



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, September 4, 1845.

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

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine street, below Third, two squares S. the Merchants' Exchange, Phila., and No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings.) N. Y., is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics, and tradesmen generally, may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunities for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

**Mexico.**

Mexico had not declared war against us at the latest dates, although their Congress was still in session and engaged in discussing the subject. It was thought that the declaration would have been made ere this—but for the difficulty experienced in raising money where-with to carry on the war with energy. A loan of \$15,000,000 was authorized sometime in July, but the ministers had not been able to negotiate it about the 12th of August. All is therefore uncertainty. A few days more, however, will probably determine our suspense.

Whilst the authorities of Mexico are thus procrastinating, we are glad to perceive that our own government is acting with firmness and caution. Every preparation is made, so that if hostilities follow, we will be in a situation to strike a decisive blow, and make the war of short duration. We have a large fleet in the Gulf, under the command of Commodore Connor, sufficient to blockade the whole eastern coast of Mexico. In the Pacific, our naval strength is also sufficient. And on the frontiers of Texas, the troops under Gen. Taylor are daily strengthened by additions and re-inforcements.

**Volunteer Candidates.**

Volunteer candidates for county offices are beginning to be all the go. By reference to our Easton exchanges, we see that more than two columns are filled with the names of persons who thus offer themselves for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. In other counties the system is beginning to find equal favor. We are glad to see it, for it is certainly the most republican mode of electioneering that could possibly be adopted.

**The Great Britain.**

This mammoth steam-ship left New York, on Saturday last, on her return trip to England. She had 53 cabin passengers—an immense mail, and 1200 bales of cotton—besides other articles of freight. The Great Britain is by far the largest steamer in the world.

**The Warren Tragedy.**

We understand that a presentment is now before the Grand Jury of Warren county, upon which they are hearing witnesses, charging ABNER PARKE, with being an "accessory before the fact" to the murder of the Castner family. Abner Parke was twice tried and acquitted as a principal in these murders.

**Texas U. S. Senators.**

It is said that Gen. Lamar and Gen. Rusk, will be chosen U. S. Senators from the new State of Texas. Gen. Lamar, was former President of Texas, and Gen. Rusk is the President of the Convention that is now framing a Constitution to be submitted to Congress.—They are both good men—and highly esteemed by their countrymen.

**Bishop Potter.**

The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, will be consecrated as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 23d inst.

The Legislature of New Jersey at its last session, passed a law changing the time for holding the annual election in New Jersey.—Instead of the second Tuesday in October, as heretofore, the election will now take place on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, and continue only one day.

IOWA NOT A STATE.—A postscript of a letter to the New York Express, dated Chicago, August 14, says:—"I have just seen a gentleman direct from Burlington, Iowa, who reports that sufficient returns of the election which has just closed had been received there to render it certain that the citizens of Iowa had again refused, by a majority of 200 to 500, to adopt the Constitution. Dodge is re-elected to Congress by some hundreds."

**Mr. Polk's Administration.**

The New York Express in the course of a reply to a charge made by the Richmond Enquirer that the Express "has incessantly assailed the Administration and daily represented Mr. Polk as a heartless and cruel tyrant" has the following severe, yet just remarks in reference thereto:

"What we have said of the Administration we repeat. Of all the Administrations we have had, the present has been the most proscriptive. Of all the Presidents we have had, the present has been the least dignified and the most corrupt. Mr. Polk volunteered a declaration to the American people on the fourth of March last, that minorities had their rights and that he would defend them! And how has he defended them? By "rewarding his political friends, and punishing his political enemies!" Poor, suffering poor men, with large families, depending upon the earnings of their hands for their bread, have been made to feel his own, and the malice of his associates in office. He turned the house of rejoicing into the house of mourning, and changed the buoyancy of health and hope into repining and sickness. His ministrations to the sick have been the medicine of despair. Death has followed in the track of his persecutions, and tears have fallen from the eyes of those whom he has made the widow and orphan. He has turned upon old men, and poor men, and to one of these one of his minions has said, that he was removed, not because he was not a good clerk, for it was publicly admitted that he was, but because he was too old. That old age which God blesses, humanity honors, and religion commands us to respect, has been the object of his especial persecution. The removals of such men as Col. Hebb and John McLeod, the one four score years old, and the other more than three score and ten, speak trumpet-tongued of that heartlessness, cruelty and tyranny which the Enquirer will in vain attempt to conceal. In the one place the clerk was the humble keeper of an Arsenal, and supported a large family upon a small salary of three hundred dollars, and the products of a small piece of land attached to the same, and in the other example, the clerk received one of the smallest salaries of the Post Office Department. Both in advanced life, and men who had served the Government long and well, were driven into the world, and others were called to take their place, and the bread out of their mouths, because they had not shouted for, and voted for, James K. Polk. Shame upon such an Administration, and shame upon those who defend it!

