elected.

Burgess—John D. Morris.  
Councilmen—Robert Boys, Thomas Stone, D. E. Coolbaugh, William Row, and William Dean.  
High Constable—John Keener.  
Town Clerk—William Carey.

Congress.—Nothing of importance done last week, except the passage in the House, of the bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union as a State.

The grain crops in West Jersey are said to be coming forward with unusual promise. In a ten acre rye field, on Carman's farm, in Camden county, several specimen stalks measure five feet and upwards.

### More Loco-Foco Harmony.

The Calhounists of South Carolina will not be represented in the Baltimore Convention, and have contemptuously and unequivocally turned their back upon it, in spite of all the entreaties of the Government organ. The Charleston Mercury of the 5th, repudiates the appointments of Gen. Comander as one of the delegates. The Mercury thinks it is a pity to disturb the State with a matter which is evidently not to its taste, and concludes by saying that "the great body of the people of South Carolina rest quietly on the conviction that they can neither gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles."

COMMISSIONER TRIST is about to prepare an address to the people of the Union, upon his course in relation to the treaty. His disclosures will be rich.

### Paying for the Whistle.

It appears from official statements that the public debt of the United States, at the end of the present financial year, (1st of July, 1848,) will be, if the treaty goes into effect, *ninety-eight millions, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, eight hundred and three dollars!* So much for the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency!

Gen. Leslie Coombs is in New Orleans, and the Delta says his visit there has some connection with Gen. Scott's expected arrival, and the movement of the Northern politicians, to bring out Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott on the same ticket, for President and Vice President. His friends in Philadelphia assert that he is in New Orleans on private business—having an important law-case on hand.

It is said that a paper is to be commenced in New York, to advocate the Wilmot proviso, and to support John P. Hale for President, and Mr. Corwin of Ohio, for Vice President.

The Rochester, (N. Y.) Advertiser, in order to show the gross inequality with which the people of Great Britain are represented in Parliament, gives a table, which was prepared just after the passage of the Reform Bill, in 1832. It embraces eighteen boroughs, with a population of 320,000, which contain but 3004 voters. New York, which has the same population, has 50,000 voters.

### The Whig National Convention.

Ample arrangements have already been made by the Whigs of Philadelphia for the accommodation of the Whig National Convention, which is to assemble in that city on the 7th of June. The Upper Saloon of the Chinese Museum has been engaged for the Convention, and the Ratification Meeting will be held in Independence Square.

### Bogus Gold.

A spurious quarter eagle was offered at the Bank yesterday, and probably others of the same sort are in circulation in this section. The quarter eagle referred to is coated, by the galvanic process most likely, with genuine gold, but the copper, of which the mass is composed, appears in spots which have been worn. Of course the spurious character of a new piece of this description cannot be detected by the eye, but is easily discovered by the sound of it when dropped upon a counter or table. The genuine coin gives out a clear, brilliant tone, while that of the spurious is dull and heavy. The false piece weighs only one pennyweight and fifteen grains, and the real one weighs two pennyweights and fifteen grains.

Honesdale Democrat.

The Medical Convention at Baltimore adjourned sine die on Friday after a session of four days.—During their session, says the Baltimore Patriot, much business of importance to the profession, and through them to the public at large, has come up before the Association for consideration. Valuable information too upon matters of science and practice, has been elicited by report or in debate, and the experience of each upon such topics, becoming the common property of all, will be disseminated through the community to the advantage of the suffering and afflicted, and elevation of the standard of public health. The next annual Convention of the Association is appointed to be held at Boston.

De Bow's Commercial Review says, that there is to Arkansas a circular valley called "Magnet Cove," having an area two miles square; the soil is of a rusty color, and not a pine is to be seen within its limits, although surrounded by pine forests. At the southern side is an extensive bed of magnetic iron ore, or load stone, which covers the surface of the ground for several acres.—It varies in size from that of a pea to 36 lbs. Its magnetic influence is such as to prevent the immediate vicinity from being surveyed by compass, but does not extend as far as is generally believed. We are assured by Dr. R. Conway, a practical surveyor, who has surveyed large bodies in and about the cove, that its influence does not affect the compass exceeding, from the centre, one mile in any direction. It is about two miles from Ooachita river, and seven from the highest point to which small streams can reach. This ore is said to yield 90 per cent, of an excellent quality of iron.

