



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, September 28, 1843.

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

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DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM TWEED, of Northumberland, BENJAMIN WEAVER, of Allegheny, SIMEON GULFORD, of Lebanon.

Canal Commissioners.

Not the least important duty which the voters of Pennsylvania will have to perform at the coming election, will be the choice of *three Canal Commissioners*. The corruptions which had crept into the Canal Board, and the evils which consequently afflicted the State, called so loud for reform, that at the last Session of the Legislature a Law was passed, which provides for the election of *three Commissioners* this fall, and of *one* at every ensuing general election; so that hereafter these officers will be *elected* by the people, instead of being *appointed* by the Governor. It becomes the duty of the people then to see that capable and honest men are chosen, who will root out these corruptions, and reform all the consequent evils.

There are now two tickets before the people, from which they may make a choice. The loco foco, or democratic ticket, as it is called, has on it the names of James Clarke, Jesse Miller, and William B. Foster. As we published an article from the Philadelphia National Forum, in our paper of last week, which went into a full investigation of their merits and fitness for the office, we will say nothing further at present, than that we consider all three of them men, who from their tortuous public career, as well as their personal incompetency, are totally unfit for the responsible station.

The other, or Whig ticket, which we have placed at the head of this column, is composed of men against whose moral or public characters, not even a shadow of suspicion rests.—One of them is a practical Engineer, and all are distinguished for their general intelligence and well known business habits. They were selected with great unanimity by the nominating Convention, from among a number of other excellent names, and afterwards unanimously recommended by them to the people for election. We feel confident that if chosen, they will not betray the trust reposed in them; but by a faithful discharge of their duties, render general satisfaction.

Loco Foco Ticket.

The following is the Regular Loco Foco Ticket, for this County, as far as it has been completed.

- FOR CONGRESS, Richard Brodhead, jr. of Northampton.
- FOR SENATOR, Moses W. Coolbaugh, of Monroe.
- FOR ASSEMBLY, Hugh B. Hineine, of Northampton, George Bachman, do Rudolphus Smith, of Monroe.

In addition to the above, F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, is also a Candidate for Senator.

Revival of Business.

We can scarcely take up a paper, now a days, without having our eyes greeted with the cheering announcement that business is every where reviving and wears a most animated appearance. In the cities, the merchants are all busy, and their sales, which are mostly for cash, are larger than they have ever been before.—The mechanics, too, have plenty of employment, and receive fair wages. Our manufactories are also more resounding with the hum of active life, affording labor to thousands of our people, and enriching the country by domestic industry. This favorable change in the business concerns of the country, has all been produced by the operations of the *new Whig Tariff*, which is just beginning to diffuse its blessings throughout the land. If any of our readers ever seriously doubted the good effects of a Protective Tariff, let them look abroad over the land and see our reviving trade, our successful commerce, and our resuscitated manufactories, and their doubts must be dispelled.

F. W. Hughes, Esq.

The last number of the Pottsville Miners' Journal contains a long Communication from Mr. Hughes, (one of our candidates for State Senator) in reply to a letter addressed to him by a number of Citizens of Schuylkill county, in which they asked him to declare his sentiments in regard to the "Existing Tariff," the "Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the States," an "Out-let Lock at Blacks' Eddy," &c.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Hughes meets the inquiries of his fellow-citizens in a candid and fearless manner. He avows himself opposed to an "Out-let Lock" upon the grounds of its being highly detrimental to the interests of the coal region, and unwise and impolitic as a State measure. The subject of the "Public Lands," he says, involves considerations of much importance, and which require great consideration to determine. But in order to secure the *permanency* of the Tariff, he would support that, or any other wise and politic measure. As to the "Tariff," itself, he is perfectly orthodox, and regards its continuance as of the greatest moment. We copy the following remarks of his on that subject.

"I have always been the friend and advocate of a Tariff, both for revenue and protection.—The present Tariff Act, although perhaps not perfect in its details, is upon the whole calculated to afford protection and will probably answer the purpose for revenue. This will be ascertained by the next Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The votes of our immediate Representatives in Congress, both Whigs and Democrats, in favor of the *present Tariff Act*, met my decided approbation. The principle of protection has always received the support of both political parties in Pennsylvania, and I know of no reason why it should be abandoned or compromised, believing it to be vitally important to the interests of Pennsylvania, and in fact to the whole Union, *I shall advocate it in whatever position, public or private, I may be placed.*"

What are the sentiments of his opponent, Mr. Coolbaugh, on this important subject? As Pennsylvania is so deeply interested in the preservation of the Tariff, it is no more than right that the people should be made acquainted with them, so that they may cast their votes knowingly when they go to the Polls. Unless Mr. Coolbaugh's opinions are equally sound, Mr. Hughes' letter will gain him hundreds of votes which he would not otherwise have got.

A Frog Story.

