



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, November 15, 1849.

### The Elections.

**NEW JERSEY.**—At the Legislative election in this State, on the 6th inst., the Whigs were again successful in maintaining their ascendancy in the Legislature, notwithstanding the Loco-focos endeavored by raising local issues, and adroitly managing the excitement on the subject of the Monopoly, to get possession of the State, they have been completely foiled. The Senate stands 10 Whigs to 9 Loco-focos;—the House 33 Whigs to 25 Loco-focos. Upon local issues several strong Whig counties were carried wholly or in part by their opponents. In Mercer, John Dill, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature was defeated; and a Loco-foco Sheriff elected, by the defection of the Whigs of Hopewell, the strongest Whig township in the county.

**NEW YORK.**—In the City the Whigs carried every thing—State Ticket by from two to three thousand majority; county officers, such as Sheriff, &c.; a majority of the Aldermen or Council; and nearly all the members of Assembly. The Senate is Whig, and the House stands 65 Whigs to 59 Loco-focos, with Jefferson and Steuben to hear from, which last year elected four Whigs. The entire Whig State ticket is supposed to be elected.

**MICHIGAN.**—Enough returns have been received to indicate that the Loco-focos, as usual, have carried the State.

**VIRGINIA.**—Col. T. S. Haymchell, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Wheeling District. This a Whig gain.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The city of Boston has given about 2200 majority for the Whigs. The returns from 60 towns indicate that George N. Briggs, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by the people. The coalition party have probably elected their Senators in Middlesex, Worcester, and Plymouth. In Norfolk and Essex the contest is doubtful.

The House is largely Whig. In the fourth Congressional District Hon. John G. Palfrey is defeated by a larger majority than before. The vote for Phillips will be 10,000 less than last year.—Boutwell's vote has increased.

**LOUISIANA.**—Gen. George Walker, the Loco-foco candidate for Governor of this State, has been elected. It is believed that the Congressional delegation will stand as before. The election passed off very quietly.

### The Post Office Department.

The *Pennsylvanian*, says the Daily News, continues its mournful croakings about the post-office department. It says "it is unsafe to remit money letters by mail," as "very few ever reach their destination." That robberies have been very frequent of late is true, but in forty-nine cases out of fifty the perpetrators have been whining Loco-focos' whose tears and bitter lamentations alone kept them in office. The Loco-foco agents of the department are by no means unwilling that the mails should become deranged and money letters lost, so long as the odium of the first falls on a Whig administration, and the remnants of the last go into their own pockets. Much has been done to reform the department, but much more remains to be done.

Preparations, it is said, are making at Washington for a long session of Congress, some of the members engaging houses until August next, expecting a seven or eight months' session. For all the business usually transacted, there is no necessity for the session consuming as many weeks.

### State Treasurer.

The Loco-focos are presenting candidates innumerable for the office of State Treasurer. It is admitted that the present incumbent is one of the best the State has ever had—but he is a Whig. In what light does this present the Loco-focos' late cry about proscription! Truly, they are consistent!

The New York Tribune says that there is a machine in that city, similar to an old-fashioned hand churn, for curing meat in about ten hours, more thoroughly, it is claimed, than could be done in sixteen days by the old method. It has been exhibiting at the American Institute Fair.

### The Bodisco Affair.

The correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* vindicates himself from the charge of having originated this story and says—

"If I mistook the facts, then in doing so, I merely followed the example of M. Bodisco himself, for he at one time believed that his banishment had been decreed by the Emperor, and the evidence which induced me to believe that such a decree had actually been carried into execution, was such as no man in his senses would reject. I did not speak at random; and I now affirm that the letter received by Madame Bodisco proves nothing beyond the simple fact that M. Bodisco is now in St. Petersburg."

The facts in the case will turn out as follows:—

1st. M. Bodisco violated an edict of the Emperor in acquiring property in this country.

2d. He and his nephew were entrapped into the Emperor's hands on a mere pretext, but in fact, to call the Minister to an account for this offence.