"But we stop not here. Men have not only been removed from office, but they have added to this wrong the calumny of their persecutors.

"The good name of many a man has been filched from him, along with the means of livelihood, of which he has been robbed. We have not forgotten the case of poor James, who was hurried heartstricken, to his grave, and who left a large and destitute family behind him. Nor have we forgotten the persecution of the grand-son of Innis, and of Peyton Randolph, and grand-nephew of Harrison—of Dr. Minge, a nephew of the lamented Harrison—Taylor, the son-in-law of Harrison, and protector of family—a nephew of Capt. Jas. Lawrence, of Chesapeake fame—and a host of other worthy men. One hundred and twenty-nine have been turned out of office in Washington alone by Mr. Polk and his well selected official and public executioners. It is after this fashion that he has shown that minorities have rights, and he, too, a minority President! And it is not in Washington alone that he has by his own actions given the lie to the words of his lips. Indiscriminate and causeless removals have been made; and in New York and elsewhere we have been told, good men have been turned out of office, and ruffians, felons, and bullies put in. Mr. Polk knows this, and knowing it, we pronounce him, as all honest men must pronounce him, the most corrupt tyrannical executive that was ever exalted to the chief magistracy of the nation."

The last Greensburg Argus reports two melancholy cases of poisoning and death which recently occurred near that place, from lead extracted by apple butter from red earthen crocks. A small quantity of the apple butter was placed in the hands of Dr. King who detected in it a large amount of the acetates and carbonates of lead, (white lead.)

There is a man (says the New York Patriot,) who sits daily in Chatham street for alms. His hair is grey—his whole appearance indicative of extreme age. He is reputed to be worth about thirty thousand dollars!

The sale of the Bonaparte paintings takes place at Bordentown on the 17th of September. The collection will be open for examination from the 15th instant.

**Children among the Indians.**

Accounts have been repeatedly published, to the effect that a number of white children, stolen from the Texans and Mexicans, were in captivity among the Indians. A stirring appeal to the United States Government, upon this subject, was recently made through several of the public Journals, but we have yet to learn that it has been responded to in the proper spirit. The St. Louis New Era of a late date, gives some further and interesting particulars. The editor says:

"In 1836, the Commissioners appointed by the United States to treat with the Indian tribes, employed Col. Chouteau to go out to the plains and bring in the Camanches to hold a talk and form a treaty. Col. C. started out to the plains, but could not find the Camanches till he went far South to the Brazos. They had collected there in strong force—both the Mexicans and Texans were trying to secure them against their enemies, and the Camanche warriors were quietly waiting on the frontier to join which ever party seemed to promise the largest share of the spoils of victory; calculating their chances for obtaining horses, blankets, guns and ammunition. Col. Chouteau fell in with their encampment, where were their women and children, and among them he found 40 or 50 white children that had been captured at various times from the Texans and Mexicans; they were generally, from 5 to 7 years old, and of both sexes. Many of these cried for joy at the sight of a white man, and were importunate in their entreaties to take them away from the Indians. He had then neither the means to redeem them, nor to bring them away; but he promised that he would urge on the officers of Government to take measures to redeem them without delay. This gave hope and joy to the captives. He made all proper inquiries of the warriors, and found that they were very willing to surrender these young captives on the payment of a satisfactory ransom. He made the arrangement with the Indians to come in to hold a talk with the Commissioners, and he represented to those Commissioners the situation of the captive children, and pressed upon them the propriety of taking measures to have them ransomed; and offered that if the Commissioners would grant the authority and furnish the means he would, without compensation, go into the plains and receive all the children thus held in captivity, and bring them into the settlements. He confidently expected that his representations would be properly attended to by the Commissioners, but nothing was ever done, and the captives have ever since remained in captivity among the fierce savages."