A late Liverpool paper says that a few weeks since *thousands of small frogs fell from the clouds during a heavy rain, at Stonebridge, England.*

Tyler Tactics.

It is publicly announced that *three* of the Loco Foco Delegates from Indiana, to the National Convention, have received appointments in their own State, from John Tyler, to offices of importance. If a nomination can be purchased by the wholesale and indiscriminate bestowal of Executive patronage, we have no doubt that Mr. Tyler will be the nominee of the Loco Foco National Convention.

Foreign News.

The Steam Ship *Caledonia*, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, in 15 days from Liverpool, with 70 passengers, and much news of interest and importance.

There has been a decided improvement in the Cotton market; Georgia cotton is selling at an advance of half a cent per pound. The trade and business of France and England, generally, has also materially improved.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of August, by the Queen in person, upon which occasion she read a Speech which bore very severely upon the Irish Repealers.

Espartaco, Duke of Victory, and late Regent of Spain, has arrived in London, and created a great sensation. Apartments have been provided him by the Government, which he will occupy during his stay. He has also been received by the Queen, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other dignitaries, in the most kind and flattering manner.

The all absorbing topic of interest, however, is the visit of the Queen of England to France; with accounts of which the English papers are filled. She sailed in a government vessel, from Southampton, on the 28th of Aug., and reached Treport on the 2d of September, where she was received by the King of France, and his family, and escorted in state to his Chateau of Eu, in Normandy. She has since been feasted there in the most magnificent manner.

In Ireland, O'Connell still continues to agitate his favorite subject of Repeal, and at a meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, on the 22d ult. presented his long talked of plan "for a new Irish Parliament." It begins with protestations of attachment to the Queen of England, then urges the Repeal of the Legislative Union, and concludes with the plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament.

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Republican.

Commencement of Lafayette College, Political Nominations, Prospects, &c.

Easton, September 26th, 1843.

Messrs. Editors: The annual commencement of Lafayette College took place here on Wednesday last, and drew together quite a concourse of strangers, and many friends of the Institution. The exercises were held in the Presbyterian church, and went off in the most happy manner. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon five young gentlemen who graduated this fall. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon eleven young gentlemen who graduated three years ago;—and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Joseph M. Jones, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. James Alexander, of Princeton. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, delivered the address before the Literary Societies, and the Rev. James W. Wood, of Deckertown, N. J. that before the Alumni of the College.

The Loco Foco Delegate Meeting came off at Lehigh on Saturday last, and resulted in the nomination of Richard Brodhead, jr. of Easton, for Congress. Jefferson K. Heckman, of Easton, for Senate. Hugh B. Hineine, of Williams, and George Bachman, of Saucon, for Legislature, Charles H. Williams, of Easton, for Treasurer, Jacob Young, of Moore, for Commissioner, James Hirst, of Allen, for Director of the Poor, and C. C. Tomblor, of Bethlehem, for Auditor. Captains Wagner and Reeder were there, and exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the nomination of Brodhead, and secure that of Dr. James. They intrigued, bargained, and tried to sell, but all to no avail. They and their man were defeated by a majority of five Delegates. The vote stood for Brodhead 32, for James, 27. This secured him the Conferences from Northampton, and consequently the nomination.

Esq. Heckman, for Senator, was opposed by James Kennedy, of Allen, and was nominated by a vote of nearly two to one. Great dissatisfaction however prevails with regard to him, and by a little exertion on the part of his opponents he may be defeated.

The nominees for Assembly are men totally unfit for the station to which they aspire. They possess no qualifications whatever to make them fit for the office, and if sent to Harrisburg will be without the least influence. It is really to be regretted that from among so many good and capable men as we have in the County, persons like them should have been chosen.

Major John H. Keller, of Plainfield, a thorough going Whig, and a good and capable man, has come out as a Volunteer, for Senator, with an excellent prospect of defeating Heckman. If the Whigs of Northampton and Lehigh, are but true to themselves and to him, he will be elected by a fair majority.

Yours, J. J.

Agricultural Fair.

A great Agricultural Fair was held at Rochester, New York, on Friday last, at which, among other distinguished visitors, the Hon. Daniel Webster was present, and made an excellent speech.

Facts for the People.

The expenditures below are exclusive of the public debt:

James Monroe's	\$13,057,925
John Q. Adams's	12,625,447
Andrew Jackson's	18,224,345
Martin Van Buren's	35,396,330
Whig Congress	16,332,836

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Gen. Jackson's average expenditures,	\$18,224,345
Mr. Adams' do. do.	12,625,477
Excess of J's over A's	\$5,598,868
Mr. Van Buren's average expenditures,	\$35,396,330
Mr. Adams' do. do.	12,625,477
Excess of V. B's over A's	\$22,769,853
Mr. Van Buren's average expenditures,	\$35,396,330
Whig Congress do. do.	16,332,836
Excess of V. B's over the Whig Congress of 1841-2,	\$19,063,494

American Whig.