3d. M. Bodisco, on learning the Emperor's reason for summoning him to St. Petersburg, became alarmed, and thereupon a statement was conveyed to this city, in such terms and through such a medium, as to make it almost certain that he had been banished.

4th. M. Bodisco is now in St. Petersburg, under the displeasure of the Emperor, from which he may not escape.

I might make these things apparent to every one, but I content myself with reminding you that I am not in the habit of speaking at random.

### The next Apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* of the 31st ult., has an article upon this subject, of the spirit of which we fully approve, urging the adoption of the single district system, instead of the division by counties which we now have. The article was evidently conceived in an earnest desire to promote the integrity, honesty and efficiency of the Legislature, and to bind the representative, in all cases, more closely and immediately to his constituents. We think, however, that there are some objections to this system which have been overlooked by our cotemporary; and which, in our judgment, would far outweigh the advantages to be derived from it. Such a system would manifestly destroy the individuality of the counties, those smaller geographical as well as civil divisions of the State, which it seems to us important to preserve. It would be impossible to apportion the Representatives amongst the several counties so as to give each its proper ratio of representation without sometimes forming a district out of parts of two or more counties; and it might even so happen that a county would be so situated, in regard to the districts so formed, that it would have no Representative at all, which could be claimed as exclusively its own; and this would be in violation of that clause of the Constitution which provides that "every county shall have at least one Representative." It was evidently the design of those who framed the present Constitution, that the sectional influence of the counties should be preserved in the Legislature. The representatives though apportioned chiefly in view of an equality in regard to population, was not intended, in our opinion, to represent population only, but territory also; and hence the geographical limits of the counties were preserved as one of the elements of the Apportionment. The allotment of members is to be made "according to the number of taxables in each particular county," and not according to the number of taxables in the whole State. It must, therefore, be inferred, that in using this language, the framers of the Constitution meant to preserve the county influence in the Legislature. Otherwise they would have simply provided that the Representative Districts should be apportioned throughout the State according to population.—The suggestion of our cotemporary, that the single district system would identify the Representative more closely with his constituency is, nevertheless, worthy of great consideration; and could such a system be devised without violating the integrity and unity of the counties, we should hail it as an important improvement in the Apportionment System of the State. It is at all events incumbent upon the Legislature to examine the subject intelligently and patiently, with a view to the adoption of the best possible system that can be devised, having a proper regard for all the interests involved.

The provisions of the constitution, having a bearing upon the subject, are as follows:—The 4th section of the 1st article provides, that every "seven years an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law; the number of Representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one Representative," but no county erected since the adoption of the constitution, "shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established." The 6th section of the same article provides that the number of senators shall "be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the several districts" formed, "according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one-fourth nor greater than one-third of the number of Representatives." The 7th section of the same article further provides that no Senatorial district "shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two Senators, unless the number of taxable inhabitants in any city or county shall at any time be such as to entitle it to elect more than two; but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four Senators. When any district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining; neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall be divided in forming a district."

### Constructive Mileage—Reform.

A correspondent of the New York *Courier*, writing from Washington, on the 29th, says:—

Senators in Congress will no longer be allowed to filch from the public Treasury under the spurious claim for "constructive mileage." For years past, on the advent of every new Administration, the Senate has been in the habit of charging full mileage for attendance at the special executive session of that body, in addition to the amount received for the regular session. Of course this usage had its origin during the existence of the "dynasty of speculators;" but it was killed a few days since by that incorruptible and intrepid guardian of the people's money, the Hon. Elisha Whitteley, first comptroller of the Treasury. It seems that a claim came up in usual form, for \$40,000, paid by A. Dickens, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, for "constructive mileage" in attendance at the special executive session in March last, and every member of the Senate, save three, received pay. Mr. Whitteley, after full deliberation, was of opinion that the claim ought not to be allowed. Fearing, however, that the Administration might regard this as an inopportune occasion for such action as might displease the Senate, he stated the case to the President, through Mr. Clayton, and added the remark that, if it was not thought proper to act in accordance with his (Mr. W.'s) convictions, he would resign the Comptrollership. The President's prompt and characteristic reply was, "Tell Mr. Whitteley to do what is right, and let the consequences take care of themselves."—The claim was immediately rejected. Mr. Dickens has his remedy against the honorable Senators, and it is to be hoped that they will immediately "make restitution."