This is a sad story, and indicates a degree of apathy on the part of the Government, that is truly censurable. We beg leave to invite the attention of the Washington Union to the subject. Mr. Ritchie would serve the cause of humanity, by co-operating with his cotemporaries in other parts of the Union, in an effort calculated to produce prompt and proper action by the authorities, in a case so well suited to interest and touch every feeling mind and heart. It is painful to contemplate the condition of these poor children. In our view, it is as much the duty of Government to attend matters of this kind, as to be engaged in movements of a more exciting and perhaps less philanthropic character. The President should regard it as a privilege to interfere promptly, and in the most generous and benevolent spirit.

[Bicknell's Reporter.]

**Breakers Ahead.**

Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss have issued a prospectus for a *Congressional Union*. This may have been a very well considered step on the part of these gentlemen, but it may be productive of very unlooked for consequences.—Blair and Rives did not sell the *Congressional Globe* when they sold out the newspaper establishment and materials! They are now erecting with all possible despatch a printing office in the rear of the building to be called Jackson Hall. The walls are up to the third story and the roof will be on in a few days. Here they intend to print the *Congressional Globe*. How will they relish this rivalry of Mr. Ritchie's? They did anything but like the mode in which they were driven out of the *Globe*. May not this rivalry of Mr. Ritchie be the peg upon which Blair and Rives will hang the establishment of a rival newspaper to the *Union*? We shall see. Mr. Rives has but recently been on a visit to Albany, and just on the heels of his return from that city we see a paragraph in the *Albany papers* surmising that an opposition paper to the *Union* besides the *Constitution* and the *U. S. Journal* will be started, and surmising that Blair and Rives are at the bottom of it.—What does it mean.

The Locos of Philadelphia, have nominated JAS. PAGE, as their candidate for Mayor.

**A Runaway Preacher.**

A late Kentucky paper contains an advertisement offering a reward of \$400 for the recovery of "a negro man named Richard," who is 40 years old, reads and writes very well, is a preacher and has a license to exhort, endorsed by the Elder of Stone River Circuit or Murfreesborough Station. The advertisement states that he preaches and sings well, and it is supposed he will try to make his living in that way. The crime for which he is advertised is two fold—he is black and was born contrary to the Declaration of Independence. Perhaps he has some wild notions of his responsibility as a preacher, and is inclined to give a too liberal construction to the passage, "Go ye into all the world," &c. Is not this a great country, where preachers of the everlasting gospel are advertised like stray cattle?—*Tribune*.

**A Monster Serpent.**

The Sea Serpent is no longer a doubtful character. The monster bones found by Dr. Koch some months ago in Alabama, have been put in order for exhibition, at the Apollo, in Broadway. They are arranged just as they were found imbedded and petrified in the chalk and limestone. They are all in a remarkable state of preservation, and some of them almost as perfect as if but just taken from the animal. The spinal bones, as now arranged, measure one hundred and fourteen feet in length, and the animal must have measured at least one hundred and twenty-five feet. Thirty-two of the ribs, apparently about half the whole number, have been recovered in a good state, and prove that this enormous snake must have measured twenty-five feet in circumference. Although found so far in land, the monster no doubt belonged to the deep, and was thrown out of his element, to die where he was found, by some convulsion of the earth. A scientific gentleman who came in and examined the teeth and bones, said the animal was evidently a calf, and far from being mature in its growth. In his day, however, he would have fully sustained all that has been said of the sea serpent off our Atlantic coast.—*Jour. of Com.*

The *Tribune* chronicles a remarkable case of honesty. A poor boy in Grand street was crying over a five cent piece he had just lost, and which a carman had just picked up. Hearing the boy cry, the carman asked what was the matter. "I've lost my money—hoo-oo-hoo!" blubbered the boy. "What was it? a five-pence?" inquired the honest man. "Yes, sir!" said the boy. "There, then," said the man, while a glow of real pleasure lit up his broad brown face as he put the coin into the urchin's hand—"there's your money; don't cry." The boy took the money—put his finger to his nose *a la* coffee mill, and exclaimed as he hopped away—"Well, ain't you a little-er the greenest. I seen you pick up that ere shiner!"

PETRIFIED BODIES.—There is a gentleman in Troy, N. Y., who has taken out a patent for petrifying dead bodies, or almost any other substance of a similar nature. The body after some preparation, is immersed in a liquid that in the short space of fourteen days will render it as solid as a rock of marble. The cost is but trifling compared with the lasting benefit rendered to those who wish to preserve and look upon departed friends. The *Troy Budget* says, that a bouquet of fresh flowers immersed in the liquid will, in a few days, be as solid and durable as though they were cut out of marble.