### The Pie Plant.

A Dr. J. C. Bennet writes as follows to the Massachusetts Ploughman, in relation to the Pie Plant, the healthfulness of which was called into question last year. Similar views as to the perfectly innocent nature of the Pie Plant, have been expressed to us by an eminent physician of Philadelphia:

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 1st inst., you call for medical testimony in relation to the healthfulness of the Pie Plant, and as a member of that profession I will respond to the call. The Pie Plant is a species of *Rhubarb*, the medical qualities of which are cathartic, astringent, tonic and stomachic, and invigorating in small doses to the powers of digestion. The acid which it contains is the rhubarberic, which is nearly allied to the tomatie, and the malic, all three of which promote digestion and are very healthy, and none of which ever enter into the composition of any of the deposits that occur in lithic states of the urin; consequently there is no danger of producing gravel by the use of the pie plant, as your Oxford correspondent has been led to suppose; but as a dietetic article, the pie plant may be classed with the *Tomato* as two of the most healthy articles in common use. *Rhubarb* tarts, green apple tarts, and tomato tarts, are precisely the same in their effects upon the system—all are laxative, alterative, deobstruent, and stomachic; and neither of them are ever productive of the least deleterious results.

### Another Yankee Invention—A Sewing Machine.

The Boston Traveller notices a newly invented sewing machine, capable of making 250 or 300 stitches in a minute, and doing the work of six or eight seamstresses. It is said to work admirably and is destined to revolutionize the business of the poor, half-paid seamstresses.

To sew the seams of pantaloons, for instance, the cloth is fastened to a bar, so constructed as to obviate the necessity of basting. This bar, with the cloth attached, is moved horizontally in front of the needle, by means of a feed motion, which measures with perfect accuracy the length of the stitches. This motion can be easily and instantly so adjusted as to make longer or shorter stitches, at the will of the operator. The needle which has its eye in the point, or very near it, is driven through the cloth by means of a peculiarly formed bar. The thread—which runs from a spool through the end of a spring, so that it can be tightened at pleasure, passes the point of the needle through the cloth till it is caught by a hook on the other side. This hook holds the thread in a peculiar manner, forming it into a loop, until the needle has passed out and been again driven through—the bar upon which the cloth is, having in the mean time been moved along the length of one stitch. The hook then drops its first hold and again seizes the thread—which has now passed through the loop—and repeats the process; thus interweaving the thread so as to form a uniform and substantial stitch, such as the ladies call a chain stitch.

### The Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Freaner ("Mustang") the well known correspondent of the New-Orleans Delta, makes, in a letter dated in the city of Mexico on the 7th ult., some severe remarks on the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. In order to the due appreciation of what Mr. Freaner says it is necessary to observe that he is a loco-foco, and that the newspaper for which he writes though independent in politics, is owned and conducted by loco-focos. Now hear what he says:

It is the general impression that the Court of Inquiry will get through examining all the witnesses here in the course, of ten days or two weeks, and will then adjourn to the United States. I wish they were gone. You have no doubt read the proceedings with a degree of interest: if you have not, I hope you will. The proceedings of the Court are well worth the study and attention of all military and civil lawyers.—The decisions of the Court remind me of the story of a raw recruit, whom the drill sergeant could not make recollect his right hand from his left. In order to strengthen the memory of the recruit, the sergeant blacked one hand and told him that that was his right hand: then taking hold of both hands, and turning them one over another in quick succession, asked the recruit which was his right hand.

