



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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We are under obligations to Richard Eldred, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for public documents.

Mexico.

In our last, says the Hunterdon Gazette, we apprized our readers of the fact, that another revolution had broken out in Mexico. It has been successful, and the civil power has again been subverted by military aggression. It terminated without bloodshed. Herrera having relinquished the office of President in favor of Paredes without firing a gun or offering the slightest resistance. Paredes was accompanied by only 6,000 troops, and there were in the city of Mexico, when he entered it, 800 regulars and 30,000 armed citizens. On the arrival of Paredes and his forces the 800 regulars declared in favor of the revolutionary party, and the citizens surrendered, President Herrera retiring. Gen. Paredes then dissolved the Mexican Congress, and declared that they should legislate no more until they should have done fealty to him. At Vera Cruz some blood was shed, but all in the shape of legal executions. Several officers who had favored the administration of Herrera, proving somewhat refractory, were tried, condemned and shot. From various accounts it appears that the principal reliance of Paredes for the success of the revolution was on the hatred of the people to the U. States. The following is an extract from the manifesto of the garrison of Tampico announcing their adherence to the revolutionary movement:

"The officers here assembled are convinced that the administration does not intend to prosecute the war against Texas, thus setting at defiance the will of the nation, and that, with the greatest assurance in the face of the whole people, it is actually treating with the government of the United States for the sale of Texas, and for ought we know the California also, and that therefore it behooves the Army and the people to depose an administration which has so little regard for the national honor, &c."

A Military Convention

Was held at Harrisburg on the 22d ult. Its object was to promote a reform in the military organization of the State.

Mr. Polk in England.

The following notice of Mr. President Polk is contained in a late number of the Liverpool Times received by the Acadia:

"Commerce is always the soother of angry passions—the oil upon the troubled waters of contending factions. It is upon the ground that, irrespective of his war propensities, a large party in this country (England) wish well to Mr. Polk. They dislike his pugnacity, but they are partial to the President because he is a Free Trader, and is desirous of reducing the Tariff from 'Protection' or prohibition to revenue."

Send this, says the National Intelligencer, among the readers and believers of Mr. Polk's Kane letter in the Iron State of Pennsylvania. To them, and indeed to all the "Tariff Democrats" who voted for Mr. Polk on the ground of his being "as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay," it will be a choice and interesting morsel of real solid comfort."

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, the commanding officer of the army, has been superseded by Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of War, in taking charge of the military movements in Texas; so that he has virtually but the shadow of power in the matter. This may account for the insufficiency of the management of the army concerns at Corpus Christi, Texas; in relation to which such just complaints have been made.

An iron house 82 by 50 feet, has been built in Philadelphia, for some manufacturing purpose. The walls and floors are of cast iron, the rafters of wrought bars, and the roof iron plate.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler, in place, introduced a bill to provide for the gradual extinguishment of the State Debt. The first section provides that the present collateral inheritance Tax be doubled to 5 per cent., and when the claimants are non-resident of the United States, 10 per cent.

2d. Levying a tax upon all descending real and personal estate, of more than \$2000, and less than \$10,000, 1 per cent.; if more than \$10,000, and less than \$25,000, 2 per cent.; if more than \$25,000, and less than \$50,000, 3 per cent.; between \$50,000 and \$100,000, 4 per cent.; upwards of \$100,000, 5 per cent.; and when the claimants are not citizens of the United States, double these rates.

3d, 4th and 5th sections, provide for enforcing the above.

6th. The State Treasurer to keep a distinct account of all receipts under the above, to go into a sinking fund.

7th. Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General to be Commissioners of sinking fund; with power to invest in State Stocks, &c.

8th. The State Treasurer to ascertain the whole amount of assessable property in the Commonwealth; also, the State Debt, including Relief Notes, apportion the same upon the different counties according to the property in each, and send certificates of such to the Treasurers of the several counties, who are to publish the same, &c. &c. and providing that the owners of property in the several counties may pay off their proportion in stocks and relief notes, and receive a certificate, forever discharging them from all future liabilities, and also from tax under the 2d section.

The Senate passed Mr. Fegeley's resolution, 28 to 2, to adjourn sine die on the 10th of March next.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1846.

IN THE HOUSE.—The morning was occupied, for an hour and a half, in the presentation and reference of petitions. The subjects were those heretofore noticed—Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, New York and Erie Rail Road right of way, Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, License Law, Capital Punishment, new Counties, &c. &c.

