



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, November 18, 1852.

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

In order to accommodate such of our subscribers who are indebted to us, and cannot make it convenient to pay, we are willing to receive, a lot of good sound dry wood. We trust that a number of patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity and square up their accounts.

Col. Benton on the Public Expenditure.

Addressing his constituents a few days ago, Colonel Benton adverted to the expenditure of the General Government as a fit subject for reform; but at the same time he rebuked the bitter partisans who complain of its increase as an abuse resulting from Whig rule. The Colonel said:

"Let me do justice. Party warfare throws the blame of these sixty millions on the present Whig Administration. Inexorable history will have to qualify that reproach, and to tell that Democratic majorities were in both Houses of Congress when that appalling sum was voted! And further, that it would have been seventy, instead of sixty millions, if the 'lower' House (as it is called) had sanctioned all the appropriations voted in the 'upper.'"

New Counterfeits.—2s. and 5s. on the City Bank, Cape Island, N. J. altered from genuine ones; viz. a female reclining on a cloud, with horn of plenty; two females on her right, and small State arms on left end; not like twos or fives on this Bank.

President Fillmore is 52 years old, having been born in 1800, in Cayuga county, N. Y.

The Savannah Republican says that the vote of the State of Georgia will be a small one, and that but little interest was felt in the result of the election. In one precinct it was agreed not to open the polls, and all hands engaged in a general fishing frolic.

A Division of Texas has been in agitation in that State for more than two years past. At the present time the advocates of division are mainly in Eastern Texas, where several newspapers are enlisted in the cause. We are informed by the Houston Telegraph that the scheme is rapidly gaining favor, and that it is even proposed to hold an extra session of the Legislature upon the subject. The Telegraph strenuously opposes it, urging that, if there should be a division of the State, as proposed, into Eastern and Western Texas, there would be great danger of the western section becoming a free State, which the Telegraph thinks would much depreciate the value of slave property in Eastern Texas. It is stated that the success attending the culture of sugar in Texas has been such that the country between the Trinity and Guadalupe rivers is rapidly filling up with planters, and if the State remains united some years longer, it will be pretty well peopled with a slaveholding population.

Important Slave Case.

On Saturday last, Judge Paine, of the Supreme Court of New York, made a decision of some importance. Eight slaves were brought to New York, from Virginia by a Mrs. Lemmon, for the purpose of shipping them to Texas. A writ of habeas corpus was got out, and their liberation demanded. After a patient hearing of the case, the Judge decided that as the slaves were voluntarily brought into the State, and the laws of New York forbid the existence of slavery in the State except in the persons of fugitives from labor, they must be set at liberty. Counsel for the owner asked for their detention till the case could be carried up, but this the Court said was unauthorized by law, and they were accordingly set at liberty. Counsel for the other side asked that costs be decreed against claimant, but this the Court refused to do, as the case was one of hardship as it stood—the negroes being nearly all the property possessed by their owner. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The official vote of Pennsylvania stands for Pierce 199,534, Scott 179,743, Hale 8,860, Broom 1,148. In 1848 the vote stood Taylor 185,780, Cass 172,186, Van Buren 11,117.

The Butter Trade in Cincinnati.

The Price Current has some Butter statistics of interest. Cincinnati is a great distributing point for Butter and Cheese for the South and Southwest, and the annual receipts of Butter by public conveyance alone, for ten years past, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars.—The exports are large, the city consumers depending mainly on private conveyances for their supplies. During the year ending Sept. 1st, 1852, the receipts and exports were as follows in pounds:

Imports, 3,412,600; Exports, 2,321,250

Excess of exports, 1,091,350. The Price Current estimates the consumption of Cincinnati and vicinity, at about four million pounds per annum, and the receipts by private conveyances at about three millions, making seven million pounds as the ready supply of Butter from all sources. The value not less than a million of dollars, or nearly one third the value of Hogs disposed of in the Pork city.

Silk Manufacture.

