



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

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V. B. PALMER, Esq. is the Agent for this paper at his office of real estate and Country Newspaper Agency in Philadelphia, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Tribune buildings, Nassau st., N. Y.; South East corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore, and No. 12, State street, Boston. Mr. Palmer will receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the *Jeffersonian Republican*.

Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at 38 William street, New York, are also our authorized Agents, to receive and forward subscriptions and advertisements for the *Republican*.

Democratic Whig Candidate.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

The Monroe Press.

We shall endeavor to pay our respects to our "free-trade" neighbor of the "Press," next week. His last article on the Tariff, &c., is decidedly rich, and deserves a more particular notice than we can give it at present.

Oregon.

Letters from Washington state, that the Oregon Jurisdiction bill has passed the House, by a vote of 103 to 61—also that the Notice resolution from the Senate, has been amended in the House, so as to strike out "at his (the President's) discretion," and agreed to by a vote of 144 to 41. The resolution must again go before the Senate.

Santa Anna Recalled.

The Baltimore Republican says that Capt. Band, who arrived at that port on Friday night, in the fast sailing schooner Galena, seven days from Havana, reports that Santa Anna had been sent for by the Mexican Government, to come to Mexico immediately.

Senatorial Term.

The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen will expire with the present Legislature:
Henry Chapman, of Bucks.
James D. Dunlap, of Erie.
Adam Ebaugh, of York.
John Foulkrod, of Philadelphia county.
Jefferson K. Heckman, of Northampton co.
Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton.
George Rahn, of Schuylkill.
John B. Sterigere, of Montgomery.
Daniel L. Sherwood, of Tioga.
Charles C. Sullivan, of Butler.
Samuel Fegely, of Berks.
Of the above named gentlemen eight are Locos and three Whigs.

Mr. Webster.

The following statement, says the National Intelligencer, which we find in the regular Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left. When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, he requested the clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of \$1000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on \$1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster. So that, in place of being a defaulter, he had actually overpaid the Department, and this overpay was refunded."

The New York Directory contains a list of 2154 groceries, 1080 importers, 966 lawyers, 782 tailors, 727 dry goods dealers, 686 dress-makers, 650 commission merchants, 650 boarding houses, 604 physicians, and 516 butchers.

We are continually reminded by statistics how powerful and rich the state of Ohio is becoming. There are 500,000 horses in that State; average their value at \$30 per head and it amounts to \$15,000,000. The hogs alone, are valued at \$3,000,000.

The New York Courier describing one of the furniture shops of that city, speaks of carved rosewood beadsteads worth \$800; and sofas, the carving on which alone cost some \$300.

The Foreign News by the Unicorn.
THE CHIEF POINTS.

The news by the Unicorn, inserted in our columns of this morning, will be read with interest. The chief points may be briefly summed up. The intelligence is to the 19th ult.—eight days later. The tone of the British Government is pacific, but decided—eager for peace but ready for war, while the popular mind is evidently much irritated. The Cotton market had improved somewhat, and money was easier. But little activity in the Provision trade. The insurrection in Poland has been crushed. Alas! for the poor Poles! The little Republic of Cracow, which is now in possession of the Austrian troops, was the head quarters of this unfortunate movement; but the conspiracy had extensive ramifications in Prussia, Russia, as well as Austria. In the western part of Russian Poland there was a determined effort to realise the dream of independence, but hundreds of nobles, in urging the peasantry to join in the revolt, were either assassinated or given up to the authorities. The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from the frontiers of Galicia of the 3d ultimo, stating that sixty noblemen of the neighborhood of Lemberg, armed with pistols, swords, and double-barrelled guns, had determined to attack the post of hussars, at Najarow, six leagues from Zloczow, and had met for that purpose in an inn, situate within a short distance of the town. Some peasants having cautioned the officer, the hussars surrounded the inn, and the insurgents were either killed or made prisoners. A letter from Western Galicia commences thus:—"There is not a single nobleman remaining in the country."