Mr. Haley presented a memorial from citizens of Huntingdon County, praying for a modification of the Bill reported for the Middle Route Rail Road. Also a memorial from stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Rail Road Company, asking for a modification of their Charter.

Mr. Enue a petition from Attorneys, Conveyancers and others, of Philadelphia, asking that Sheriff's Deeds may be required to be recorded in the Recorder's offices.

Mr. Feinour one from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of an Independent Police; and one signed by Carrigan, Meider, Surrells, Colar, Morris, Moser and others, for an act to incorporate the Queen Street Society.

Several memorials were also presented in relation to the Lehigh County Bank.

Mr. Samuels called for the second reading of the Resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Lehigh County Bank, with power to send for four witnesses and papers—and the same was agreed to, and the Resolution passed.

CHAPLAIN.—Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, moved a Resolution that a Clergyman be invited daily to open this House with prayer—which was agreed to, by a vote of 44 to 25. The result, however, showing rather a meagre vote, a motion was made to re-consider. * * * The subject was treated by some gentlemen with rather too much levity, and after the Resolution had been so amended as to provide that \$3,000 should be deducted from each member's pay, to compensate the Chaplain, the whole subject, on motion of Mr. Kunkel, was postponed indefinitely.

IN SENATE.—Petitions similar to those mentioned above were presented.

Mr. Cornman reported as Committed, House Bill to apportion the District of Kensington, and regulate the Board of Commissioners.—Mr. Rahn, a Bill regulating Hawkers and Pedlars in Schuylkill County.

The Mormons.

The Sangamo, Illinois, Journal apprehends evil consequences to this country from the removal of the Mormons to Oregon. They are said to number 18,000, are bitterly hostile to the Government of the United States, and many of them Englishmen, and are likely, in the Journal's judgement, to act in concert with the British and all their designs.

LARGE PORKERS.—Samuel Kimmel, Esq. of Broad Mountain Hotel, Porter isp., Schuylkill county, a few weeks ago slaughtered two Hogs, aged between 13 and 14 months, which weighed together, after being cleaned, one thousand and twenty nine pounds.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1846.

Notice was given by Mr. Mangum, of an amendment to Mr. Crittenden's Oregon joint resolution, providing for the adoption of arbitration, and also for a territorial organization ready to be carried into effect at the expiration of 12 months from the notice. Mr. Allen's joint resolution respecting foreign interference in the affairs of the Western Continent was then introduced on leave. After a desultory conversation, it was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Webster offered a resolution calling upon the President for all information on the Oregon question which he may deem advisable to communicate.

HOUSE.—A resolution terminating the debate on Oregon on Monday next, was laid on the table. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon question.

January 27.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented was one from B. E. Green, the renowned diplomatist in Mexico, for extra pay for extraordinary services. Mr. Webster's resolution calling for information on the Oregon question, was postponed, by his consent for a day or two. Mr. Fairfield's "ten steamer bill" being read, he made a laboured speech in support of it. Mr. Benton opposed it, and moved a postponement until May 1st, Mr. Dickenson supported Mr. Fairfield, and Mr. Hannegan replied to some portion of Mr. F's remarks. When the Senate went into Executive session, Mr. Bagby had the floor.

HOUSE.—Among the bills reported and read twice was one making appropriation for improving Newark bay; another authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers in certain cases. In committee of the whole the Oregon notice was supported by Mr. Douglass, opposed by Bayly, of Va., and a middle course advocated by Cambell, of New York.

January 28.

SENATE.—A memorial from trustees of the Springfield Presbyterian Church, Essex county, N. J. was presented by Mr. Miller, praying indemnity for the loss of their house of worship burned during the Revolutionary War. The bill providing for the payment of a claim of \$12,000 made against the United States by New Hampshire, was taken up and rejected 22 to 18. On the "steamer bill" of Mr. Fairfield a discussion took place, Messrs. Bagby and Miller opposing it, and Mr. Cass making a few remarks. When the Senate went into Executive session Mr. Speight had the floor.

HOUSE.—The Oregon question in Committee of the Whole occupied the greater portion of the day.