"Why," replied the fellow, "you have mixed them up so, that I cannot tell 't'other from which."  
"So it is with the Court—they have got the decisions so mixed up, that I do not believe they or any one else can tell what has been the rule carried out any two days in succession, unless it is that Gen. Scott is always wrong, and the defence always right, let the question be what it may. If precedent were law, the decisions of this court would support an attorney in argument on any side of any question whatever. One day Gen. Scott complains of the course of proceeding of one of his antagonists, and the Court says—"It is a matter over which they have no control." In the course of a few days a complaint is made that Gen. Scott had done what the Court had said they could not control, and then the Court decides that it is "indelicately and highly improper." Put a peg there, and sare the mark!

Gen Pillow asks a witness for his opinions, or the reasons for belief in a certain matter; the Court at once decide he must state it: in five minutes after, Gen. Scott asks the witness what were his opinions in reference to another matter. Objections are made—the Court is cleared!—and after some forty minutes *wise, knowing and very honest* (!) consultation, decide that the witness may state the facts which led him to conclusions or opinions, but he must not state what those opinions were. So it has been from first to last. I have endeavored to find out what system or rule has governed this court in their decisions, but without effect; and I am sorry to say that I look upon it as an anomaly in military jurisprudence.

However, the evidence and documents brought out in the course of the trial, show, most conclusively, the determined and deliberate effort, on the part of the administration, to overthrow and break down Gen. Scott—to consign to infamy and disgrace the warrior Chief who has accomplished the most wonderful achievements recorded on the pages of American history—and who has done all this, with the prejudices and influences of the Government at home against him, and the political aspirants in his own camp playing second fiddle to them. The private bureaus, and the confidential correspondence of the departments at Washington, and every paper that could be brought to bear, directly or indirectly on the questions at issue, have been copied and sent to the defence, in hopes to influence the decisions; private correspondence to the military bureaus, written at a time when it was impossible to forward regular official communications from here, have been published in the Union, and the letters, with the names of the officers, sent to the defence, in hopes that it would prove that persons belonging to Gen. Scott's general or personal staff had written letters for publication, or that it was the practice of officers to write letters in order that they would find their way into the public prints.

But the Administration have made a great mistake. When they aimed at the object of their destruction they selected a gun with too small a calibre.

### Why is it?

Among the new and splendid goods which it will be seen by their advertisements, our merchants are now receiving, there are great quantities of muslin of BRITISH MANUFACTURE. For a few years past we were pleased to see muslins of American manufacture in all our stores and in general use; but now we see foreign fabrics in their place. If this state of things is to exist for any considerable length of time, its ruinous effects will be felt throughout our whole country.—The goods are manufactured and bought in Great Britain, and our specie goes there to pay for them, which must sooner or later produce a pressure in the money market.—Great Britain never takes our produce in exchange for her manufactures unless her subjects have starvation looking them full into their eyes. We say our stores are becoming filled with British manufactures. Why is it so? It is evidently one of the practical results of the *Locofoco* Tariff of 1846, which the present Administration called into existence, and to which they hold on with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause.

It is not only British muslins, but foreign manufactures of every description, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and wares and merchandise of every name, that are flooding our country under the present tariff, and driving our own manufacturers out of the market; and the workings of this tariff will soon be seriously felt by every laboring man and mechanic in the free States, for our independent freemen cannot hold out against the pauper labor of the old country, under the Free Trade system of Polk, Walker & Co.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

### The Canal Commissioner.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We are not surprised that the nomination of Mr. MIDDLESWARTH for Canal Commissioner should spread such terror thro' the loco camp. It shows pretty plainly that our opponents understand the character of the man, and know what to expect from a contest against such a candidate. They are anxious to get the management of the public works into their own hands. When some particular party end is to be promoted; some political favorite—some brawling demagogue is to be provided for, it is frequently very inconvenient to have a Whig Commissioner in the Canal Board. No wonder then that the nomination of SO POPULAR and so CAPABLE a man as Mr. MIDDLESWARTH should work such CONSTERNATION AMONG OUR OPPONENTS.