### Henry Clay on Sourkrot.

Henry Clay's opinions have been quoted upon many subjects, those upon sourkrot are quite as decided as anything he has uttered, if the following story be true:

"Henry Clay dined recently with Ex-President Martin Van Buren, at Lindenwald. The desert consisted of crullers, oleo-cocks, suckethush, o-greetchees, &c. Mr. Clay expressed a wish to see that "twelve acres of reclaimed bog land," so much talked of during the election, which Mr. Van Buren took great pleasure in showing him.—On their return, a tureen filled to the brim with sourkrot was set before him. Clay put his handkerchief to his nose, and with a "whew," said—"Van, I've lived long, and encountered as strong opposition as any other man, but to be frank with you, I never encountered anything quite as strong as this."

### The doings of a Vote or two.

One single vote sent Oliver Cromwell to the long Parliament, Charles Stuart to the scaffold, revolutionized England, and made Great Britain free. Four votes, in the City of New York, made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States; one vote gave us the tariff of 1842, and one vote made the tariff of 1846. One vote gave us Texas, made war with Mexico, slew thousands of our people and purchased California, turned thither the tide of emigration, and will probably change the destiny of the world.

### "God and Duty."

The Hon. George S. Hilliard in the course of an admirable address to the Whigs of Massachusetts at their late Convention, made this noble and elevating appeal:

Let us infuse into the politics of our country and in our state, so far as we can, a more elevated tone of morality.—I confess for one that I think that the tone of political discussion in our country, the tone of speeches, out of Congress, and in Congress, is too low. It is too material, and it is too sordid—it is too little elevated and generous. I would breathe into it a purer spirit. Let us not be afraid to take upon our lips, even in politics, the words—"God and Duty." They will kindle and animate the soul, as the mountain breeze refreshes and braces the material frame. Let us not hesitate, Whigs of Massachusetts, here or at Washington to act upon the conviction that "where the spirit of the Lord is" there and there alone, is true liberty.

### Shields elected Senator.

Gen. Shields was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Illinois legislature a few days since. The vote in the legislature was as follows: Shields 72; Edwards 21.

In the previous caucus Breese ran Shields very close.

General Shields was nominated in caucus, on the 21st ballot, by four majority.

The Washington Republic says the excitement among the Loco Focs, of the legislature, before the election was very great. The candidates were Breese, McClernand and Shields. Judge Douglass was at Springfield, using his influence to the utmost in favor of Mr. McClernand.

### Passing Counterfeit Money.

On the 24th ult. two young men answering to the name of Broadhead, came to Beayer Meadows, where they passed a five Dollar Counterfeit Bill on the Harrisburg Bank, on Mr. Wilson, tavern-keeper, with whom they lodged, a five dollar bill on a Watch Maker, and a five dollar bill on Hamburg & Co. George Braver, clerk in the latter concern, followed them on the Engine Shenandoah, when about a mile below the Meadows he came up with them. Mr. Makin, the Engineer, slacked off to allow them to ride on the train, and then stopped little before getting to Weatherby to fasten a bolt. Braver walked forward, got the necessary assistance and had them arrested just as the train was leaving Weatherby, and brought them back.—They were examined before Squire Hamburg and committed to answer. It is said they hail from Pike county.—*Walkes-Barre Advocate*.