January 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Fairfield's bill for increasing the Navy by the addition of 10 new war Steamers, came up, was debated, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Oregon debate was continued

The Doylestown Democrat says that a notorious gambler and swindler, has been traveling parts of Bucks and Montgomery counties, loaded with counterfeit coin and bank notes. He is said to be short, stout in person, about five feet eight inches in height, and dark complexion. In addition he has a few knick-knacks, with which he gains admission to bargain with families and familiarize himself, as an introduction to commence his deceptive business.

A London Reporter in Washington.

Such is the anxiety felt in England for accurate information in relation to the proceedings of Congress, with regard to the Tariff and other questions deeply interesting to the commercial community, that the proprietors of the London Morning Chronicle have sent a gentleman from London to Washington, to forward them ample and early reports and advices in relation to every thing of importance that may transpire.

VERY GOOD.—There is a moral in the following article from the Louisville Journal which will excuse its sharpness:

"Amos Kendall says that he expects to be able in a short time to pay everything he owes in the world. Ah, but there's a heavy debt that he has got to settle in the other world.—There'll be the Devil to pay!"

The largest factory building in the world is now being constructed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already up is four hundred feet long. When completed, the length of the front will be five hundred and four feet. Number of spindles, fifty thousand; of operatives, from twelve to fifteen hundred. This is doing business on an extensive scale.

America could support 930,000,000 of inhabitants, without being so densely populated as Europe now is.

Ignorance Unmasked.

We find the following strange production, in the last number of a weakly paper, emanating from Carbondale. Surely the editors who could indite such a silly paragraph, if honest in their intentions, must have been deprived of the last vestige of reason. But hear their PHILOSOPHY:

"The vote in the State Senate, sustaining the present tariff from reduction or modification, will not meet the approbation of the people. This vote is in direct opposition to views, laid down in the President's Message, which have been approved by the people and Press of the State. We hope the people in every township will hold meetings, and correct their representatives on this point."

How modest! And how in portant the discovery! "The vote of the Senate of Pennsylvania will not meet the approbation of the people!" Our young friends at Carbondale may echo and re-iterate the free-trade hetreodox sentiments of a certain Northern paper here with Southern principles, but it wont do for them to use such language towards the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Senate, in that vote, did right. Aye, she has fairly represented the will of the Democracy of Luzerne and her constituency generally and decked her brow with unfading laurels.—Luzerne Democrat.

It appears that the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives decided on Friday week, by a vote of 4 to 3, that the votes of the Princeton Students at the last Congressional Election were illegal! The meaning of this act is, in brief, that three or four knavish and reckless party hacks have pronounced the Constitution of New Jersey unconstitutional, and decreed that our State shall not enjoy the privilege of electing her own members of Congress, until she has learned to elect Locofocos. The House of Representatives of the United States, it would seem, are quite ready to do a piece of dirty work, that the Locofocos of the late New Jersey Convention to revise the Constitution (except J. C. Zabriskie!) recoiled from with disgust. There is one consolation, however, connected with the fresh outrage meditated by the House upon the rights of Jerseymen, and that is, that it cannot possibly sink that body an inch lower in the estimation of right-minded men. The House reached the lowest depth of infamy, when it threw out Cabell by a majority of five out of seventy!—[Belvidere Apollo.

MORE DELUSION.—A Rev. Mr. Pichard is preaching in Ohio upon the last day, which, he says, is soon coming. He prepares his disciples for the event by placing them in a circle, with a wash-tub in the centre, in which their feet are placed for holy ablation. They then dance round the tub; and after this, a holy kiss goes round the circle, each kissing the next neighbor, and the Reverend teacher going round and kissing all! He teaches that husbands and wives unequally yoked, believers with infidels, must part at the day of judgement; and that as the day is soon coming they may as well anticipate it, and part here below.

An Important Invention.

A Mr. Phillips, of London, has lately invented a "Fire-annihilator for instantaneously extinguishing fires by aerated vapor." The principles, says a foreign journal, are chemical, and they proceed on facts deduced from considerations of the source of all power—chemical action. Fire, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is a phenomenon which results from the union of oxygen, the supporter of combustion, hydrogen, the element of flame, and carbon, the element of light. If the oxygen be withdrawn, the fire ceases. This the fire-annihilator accomplishes. A jet of a peculiar gaseous vapor, which possesses a greater affinity for the oxygen of the air than the oxygen has for the hydrogen and the carbon with which it is combined, is instantaneously generated by the machine, and thrown with extraordinary rapidity on the fire, which, being instantaneously deprived of the "supporter of combustion," at once ceases. The extinction is so sudden that in the case of a strong fire, which Mr. Phillips "put out" on board a vessel in the Thames, the operation did not occupy "one second," and it was compared by the spectators to a "flash of lightning."