The quantity of silk annually consumed by women and balloons is so great, that it is really astonishing how worms and mulberry trees keep up the supply. According to the Paris Review there are, in France, no less than 130,000 looms for silk, of which the products amount in value to three hundred millions per annum. The fabrics of Lyons yield about or nearly two-thirds of that sum—a moiety of the whole is exported—three-fifths of the exports from Lyons; the United States consume the greater part. Competition is formidable abroad, especially in Great Britain and Germany; but it was acknowledged at the Great Exhibition that Lyons retained pre-eminence in designs and tissues. The 70,000 looms of Lyons occupy 175,000 individuals: one-half of these are dispersed over a radius of from 20 to 25 leagues; the others in the bosom of the city. There are three hundred manufacturing firms, embracing from four hundred and fifty to five hundred names. The average earning of the operative is 30 cents per day.—Scientific American.

Richest Fish in the World.

We notice the arrival of a hundred barrels of the famous Siskawit, from Isle Royale, and learn from one of the fishermen that there have been caught this season between three and four hundred barrels of this fish, together with a few trout and whitefish. They fish on this island for this fish principally, as the Siskawit are worth as much again as white-fish and Mackinac trout in our lake markets. Very little has been done at fishing this season on Lake Superior, and very little can be done at profit till we have a canal around these falls; then the export of fish from this lake will equal in value, in our opinion, the whole export of flour from the entire State. The Siskawit is without doubt, the fattest fish that swims either in fresh or salt water. The fishermen say that one of these fish, when hung up by the tail in the hot sun of a summer day, will melt and entirely disappear, except the bones. In putting up about fifty barrels this season, one of the fishermen made two and a half barrels of oil from the heads and "leaf-fat" alone, without the least injury to the marketableness of the fish. Beside this leaf-fat, the fat or oil is disseminated "in a layer of fat and a layer of lean" throughout the fish. They are too fat to be eat fresh and are put up for market like white-fish and trout.—Lake Superior Journal.

Easton Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. D. Wagener, George Barnet, James McKeen, A. H. Reeder, Wm. Green, Charles Innes, Geo. A. Hice, Jacob H. Wilking, Matthew Krause, Peter Ihrie, Michael Butz, Peter Pomp, Henry S. Troxell.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

At the annual election held at the Banking House on Monday last, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

P. S. Michler, David Connor, Frederick Seitz, John Green, Jr., John A. Sletor, Russel S. Chidsey, Philip H. Goepf, Peter Shimer, C. C. Field, Daniel Sandt, Samuel C. Shimer, James Henry.

A temperance Convention has been held at Macon, Ga., at which resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of the enactment of a law allowing each county to determine, by a vote of the people, whether liquor shall be sold in its limits; and also in favor of taking a vote of the people of Georgia to determine whether a general law for the State shall be adopted, to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits.

Pennsylvania—Official Vote.

Table with columns: County, Pierce, Scott, Hale, Broom, N. Total: 199534, 179743, 8860, 1148.

BERKS.

The official majorities in Berks are as follows: For Cass in 1848, 4403; For Pierce in 1852, 4590.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal says: "Never did a party look more chop-fallen than the Locofoco leaders last Tuesday evening, when the returns began to come in. They had pledged the county to their friends abroad for at least 5000 majority for Pierce and King. They had been furnished with large sums of money to reach this figure, which were freely expended—as much as five dollars being in several instances given for a single vote. Every ward, borough and township was canvassed, and to make assurance doubly sure, a banner was offered to the district polling the largest increased vote. So confident were the wireworkers of the success of their extraordinary efforts, that up to the time of closing the polls large bets were made with a 'perfect looseness' here and in Philadelphia, on 4800, 5000 and in some instances as high as 5200 for Pierce—every dollar of which was of course lost; and went into the pockets of the Whigs. The proprietor of the Locofoco Head Quarters, if reports are correct, alone lost \$1000, while others were bled in less sums, varying from \$500 down to a hat or a pair of boots. Hundreds of similar bets were lost in Philadelphia, and not a few on Berks against Lancaster. In a word, our Locofoco friends were swept clean of all their loose change. In every instance where they had staked their piles on Berks they came out at the 'diminutive termination of the trumpet.'"

"TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK."—Scarcely had the polls closed on Tuesday evening, when some of our patriotic citizens announced themselves as applicants for the offices of Postmaster and Collector, and solicited their fellow Democrats to aid them.—Rochester Review.

Large quantities of peach-stones are imported into this country from France.

The Prospective Cabinet.