They perceive in it THE UNERRING HARBINGER OF DEFEAT and the certainty of having a Whig to watch over their conduct with an eagle eye, and they know too that Ner Middleswarth is just the man to keep them in check.

We lay no claim to prophetic knowledge, but we do not hesitate to predict that 'OLD NER' will be elected by a HANDSOME MAJORITY and that his election will be the means of saving Pennsylvania, over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS during the three years of his official term.

The Clinton Democrat may smoke that in his pipe.—*New Berlin Star.*

Our Candidate for Canal Commissioner.—THE WHIG CONVENTION of this State DID A GOOD DAYS WORK when they put in nomination Hon. NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union county, for CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The candidate is favorably known to the Whigs of the State. His nomination has been enthusiastically received by the WHIGS throughout the State. THE CONFIDENCE which the Whigs—the friends of REFORM—manifest OF HIS ELECTION is cheering to those who desire the Public Works of Pennsylvania, placed in hands whose aim is the PROMOTION OF THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE and NOT PARTY. It is highly important that we should have a majority in the Canal Board: it would drive from our improvements the HORDES OF POLITICAL HANGERS-ON, who are put there to the exclusion of men of worth. THE MISCONDUCT and CARELESSNESS which have existed in that Board, are known; and it is known, too, that but a short time ago our member of the Board had the manliness to EXPOSE THE BLUNDERS OF THE LOCOFOS. In order to have a majority in the Board it is but necessary for the Whigs to bestir themselves, be true to their principles, and VICTORY will be the result. Our candidate is one of whom NOTHING EVIL can be said—a FARMER of the GERMAN stock, HONEST and CAPABLE, he would WELL GUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE. All, therefore, that is necessary to place him where he will be of service to the State, is, a "STRONG and LONG PULL" on the part of the WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### From Mexico—Peace Prospects.

The Express publishes the following letter, and says that it is from a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman, who was formerly American Consul in the City of Mexico;

NEW ORLEANS, 1st May, 1848.  
MY DEAR SIR: I arrived here the night before last, direct from the City of Mexico, in the steamer Augusta; and shall set out at 2 P. M. for Washington, via Charleston.

Our Commissioners, the new ones, arrived at Mexico on the 14th and 17th, Mr. Clifford in advance. THE TREATY WILL BE RATIFIED WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS, RELY UPON IT.—I had an interview with Gen. Mora, the Commissioner of the Mexican Government in the City of Mexico, the day before I left. He assured me that the amendments were not, and would not be objectionable to its ratification.—The elections for Senators took place in the City on the 2d ult. the peace party gaining by large majorities. That for Deputies was to have taken place on the 15th, and the peace party would carry all before it. The Mexican Congress could not organize itself before about the 1st of May at most, admitting no squabblers among them. Its first step will be the election of a President in the person of Herrera, and the next will be the Treaty. The war party were not satisfied, but the 17th article of the armistice put a stopper in their mouths, and they are coming over in order to share some of the three millions. You or some of your friends may be interested in this news, and the facts are, I believe, known to no other person.

There will be some struggle in relation to the three millions, between themselves; but as the Army cannot now leave before the end of October, all will be kept quiet among them till then—after which God knows what will become of them.

The Democratic National Convention is to meet on the 22d inst., at Baltimore. It seems scarcely probable that it will be able to agree upon any one of the distinguished men who have been commonly spoken of as candidates. Possibly some more obscure member of the party, as in the case of Mr. Polk, will be taken as a compromise. In that case, it has been truly said, the very obscurity of the man—his entire want of popular strength, having been just defeated as a candidate for re-election as Governor of Tennessee—the absence of all evidence of fitness for the place—the fact that no delegate was sent to the Convention to vote for him—and the certainty that he was the first choice of no man in the Convention or out of it—these were his recommendations, and they secured his nomination.

### FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO:

Pena y Pena about to take the responsibility of ratifying the Treaty  
Petersburg, Va. May 13.

The Overland express of to-day, brings New Orleans papers of the 7th instant. The brig China had arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 29th ult. but they contain very little beyond what has been already published.