Beans have been known to germinate after a lapse of one hundred years; and an onion taken from the hand of an Egyptian mummy, perhaps two thousand years old, has been made to grow.

A magnificent Roman Catholic Church is to be built at Washington, something like the great Cathedrals in Europe, at a cost of \$75,000. An appeal in behalf of the enterprise is to be made to every congregation of the church in the Union.

It has been proposed in Congress that the Mint should coin gold dollars.

The White Horse.

A letter from Texas to the New York Spirit of the Times, says that the "White Horse of the Prairies," seen by the "Ex-Santa Fe Prisoner," and other travellers, has been caught alive. The writer says:

"I saw him a prisoner, tied by one leg, deprived of freedom, and visited by many as a natural curiosity. He is a flea-bitten grey, about 14 hands high, well proportioned and built a good deal after the pattern of a Cones toga, No. 2. His head and neck are really beautiful—perfect Arabian—fac-simile of the Godolphin. Beautiful ears, large nostrils, great breadth of forehead, and a throat as large as any I have ever seen in any blood nag. His beautiful white mane is two feet long, and his foretop in proportion. He was very much lacerated about his head and legs, the effects of the lasso in catching him. From his appearance he must be quite old—say 20 or 25."

A LIE.—The Pittsburg Post tells the following formidable tale:

A western man and an eastern man undertook to tell lies for a wager, (a half gallon of brandy.) The person who could tell the most improbable story to win the liquor. It was arranged that the eastern man should open the contest. He began by stating the following singular occurrence—

"A few days since," said he, "I was standing upon the bank of the Susquehanna river, and on looking up the stream, I saw a strange craft coming down, and I concluded to wait until it came opposite to me. In a short time it floated down to where I was standing, and I discovered three men and three women were on board of it. One of the men was blind, another was without arms, and the third had no clothes on. The blind man looked down, and saw a half dollar piece at the bottom of the river, the man without arms reached down and picked it up, and the one that was naked took it from him and put it in his pocket." The western man faints, and when he recovered bought the liquor. He was so terribly shocked that he has not told a lie since.

A Philadelphia letter says—"Business generally shows the healthy tone which might have been expected from the pacific character of the European news, and we shall commence the spring trade with greater energy."

SAVING.—Pick up that pin, it is worth saving. And that rusty nail may come in play—A cent is a small amount; but a hundred make a dollar. Money seldom comes in large quantities. Pick it up little by little, if you would become rich. A copper a day amounts to more than three dollars a year. It was by saving that Gerard and Astor became immensely rich.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have not yet restored Thomas W. Dorr, to the rights of citizenship, and do not evince any particular desire to do so, it seems, for the session was closed on Friday a week, and the members departed homeward.

A WOUND from the tooth of a dead person while it is in the jaw, has often proved poisonous, and has not unfrequently destroyed life.

A wound from the tongue of a living person has very frequently destroyed what is more valuable than life—Reputation.

PLINY states that men had died whose hearts were found covered with hair.

Whenever Hannibal saw human blood he generally exclaimed "how beautiful!"

Noah says:—Taking a negro by the head because he refuses obedience, is 'a seizure of wool for non-payment of duties.'

Price of Provision in England.

We see it stated in one of Du Solle's letters from London, that the price of bread there, is now 20 cents per loaf, beef eighteen cents and mutton sixteen cents per pound; potatoes eighty cents per bushel. Fowls at present, \$2 50 a pair, geese \$3.00, and turkeys \$5.00 each, of excellent quality.

Decisive Battle in New Zealand.

Intelligence has been received at N. York of a most disastrous, but decisive battle in New Zealand, between the British forces and the natives, under the command of the celebrated chieftain, John Heke, in which the former were most signally defeated, with the loss of 30 privates and 3 commissioned officers killed, and 20 wounded.

New Counterfeit.

WESTERN BANK, PHILADELPHIA. 5's spurious; vignette, a female sitting on a bale of goods.—Bick. Rep.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by M. D. Robeson, Esq. Mr. FREDERICK KLECKLER, and Miss FRANCES RUFF, all of Stroudsburg.