We find the following list of probable Cabinet Officers under President Pierce affixed in the journals: James Buchanan, of Pa. Secretary of State. John A. Dix, of N. Y., Sec'y of the Treasury. David Tod, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J., Sec'y of the Navy. Samuel Houston, of Texas, Sec'y of War. Liam Boyd, of Ky., Postmaster General. Henry A. Wise, of Va., Attorney General.

An author of a love story describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the rich clusters of her dark hair."—A wagging editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

A CHILD SHOT BY HIS FATHER.—The Wilksbarre (Pa.) Advocate relates a most melancholy circumstance which recently took place in Covington townships, Luzerne county. A Mr. John Williams, seeing his own son, Isaac, a boy about 12 years of age, in the woods gathering chestnuts, and supposing him to be a deer, fired his rifle and shot the little fellow through the back! On approaching each other the boy exclaimed: "Father, why did you shoot me?" and afterwards added, "Father, you will bury me on the farm, won't you?" We are rejoiced to learn that the poor little boy survives, and is recovering.

SCOTT AND THE COMBAT.—General Twigg, of the army, who since the election sat on a Military Board at Washington at which Scott presided, told a friend of ours that the old General looked and felt as well as ever. General T. added that no one could possibly imagine by the manner and deportment of General Scott that there had been such a thing as a Presidential election in which he had been in the least interested. This is like Scott. He is always greatest in great emergencies and depressing difficulties, before which Common men recoil.

[Savannah Republican.]

Attempt of a Female to Vote.—A female dressed in male attire presented herself, on Tuesday, at the polls in New-York, and wanted to deposit her vote. A bystander challenged her right to vote, when she declined to "kiss the book." The inspector, thinking her face to be rather smooth for a legal voter, and thinking it possible that she might be a female, requested her to take off her hat. She refused, alleging that she had a severe cold. A police officer, who was standing by, took the liberty of raising her hat, when her sex was at once discovered, and she left the polls amid the suppressed laughter of the bystanders.

One of our exchanges says: "The creditors and stockholders of the United States Bank of the State of Pennsylvania should not despair. There is a 'good time coming' for them, too. We learn that negotiations are now going on between the creditors and stockholders of this Bank to wind up its financial affairs in a manner satisfactory to both. The basis of the arrangements is that the creditors and stockholders shall each receive a like per centage of the available assets. This arrangement, it is expected, will pay a handsome per centage to the stockholders."

California.—The number of passengers who arrived at San Francisco during the quarter ending the 30th of September was 19,217. There left that city during the same period 3,564. The shipment of gold for the same quarter amounted to \$10,070,528. In addition to this, \$1,800,000, not included in the above, was to leave in the steamer on the 17th of October.

A Fortune in View.—Mr. John Crofts Coffield, aged 76 years, died on the 28th ult., at his residence in Anst., where he had for several years lived in a penurious and retired manner. It was believed that by his penurious habits that he had saved a small sum of money, earned at his trade, cobbling boots and shoes, but great was the surprise of his friends and others on overhauling the boots in the corner of his room, soon after his death, to find some of them literally crammed with old wallets well filled with the "root of all evil." It is impossible at present, to tell the amount of fortune he has left, but we have heard it estimated at so large a sum as to seem incredible, \$200,000, and what makes it more interesting to the parties concerned, he has left a will as long as the moral law, well and faithfully executed, in which he decrees that his estates shall be kept in trust for twenty years before the heirs, with one exception, can receive any benefit therefrom.—Boston paper, 6th.

The New York Tribune publishes some tables which show that out of a population of 3,097,355 souls which compose the population of New York, 2,439,296 were born in the United States; 84,820 in England; 343,111 in Ireland; 31,000 in Scotland and Wales; 118,398 in Germany; 47,200 in British America, and that the number of residents of foreign birth in all the State is 655,062,—or about two-ninths of the whole people.

If we suppose that this proportion holds good for the entire Union, the result will be that there are in the country a little more than five millions of residents of foreign birth, including two and a half millions of Irishmen, 910,000 Germans, as many of English, Scotch and Welsh taken together, about 900,000 French, and about 140,000 from other countries of Europe. But it is doubtful whether New York can thus be taken as the standard for the whole republic, possessing as it does the principal sea-port for the arrival of emigrants, and retaining in its metropolis and other cities and their vicinity a large part of those who enter the country. And although the Western and Northwestern States may show a rather greater relative number of foreign inhabitants, it must be borne in mind that the Southern States, with the exception of Texas have comparatively few.