### Cure for Headache.

A work has recently been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which he describes a new remedy for headache. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in the proportion of 1 to 2, as a cold mixture, and this he applies, by means of a little purse of silk gauze, with a rim of gutta percha, to limited spots on the forehead or other parts of the scalp where rheumatic headache is felt. It gives instantaneous relief. The skin is subject to the process from half a minute to one and a half minutes, and is rendered hard and white. It is good in erysipelas and diseases of the skin.

Somebody gives the following receipt for making lemonade:

"Get a bowl of pure water, let a dozen pretty girls kiss in it, and then get an old maid and just let her look at it, and the lemonade is done did."

N. B. If she looks twice at it, another dozen of girls must be got immediately.

**RATTING EXTRAORDINARY.**—The greatest haul at rat catching we have ever known, took place at the granary of Henry Drinker, Esq., near this village, a few days since. By placing a bag at the only hole from which they could escape, the astonishing number of 172 rats were caught and killed.—*Montrouze (Pa. Register)*.

### Temperance Scruples.

There is a temperance lady in Boston who won't speak to a shoemaker because he uses a punch in his business. We know another of the craft, says the *Boston Post*, whom a lady refused to marry, having, as she alleged, conscientious scruples against taking a "cobler." That was the sole reason, and the poor fellow has never heard the last of it.

Spain is indebted to England \$45,000,000, and it is said that Cuba is pledged for the payment of the debt.

A million of dollars was dispatched to Europe during the past week, in payment for the goods imported under the present Anti-American tariff.

It is estimated that a million of dollars have been paid for messages on the different telegraph lines during the past year.

### Meeting of Congress.

The first session of the 31st Congress will commence on the 2d of December, and although the session which may probably last until July next, does not promise to be an important one in its general results, its proceedings will be watched with interest, for many subjects having a vital bearing upon the prosperity of the country, will be brought before it, and perhaps definitely settled. Among these will be the all-engrossing subject of the tariff. The two Houses, however, are not so constituted, that either is likely to become a working body; certainly not such a working body as we could wish—to take up the subject of our revenue laws, and carefully revising them, adapt them to the wants and requirements of the people, and the state of our manufacturing and producing interest. We shall however, while we expect little in this respect from the present Congress, with a decided Loco-foco majority in the Senate, be able in a few weeks to judge more clearly of the prospects ahead. The message of the President and the reports of the several departments will bring the interests of the country directly to the attention of the people's representatives, and indicate the policy of the administration in reference thereto; and we can thereafter with more certainty calculate the prospects of the future. We have no doubt in our mind, that the sentiments and recommendations in the first annual message of Gen. Taylor, in reference to the various questions likely to engage the attention of Congress, will be such as to command the hearty concurrence and support of the great body of the people, and from the peculiar constitution of the lower House at least, may exercise an important influence in determining the complexion of that body. We must however anticipate nothing from the Loco-foco majority in the Senate but constant efforts to embarrass the administration, whatever its policy may be, and therefore it is that we hope for little of lasting benefit to the country from the approaching session.

We shall however have the advantage of a development of the policy of the administration, and with the acknowledged patriotism and pure intentions of Gen. Taylor, we may safely go before the country, with the prospect that the principles avowed by him will be approved and sustained, notwithstanding the fierce assaults which the opposition stand ready to make upon them, whatever they may be. We have, heretofore, as the *Baltimore Patriot* well remarks, labored under the disadvantage that there were no declared measures or principles upon which the Whigs could make the opposition array themselves. In one section of the country it has been insisted that the administration was in favor of certain measures, whilst in other sections it has been held to be opposed to them. Then it was contended that it was pledged to do certain things—and then again that it was pledged to nothing, and that nobody could be sure what it could do! The disingenuousness, the dishonesty and want of patriotism of such an opposition in any party, should have defeated it, and would have defeated it, had the friends of the administration only made the attempt. But underrating the force that could be relied on such a bald opposition, the Whigs, through supineness and over confidence, allowed the Loco-focos in several of the States where elections have recently been held, to win a barren victory.