**Amalgamation and Bigamy.**

A woman named Jane Ann Hamar, alias Cornelius, alias Watts, was arrested last week, in New York, for bigamy. She was married in December 1842 to a colored man named Cornelius, and again, with the full knowledge of Cornelius, in December 1843, to Geo. Watts, a white man and a mechanic—Cornelius actually living in the service of his own wife's second husband. Watts discovered her former marriage by chance, and having preferred the charge of bigamy, she was committed to answer.

**The Moon and the Weather.**

Dr. Lardner in his fourth lecture, declares unequivocally that the changes of the moon have not the least effect upon the state of the weather. This will be sad news to our weather-wise people!

At New Orleans, Aug. 21, Mess Pork was up to \$16, and Prime to \$13—in consequence of the Government demand.

The Lancaster Examiner, says:—We have received from Col. Brimmer, of New Holland, a curiosity in the shape of nine full formed ears of corn growing from one stem and under one husk. This is a small sample of the way they do things in Old Earl.

**Curious Coincidence.**

In Davidson county, (Tennessee in which Nashville is situated, Mr. Polk was beaten, in the gubernatorial election in 1843, 583 votes. In 1844, (the presidential election,) he was again beaten 583. In the late election, (1845,) Mr. Brown was beaten by Mr. Foster in this (his own) county, 583. Close running for three years.—*Union*.

**Scarcity of Ship Carpenters.**

Bicknell's Reporter of the 2d inst., says:—At the present time a great demand exists for ship carpenters, in consequence of the increase of work at all the ship yards on the Delaware. The wages of these useful artisans is \$1 87 1/2 per diem, which is an advance of 75 cents a week on those given in the years 1842 and '43; but notwithstanding this fact, but few of the yards have a full complement of men adequate to the cheering prosperity which is every where perceptible.

**THE "SUGAR COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," TRIUMPHANT.**

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

Baltimore, Feb. 13th, 1845.

Dr. H. W. Andrews:—Sir,—The box of Dr. Smith's "Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills," I purchased of you some two months past, I found in their application to my son (of about fifteen years of age) the most happy effects on the system. He had been for some years very delicate in health, and very much subject to Fever and Chills, so much so as to create alarm for his future health, and for two or three years we had to keep him from school most of the time. I am now frank to acknowledge the complete restoration of his health, and a fair prospect of its permanent enjoyment.

JOHN A. SANGSTON,  
No. 169 Hanover St.

The above gentleman is a well known wholesale merchant in Baltimore.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich street, New York, and sold by

Agents in Monroe Co.  
Schoch & Sperry, Stroudsburg,  
Jno. Marsh & Co. Fennersville.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's signature is on every box. Price 25 cents. Aug. 14, 1845.

**To the Electors of Monroe County.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Encouraged by many friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**County Treasurer,**

at the ensuing Fall Election. Should I receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

I remain yours, &c.

GEORGE V. BUSH.

Smithfield township, Sept. 4, 1845.

**To the Electors of Monroe County.**

FELLOW CITIZENS—Encouraged by many of my friends, I most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**REGISTER & RECORDER,** at the ensuing general election. Should you deem my capacity and claims to the office worthy of your suffrages, my most anxious objects and unceasing efforts shall be to merit your approbation, by a prompt, faithful and impartial discharge of its duties.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain yours, &c.

WILLIAM A. BRODHEAD.

Lower Smithfield, Sept. 4, 1845.

**To the Voters of Monroe county.**

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends in various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**Register and Recorder.**

Should I be elected, I will endeavor to fulfill the duties of said office, myself, with promptness and punctuality.

EDWARD P. RHOADS.

Hamilton tsp., Sept. 4, 1845.

**To the Voters of Monroe county.**

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends in various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**Register and Recorder.**

Should I be elected I will endeavor to fulfill the duties of said office with promptness and punctuality.

WILLIAM HUSTON.

Stroud township, Sept. 4, 1855.

**To the Voters of Monroe county.**

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraged by numerous friends in various parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**Register and Recorder.**

Should I be elected, I will endeavor to fulfill the duties of said office with promptness and punctuality.

SAMUEL REES, Jr.

Hamilton tsp., Aug. 7, 1845.—t. e.