New Party.

At a meeting of the Webster State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, held at Boston on the day subsequent to the election it was resolved to constitute the Webster organization into "an American Union party," and "to sustain any national administration, of whatever name, which is practically conducted according to the maxims of policy laid down by Washington and Webster."

Neglect of Parents.

We have taken occasion heretofore to call the attention of parents to what we deem a gross neglect in the duty they owe their children and their schools; and so important a matter is it, that we cannot forbear urging it again upon their consideration. We refer to the duty of visiting.

In the method of managing many of the every-day affairs of life, we have doubtless improved much upon those who have gone before us. We have made improvements in the implements of husbandry, and modes of cultivation; in the model and structure of ships; in machinery and manufacturing; in the facilities for traveling and transportation by means of steam power both by sea and land; in scientific discoveries that have been successfully applied to the transmission of intelligence; and in a thousand arts that beautify and adorn our social and domestic system: we are, as a people, more intelligent, as well as more mercantile and wealthy, and we had almost said less virtuous, than they; we push ahead faster in the pursuit of mammon; eat faster, drink faster, live faster and die faster: but after all there are not a few points, in which we compare to no little disadvantage; and one of these is embraced in the subject to which we have above referred. It is admitted we have made great advances in many things that are essential to the progress and improvement of the Public schools: we are constructing better houses; have text-books better adapted to the progressive development of the intellect; have teachers of higher qualifications and superior methods of instruction; and of consequence, it is reasonable to expect improvements corresponding with such increased facilities. But is it so as a whole? As the facilities for public instruction have increased and improved, has not that vigilant oversight and care which parents formerly exercised over the school been relaxing in the same ratio? Has there not been a growing disposition the last fifteen or twenty years to entrust their management too exclusively to school officers and teachers without giving themselves the trouble to exercise that supervision over them which they ought? We believe so. The tendency has been, and still is, to rely too much on the agency of others. The parent after providing the means, is too prone to leave school officers and teachers to the prosecution of their duties without further concern; and in this consists the neglect of which we complain. They both need to be looked after, not that they are negligent in their duties, but that their labors may be rendered more effective, and more complete by the co-operation and personal inspection of those whose offspring are intrusted to their instruction and management. Every experienced teacher knows full well the influence that the occasional visits of parents have in giving effect to his labors, and the stimulus which such attentions impart to the efforts of the scholar.

Much of the deficiency growing out of illy qualified teachers, and imperfect text-books, thirty years ago, was made up by the good old custom of parental visitation; and much of the advantage, we have gained in these respects is now counterbalanced by the discontinuance of that custom: so that what we have gained in one respect, we have in some measure lost in another, and if our schools at the present day are not as far in advance of those of any former period as our increased facilities for public instruction would authorize us to expect, the fault must not be charged to any organic defect in our system, but to the source where it rightfully belongs: to the neglect of parental visitation. If there is any one thing that is operating more than all others together to retard the progress of schools, it is this almost universal neglect on the part of parents; and, if under the present order of things, the good old custom to which we refer could be revived, we feel very sure the complaint we sometimes hear that the schools are no better now than they used to be, would soon cease to grate upon our ears.

Had we our choice, and had we the power to do so, we would much rather see the old custom revived and become everywhere prevalent, than fifty per cent. added to the amount of school money now raised in the State, with the gross neglect that now obtains in this respect; and we are persuaded we should be the gainers by it. Why can not our committees and teachers agitate the subject in their respective towns, and the districts where they are employed? The people, we are aware will be found dull upon it, and the work will look at first disheartening; but it ought to be undertaken, and undertaken in earnest. Nothing certainly can be done by inaction; something may be by agitation. Let us then, if we are really engaged about our work as we ought to be, and as we trust we are, not cease to agitate and agitate till we are heard, and till our efforts prove successful. Let us adopt the politicians' motto: "Keep it before the people."—Jour. of Education.