The Mexican papers state that Pena y Pena will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty should a quorum of the Mexican Congress not be obtained in season.

May 14.

The express due to-day, brings New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. The steamship New Orleans Capt. Auld, had arrived on the 7th, having left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst.

Generals Pillow, Towson, Cushing, and a large number of Officers, are among the passengers; the Court of Inquiry is to be organized at New Orleans.

The prospects are in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty. The Commissioners on the part of the United States had arrived at Queretaro.

General Scott and staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th. He there embarked on board the ship St. Petersburg, direct for the city of New York.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Arrival of the Cambria. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived on Saturday night after a passage of 14 days, with both London and Liverpool dates to the 28th of April, the day of her sailing.

The French elections had taken place, and all passed off as far as heard from peacefully. The moderate republican candidates were in the ascendant in every arrondissement of Paris.

M. Lamartine and the moderate party held the lists.

Reform meetings were taking place in all parts of England and in Scotland. The Chartists recommence their sittings in National Assembly on the 24th of May.

The grand popular fete to inaugurate the French Republic is to take place on the 4th day of May, which, from the preparations, would eclipse the demonstration of the 20th April, in which 300,000 persons joined.

On Sunday the great event of the Elections immediately followed the spectacle of the Thursday previous, and fortunately all the apprehensions entertained of the great disturbances during the progress of this formality, have been falsified. The voters have performed their duty in Paris without any great interruption of the public peace.

The votes examined up to the evening of the 26th give an imposing majority in Paris, in the following order:—1, Lamartine; 2, Dupont (de L'Eure); 3, Garnier Pagnon; 4, M. Arago; 5, Marrast; 6, Marie; 7, Bismont.

M. Lamartine has generally obtained 95 per cent, and M. Ledru Rollin 35 cent, of the votes. Louis Blanc and Albert, each about one vote in 20. So far as it can be ascertained at present, it appears that not more than two-thirds of the qualified electors in Paris have exercised the right of voting.

Next to the elections, the internal dissensions of the Government excite attention. Another explosion is reported to have taken place on the 24th inst., in which, as usual, M. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were in open conflict; the latter desired the further postponement of the meeting of the assembly, the former opposed it; the latter threatened a demonstration, the former treated the menace with contempt. M. Ledru Rollin then declared that he would have Paris covered with barricades. M. Lamartine then declared that he set his colleague at defiance, that the majority of the Government were quite prepared for any measure of that description promoted by the Minister of the Interior, and they would resort to effectual measures to defend it. After this M. Ledru Rollin lowered his tone. The breach which separates the moderates from the ultra-democrats within the Government widens every day, and it is now said that Rollin has spoken of giving in his resignation, and withdrawing from the Government, but Lamartine has replied to this by assuring Rollin that if his resignation were seriously offered, it would be immediately accepted.

#### When will the Fourth of March come on Sunday?

It is said that the question was asked when the Constitution was framed and adopted, what will be done if the fourth of March should come on Sunday, and that the answer was returned that the fourth of March would never come on Sunday. This it seems was a mistake. The second term of James Monroe in 1821 commenced on Monday the 5th of March, and from an interesting table which has recently come under our eye, we perceive that the 4th of March will again come on Sunday in 1849, the day for inauguration of the next President.—Before another Presidential Sabbath twenty-eight years must elapse, viz. in 1877. Before another 4th of March comes on Sunday, eight hundred and forty-eight years must elapse, which will bring us to the year 2717. The 4th comes on Sunday again in the year 2885, and before another returns 840 years more must elapse. Again it occurs in 3783, and also in 4821, a lapse of 338 years. Following up the table to which we refer still farther, we perceive that in a period of 2772 years, or from 1849 to 4621, both inclusive, the fourth of March, or as it might be called, the Presidential Sabbath, comes on Sunday but thirteen times. Before the return of these thirteen days, how many will have passed out of the porch of time into the vast temple of Eternity.—*Rech. Ad.*