But with the policy of the administration clearly and definitely declared, the opposition can be brought to the test of principle, whether in or out of Congress, and in such a contest they cannot but be defeated, as they have on all previous occasions. Their opposition will be, as it has been, unscrupulous to the last degree, but where the broad questions of public policy can be brought home to the intelligence and sound judgment of the people, we have no fear that in spite of all this, the administration will be sustained and applauded. Gen. Taylor has the good of the country before him as his sole object, and all his measures will be recommended with the frankness of a man, and all his official acts marked by that decision and firmness which is so ennobling a trait in his character. *Daily News*.

### Interesting from Mexico.

From the *National Intelligencer*, 7th.

We understand that the War Department has received from Col. Washington, commanding in New-Mexico, the interesting intelligence that he had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the formidable tribe of *Navajo Indians*. Col. W. returned to Santa Fe on the 25th of September from an expedition into the country of the Navajos, during which they entered into the treaty. Previous to concluding the treaty, however, the head Chief of the tribe, *Narbona*, was killed in a skirmish.—This Chief had been for thirty years the scourge of the inhabitants of New Mexico. The valleys in the Navajo country are represented as being exceedingly fertile, and the corn crops very abundant. The tribe numbers from seven to ten thousand souls, of whom between two and three thousand are warriors, who are generally well mounted, and armed with guns or lances, and bows and arrows.

The expedition under Major S. Steen, of the first Dragoons, had also returned to Santa Fe from the country of the Apaches. On the 19th July an affair had occurred between the hostile Apaches and the troops at Sierra del Sacramento, which was highly creditable to our officers and men.—On the 16th August a small dragoon force, under this officer, defeated a large party of Apaches near the Copper Mines, on which occasion the Major was severely wounded; after which Lieut. Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, succeeded to the command of the detachment.

On the same day (16th August) Lieut. Burnside, of the Third Artillery, had an affair with the Apache Indians in the vicinity of Los Vagos, which resulted in their defeat, with much loss, only ten out of forty escaping. The Lieutenant was slightly wounded.

Capt. Papin, commanding at Los Vallas, with his company of volunteers, surprised a party of marauding Apaches on the night of the 8th Sept. near San Vagos, killing and wounding a number of them, the bodies of six Indians having been left upon the field. The noted chief Petrillo was killed and his wife taken prisoner.

The battalion of six companies 3d Infantry, under Brevet Maj. J. Van Horn, which marched for San Antonio, Texas, arrived at El Paso on Sept. 6th, all well. Owing to the necessity of opening the road the march occupied 100 days.

Early in October it was the intention of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston, of the Topographical Engineers, and Capt. French, Assistant Quartermaster, to return to San Antonio, and they were to be escorted by a company of infantry under Capt. King.

### Agricultural Experiment.

A member of the Agricultural Society of Brest lately sowed some wheat, without preparatory ploughing or digging, and covered it with fresh straw, after having walked over it to press the grain down. The product is said to have been superior in quantity and quality to wheat raised in the ordinary way from the same amount of seed, and the soil was of the worst kind. The same experiment with wheat and other grain has often been tried before, and with apparently similar results; but the result has never proved sufficiently advantageous to induce farmers to abandon the established mode of cultivation.

### Religion—and no Mistake.

The *Christian Advocate & Journal* has a correspondent who hits the nail right on the head, and does it at the first blow. See if he does n't!

**PAYING DEBTS.**—In speaking for a second time of our obligations to each other in paying our debts, and keeping our promises sacred, I will venture to say, and believe it to be strictly true, if there were no failures on the part of professors of religion in such things, it would become so disreputable that non-professors would be much more careful, and it would gradually disappear.

I have many times had my attention directed to several failures in Wall-st. the details of which were far from reputable, with the closing remark, they were very prominent members of Mr. —'s church.