Growing Old.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

We who have lately ceased to be young, are apt to be startled by our first perceptions that we are indeed growing old.—The eye may have been dimmed, and its range of vision contracted, but we did not mind that—it was a result of excessive study or protracted watching—perhaps of accident or illness; but now the locks once, so luxuriant and ample, have wasted hair by hair, until they seem lank and straggling; the brow, so smooth and fair till recently grows rigid and furrowed; and the features have a sharpness and immobility we had not hitherto known. Here a casualty has made its mark; there a great sorrow has set its seal; there a sin has left its stain; each perhaps scarcely noticeable by itself, but altogether making a great change in the expression of the countenance, and foreshadowing still greater changes to follow. Old we as yet are not, but it is none the less obvious that we are surely and steadily becoming so.

Yes, we are all growing old. The youth, in the first flush of his conscious elasticity and energy; the maiden, in her tenderest beauty and bloom; the strong man, and his fullness of vigor and endurance; the matron, in her chastened grace and sober loveliness, all are ripening for decay, dissolution, and the tomb. Some will mature earlier, some later; many will be struck down in their youth or their prime; but sooner or later one common fate awaits us, and our common mother will receive the ashes of us all to her bosom. We know this at arms' length, even in childhood; but we realize and take it to heart from the first hour wherein we perceive that we are growing old.

Well, the admonition wears a certain aspect of austerity or sharpness, but bears within a core of sweetness as well. The human frame is less lithe and vigorous, the human face is less bland and beautiful in age than in youth; yet age has its graces wherever they have not been blighted by the milderws of a disordered prime. Admirable, in all its stages, is the crown of God's earthly workmanship, when uncorrupted by evil, untarnished by sin; and perhaps never more truly so than when silvered locks and sunken cheeks proclaim the evening repose of the passions which had often distributed, and sometimes prevented the course of active life. Now conscience, so often overborne and stifled by the fierce clamors of appetite, or the fell swoop of ambition, re-asserts and vindicates its rightful ascendancy; now heaven draws nearer as earth recedes; now the soul awakes, and prepares itself for the great transformation so visibly approaching. The Orientals are juster than we are in their instinctive and universal deference to Age, deeming "length of days" in some sense a token of Divine approbation and favor. Manifestly the soul, which steadily nears the confines of the celestial mansions, ought to catch something of that glory which fills their atmosphere, and radiate it, even though dimly, through its dial plate, "the human face divine."

But age is not merely "a savor of life unto life"—it is a revealer of the foul deformity of evil, as well as of the essential loveliness of good. The eagerness and inexperience of youth may entreat a mitigation of sentence for deeds which even they cannot excuse; the tempestuous whirl of active middle life may cloud or distort our perceptions of the moral character of many acts which a calm scrutinizing would exhibit as unworthy and culpable; but a vicious Old Age—an Old Age of decaying but still domineering appetites—of silvered locks not venerable—of leisure without reflection, and loneliness without God—of serenity devoid of dignity, of respect and self-esteem—surely this is among the saddest sights of a misguided, sin sick world. Far better an early and nameless grave than an Old Age of punishment without repentance and vice without shame.

"How to Grow Old Gracefully" is the title of some one's book, which I have not been impelled to open. The name is abundantly suggestive; the book could hardly add anything which our own thoughts if we give them a scope, may not indicate. To grow old gracefully, I should say we must begin by living virtuously and usefully. We need not care for graces, nor think of self at all; each noble aspiration, each worthy act, will set its seal upon the visage. No one needs an assurance that the old age of Wordsworth, of Hannah More, of Miss Edgeworth, was beautiful. Had Washington lived a hundred years, he would have been to the last the most dignified and commanding American. Franklin at eighty was still young in feeling and in heart. Many die older than he did who have seen less than fifty summers. Who imagines that Mrs. Fry ever could, that Fanny Forrester ever can, become an old woman?

Is it well to desire and pray for length of days? I would say, so long as our mental faculties remain essentially undecayed, it is well, it is desirable, to live. The love of life is not a blind, irrational instinct, but has as its base a just perception that existence is a blessing, and that, even in this "vale of tears," its joys outweigh its woes. And besides our terrestrial course prepares and shapes us for the life that shall succeed it, which will be, to a great extent, a continuation, or second edition, of this, with corrections and improvements. Doubtless, Indefinite Mercy has means provided whereby the millions to whom this life was a blank, shall nevertheless be prepared for bliss in the next; and I trust even those who have misused and culpably squandered this stage of being will yet be ultimately fitted for happiness in another. But opportunities wasted can never be regained; the memory of past unworthiness must