Great Tax Sale in Michigan.

The Michigan papers are filled with tax advertisements of the sale, on the first Monday of next month. Sales take place at each county seat on the same day. The cost of advertising the sales amount to 32,000 dollars. There are several hundred thousand acres of the lands of that State owned in New York.

Wheat Crop.

The Ohio "Statesman," estimates the product of wheat of that State, the present year, at 20,000,000 bushels. It is stated in one of the Michigan papers that the wheat crop of this year will be four times that of the year preceding. This would make 20,000,000 bushels—leaving 16,000,000 for export.

The ants in the eastern part of the State of Maine, are so very large and ferocious, that they are frequently observed to climb the largest trees and bark.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Chapter on Astronomy.

See round the sun the rapid planets fly, Far as in space can reach the keenest eye— Still on they fly, their silver light behind, Swifter than ocean or the unsteady mind.

It is well known that there are at present, eleven primary planets, with their satellites, together with Comets that constitute the Solar System. These primary planets, taken in the order of their nearness to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel. Each of these planets has two motions, one round the sun, called its *annual* motion, and the other round its own axis, called its *diurnal* motion. These motions are each performed in the same direction; which is from west to east, in the order of the signs of the ecliptic. The time in which a planet moves once round the sun, is called its year: and the time in which it moves once round its own axis, is called its day:—Mercury, thirty-six millions six hundred and sixty eight thousand miles from the sun, and revolves round him in eighty seven days, twenty three hours and fourteen minutes.—Venus, sixty eight millions five hundred and forty-four thousand miles from the sun, and revolves around him in two hundred and twenty-four days, sixteen hours and forty one and a half minutes.—The Earth, ninety-five millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him, with her moon, in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty eight minutes, and forty nine seconds.—Mars, one hundred and forty four millions of miles, and revolving round him in six hundred and eighty six days, twenty three hours, thirty and a half minutes. Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, are called new planets, lately discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, all at nearly the same distance from the sun. Some of the most eminent astronomers consider these planets the fragments of a large body which has been burst asunder by some internal convulsion, and that more of these fragments may yet be discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Vesta, the next planet in order in the solar system, was discovered by Doctor Olbers, of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, on the 29th of March, 1807. The time of its revolution round the sun is thirteen hundred and twenty-five days, four hours and forty two minutes.—Juno, two hundred and fifty-two millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in sixteen hundred and eighty one days, and thirteen hours.—Pallas, two hundred and sixty five millions miles from the sun, and revolving round him in sixteen hundred and eighty six days, seventeen hours. This planet was discovered by Dr. Olbers, on the 1st of January, 1801. Juno was discovered by the astronomer Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, on the 1st of September, 1804. Ceres was discovered on the 1st of January, 1801 by Mr. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, in Sicily. The next planet in order is Jupiter, and is the largest of all the planets, having four moons. It is four hundred and ninety millions miles from the sun, and revolving round him in four thousand three hundred and thirty days, fourteen hours and thirty nine minutes. Saturn, encompassed by two large rings, detached from each other, and from the body of the planet—besides being attended by seven moons is nine hundred millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in ten thousand seven hundred and forty six days, nineteen hours, and sixteen minutes. Herschel, or Uranus, is the most distant planet yet discovered in the Solar system. It was observed by Mayer, Tycho Brahe, Flamstead, and other astronomers, and by them thought to be a fixed star; and in fact such it was considered until Dr. Herschel discovered it to be a planet on the 13th of March, 1781. Dr. Herschel says it was attended by six moons, revolving round it, and that the motion of each moon round Uranus is retrograde, that is, from east to West. Herschel is eighteen hundred millions of miles from the sun, and revolving in thirty thousand six hundred and thirty seven days, seven hours and twenty one minutes.