A few years since, a very respectable and venerable old gentleman was found presiding at many of the charitable and other benevolent institutions at their anniversaries—ever ready to lend a helping hand and subscription to forward temperance, peace, missionary and other societies, intended to meliorate the present as well as the future condition of mankind; and who was envied by many for the talent he displayed, as well as disposition evinced for the good of his fellow-men. A crash took place in Wall-st. and never since have I seen him at any of those meetings. On inquiry, it was said that he was unable to meet his obligations, being short about \$60,000. He is still to be seen occasionally in the streets, looking as well as ever, enjoying a dignified retirement, without apparently having the least idea of the opinion all honest men must have of him.

I know a family, the members of which probably never refused to head the list of subscribers for any charitable object; but when called on for payment, would say their names were given to give a character to the object, and induce others to subscribe. Very few of their associates appeared to give more; not one really gave less.

An insolvent debtor is now the most prominent trustee of one of the churches in this city, not daring to call the most worthless thing his own which his creditors can take. He is constantly lecturing his brethren for their slavish love of money, and their obligations to support religious institutions.

I have not time to enumerate many other cases which now occur to me, and will only remark, that if professors of the above character only knew the difficulty they throw in the way of their pastors in their appeals to the unconverted, they would turn from their evil ways, and be no longer one of the most serious stumbling-blocks in the way of ungodly men. CARBON.

A New York journal says the single item of cigars for the Common Council of that city, from May 1st, 1848, to November 1st, 1849, is two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars!

### Indian Treaty—Large Acquisition of Land.

The *Minnesota Register* says—"A treaty has been effected with the Half Breeds for the land lying west of the Mississippi, bordering upon Lake Pepin, about 70 miles below this place. It is bounded on the river about 30 miles, making some 320,000 acres, purchased for \$200,000, or about 60 cents an acre.

### The Cost of the Great Pacific Railway.

At the St. Louis Convention an estimate was submitted by Col. Crutis, a skillful engineer, of the cost of the road to the Pacific, and the cost of a survey. The road can be made, he thinks, for eighty-eight millions of dollars; and one thousand men, (an engineer, with a party being assigned to each one hundred miles,) can complete the survey in one year.

### Speaker of Congress.

The Hon. James Thompson, of the Erie district is urged by some of the Loco-foco papers for the Speakership of the next Congress. We like the suggestion. Mr. Thompson is just the man to suit the Loco-foco party in its present condition. As his name is recorded for and against the Wilmot proviso, he ought to be able to unite in his support the "harmonious democracy" of the North and South; the East and West. In the event of his election, each division might and doubtless would claim it as a victory.

### Burying a Woman with Military Honors.

The Mexicans have such a martial spirit that they even bury women with military honors. The wife of Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, having died, her remains were escorted to the cemetery by a company of the Guardia Nacional and one of artillery, with all the great men of the city in the funeral cortege, guns, as the procession moved, firing from the Castle and Forts of Conception and Santiago.

A PRIZE NOBLY WON.—At the Bourbon, Ky. Agricultural Fair, held on Thursday last, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, daughter of Gov. Crittenden, received the premium, a \$100 Cup for the best silk quilt, made with her own hands. It is a wholesome indication to see ladies contending for premiums in manufactures.

TURNED CATHOLIC.—The Protestant Churchman of Saturday, gives currency to a rumor that the Rev. Dr. Forbes, late Rector of St. Luke's, New York, "has sought a home in the bosom of the Roman Church."

### Philadelphia Market.

November 12, 1849.

The FLOUR market continues quiet, but holders are firm at \$5 per barrel for standard shipping brands, at which 1,000 barrels were sold. For city consumption, prices range from \$5 to \$5 75.

RYE FLOUR.—The demand continues limited. Sales of 2 a 800 barrels at \$3 per barrel.

CORN MEAL is dull at \$3

GRAIN.—Red Wheat is in good demand, and 6 a 7,000 bushels sold at \$1.07, and 2,000 bushels White at \$1.19 per bushel.

RYE is worth 64 a 65 cents.

CORN is in limited demand, and has declined to 63 cents for Yellow.

OATS sell slowly at 28 a 30 cents per bushel for Southern and 35 cents for Pennsylvania.