Having now given a cursory view of the distances, form, and the times of the revolutions of all the known planets round the sun, that constitute the solar system, I shall devote the remainder of this chapter to a few brief considerations of the third planet in the solar system, or the earth on which we dwell, and of the sun and moon. The first object to be considered in astronomy is the earth, which is reckoned one of the primary planets,—a sphere, globe, or ball, a round body, about 8000 miles in diameter, and 25000 in circumference.—That it is a globe, or ball, there can be no doubt in any rational mind, because it has been proved by incontestible evidence. This fact will appear plain to any one who obtains but a slight knowledge of astronomy. The fact that the earth has been circumnavigated—that the hull of a ship at a distance at sea, is hid by the spherical form of the waters, while the masts are visible; and during a partial eclipse of the moon, it will be perceived that it is really circular, which is the shadow of the earth. An eclipse of the sun cannot possibly happen, unless the sun be within sixteen degrees of either of the moon's nodes,—because at the new moon, the sun and moon have always the same longitude, and are always at the same distance from the moon's node, as seen from the earth. Again, if the sun is more than ten degrees from the nearest node at full moon, the moon of course is the same from the other node, and consequently the moon is too high or too low in her orbit to go through any part of the earth's shadow, and of course there will be no eclipse. The greatest number of eclipses that can happen in one year is seven; this, however, is very rare, six being the greatest number. The least number of eclipses that can happen in a course of one year is two,—consequently but of the sun—when six, four of the sun and two of the moon, and sometimes three of the sun and three of the moon. When seven, five will be of the sun and two of the moon—yet the most common number of eclipses in a year is four, two of the sun and two of the moon.—The year 1844 will have two visible eclipses, one of the sun, and the other of the moon. That of the sun will happen about sunset, December 9th, and the other will take place the 24th day of November, at eleven and a half minutes past seven o'clock in the evening. This eclipse is of the moon, and this being the time of its greatest obscuration at Boston, for which meridian it was calculated. Four equations are necessary to be made use of in calculating eclipses, either of the sun or moon, in order to reduce the mean to true syzygy. The difference of time, in this case, between the mean and true syzygy, is four hours and thirteen minutes—the time of true syzygy being before the time of mean syzygy. The mean syzygy never agrees with the true, except when the anomalies of the sun and moon are either nothing or six signs, and the sun is then in conjunction with one of the moon's nodes; but this does not take place twice in a thousand years. Equations must necessarily be used in finding the true syzygy, because the orbits of the sun and moon, and in fact those of the other planets, are not circles, but ellipses; and hence the sun and moon are continually changing their distances from the earth. Consequently the unequal motion of the sun and moon, is the reason their mean and true places differ; for the same reason, the time of true syzygy differs from the times of mean syzygy; the sun is considered a moving body in calculating eclipses. The first equation then between mean and true syzygy, is caused by the sun's unequal motion. The second is caused by the unequal motion of the moon in her eccentric orbit—the third is caused or depends on the difference between the sun and moon's anomaly, at greatest it is 4 minutes, 58 seconds. The fourth and last equation from mean to true syzygy, depends on the sun's distance from the moon's ascending node at the time, at greatest it is 1 minute, 31 seconds. It is necessary in calculating an eclipse of the moon, to find the following elements for any place:—1. The time of orbit full moon at the place; 2. The semidiameter of the earth's shadow at the moon; 3. The moon's latitude; 4. The moon's semidiameter; 5. The moon's hourly motion from the sun.

The elements of the eclipse which is to take place on the evening of the 24th day of November, 1844, are as follows:—The time of orbit syzygy is the 24th day, at 7 o'clock, 11 minutes and 23 seconds—the semidiameter of the earth's shadow at the moon is 38' 23"—moon's latitude 15' 57" south descending—moon's semidiameter 14' 56"—and the moon's hourly motion from the sun 27' 42". The eclipse begins thirty-eight and a half minutes before six o'clock, and ends one minute after nine, and duration of the eclipse three hours and forty-one minutes.

This same eclipse will return in the year 1862, and again in 1881, and it will appear again in 1898, and so on, moving a little further to the north or south as the case may be, till in process of time it will leave the earth at one of the poles. When that event takes place, there will be no return of it in less than twelve thousand five hundred years. Every eclipse travels in expansion, quite clear of the earth during this time, and at the close of this period of time, it returns again upon the earth at one of the poles, and at each return, from year to year moves a little to the north or south, as the case may be, for about fourteen hundred years, when it leaves the earth at the opposite pole from where it entered.

The moon, during this total eclipse of 1844, will pass through the earth's shadow, a little over one quarter of a degree south of its center, and consequently will be a total eclipse. When the moon passes through the centre of the earth's shadow, she is directly opposite to the sun; that is, the earth is directly between the sun and moon.

Thus we see that in the heavens it is all regularity and harmony. In the heavens it is, that God has chiefly manifested his greatness and power. Here it is, that all the innumerable hosts of celestial orbs roll their mighty rounds, and in this all is magnificence, proportion, and regularity. The want of space prevents me from pursuing the subject further.

Westfall, Sept. 17, 1843. H. C. M.

False dies or moulds intended for casting Spanish dollars, were lately found in St. Louis, Mo., upon the premises of a person named Wilkins, alias Seivert, charged with stealing rifles, spoons, &c., from the St. Louis Park. The composition they were made of appeared to be copper, and the impression on the face of the coin was very accurate. The date of the die was 1810.

O'Connell says that the history of Ireland can be traced through the statute book like the track of a wounded man through a crowd—by the blood.

The Missouri Reporter says, an authority, that Col. R. M. Johnson will not run as a candidate for Vice President. It is with him the Presidency or nothing.

Beautiful penknives are now manufactured in Orange, New Jersey.