The German papers and private letters (says the Journal des Debats) bring no precise accounts relative to the body of insurgents which proceeded towards the Carpathian mountains. One of those journals estimates the number of the insurgents of Cracow, who had gone to the mountains situate between Galicia and Hungary, at 2,500. The Austrian and Prussian Governments are extending a double line of troops upon their respective frontiers, as well as upon those of Russia and the little republic of Cracow. In all the towns and places of any strength in the duchy of Posen and in Galicia, the authorities are adopting the most severe measures for the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

No later India mail, says the New York Express, had arrived in London, but nevertheless, we have in the Paris Journal des Debats further and fuller news. It is authentic, and goes to show that British affairs in India are really in a critical position. The London Times intimates that the East-India Company and the English government have like news, but that they withheld it. It is agreed on all hands, that after the severe actions of Moodkee and Ferozshah, the British generals were not in a condition to follow up their success and drive the enemy into or across the Sutlej, principally from the want of heavy guns, horses, ammunition, and cavalry. The Sikhs, therefore, remained a week unmolested between the British army and the river; and when they retired on the 29th of December to the right bank, they had, in spite of the check they had received in the field of battle, accomplished an important manœuvre, and skilfully opened their operations in the campaign. The Debats says: The two armies remained in presence of each other for 8 days, on the left bank of the Sutlej, and it was only on the 29th of December that the Sikhs recrossed the river of their own accord, quite leisurely, and without the least molestation. [Phila. Inquirer.]

EXPLOSION OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—A most lamentable accident occurred at New Orleans on the 25th ult., by which Mr. Thos. J. Spear, of the firm of Whitney & Spear, brokers, will probably be made blind for life, if he should be fortunate enough to survive his wounds. He had spread out a large number of wet percussion caps in the window to dry, and commenced stirring them up without reflecting upon the consequence. The friction and the heat combined, caused a terrible explosion—the caps were blown with great force into the face and eyes of Mr. Spear. The windows were blown out, and a partition was blown down by the force of the explosion.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—We perceive by the Annual Report of the New York Inspectors, that 26,860 barrels of flour were weighed in New York city, and found short 159,836 pounds—equal to eight hundred and forty barrels! Of the flour inspected at Albany, there were 98 barrels "light weight," and 59 barrels with "false tare." There were inspected last year in the cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo, 2,266,785 barrels of flour, valued at \$11,905,037. Of the whole number, 45,531 were "bad."

Late from Mexico.

Return of the American Minister—Meeting of the American and Mexican Armies!

From the extras of the N. O. Picayune, we have ten days later news from Vera Cruz and the Army of Occupation in Texas.

The Hon. John Slidell and Secretary had reached New Orleans on their return home from Mexico. The treatment received by Mr. Slidell, at Mexico and Jalapa, was extremely cold, but upon his arrival at Vera Cruz he was received with a salute, waited upon by the highest official dignitaries of the place, and again saluted when the Mississippi left. Mr. S. will remain in New Orleans for some time, but Mr. Parrott will proceed immediately to Washington.

The army of Gen. Taylor had met many Mexican threats on their way to Matamoras, but no open hostility. On arriving in front of that place, the Mexican forces were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river, making a great display of martial music, with trumpets, bugles, &c., which mode of salutation was duly reciprocated in kind by a similar sounding of trumpets and drums in the American lines.—Thus ended the first day's rencounter between the two armies, on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, and within two or three hundred yards of each other.

On the next morning, 20th, the American troops discovered the Mexican artillery of eighteen pounders lining the opposite bank, and pointing directly into their camp, whereupon the American army moved their encampment four miles below. This step was doubtless taken by Gen. Taylor, in order to avoid every appearance of any disposition to commit aggressions upon the western bank of the river, and to maintain strictly the defensive character of his operations. The most reliable statements represent the regular army in Matamoras to consist of two thousand soldiers and five hundred rancheros. The Mexican citizens of the Rio Grande are said to be quite disaffected towards their own Government, and secretly friendly to the American cause.

Late and Important from Mexico.
ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

The barque Mandarin, Capt. Colley, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 3d inst., at noon. Capt. C. reports that just before he left, he met Mr. Dimond, U. S. Consul, who said to him that if he wanted to see fun, he had better wait until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the Republicans and Santa Anna party, united, were to declare against the Government. Captain Colley further reports, that Mr. Dimond informed him that the Government troops were so disposed of that they could not act against the insurgents. Further news will be anxiously looked for.—N. O. Tropic Extra, April 11.

Distressing Suicide.

The Tribune of last week has the following:—"A recent distressing suicide at Harlem adds another to the victims of brutal libertinism.—The sufferer was a young woman of irreproachable character, upon whom a licentious assault was made by a much respected citizen of mature years, a leading member of the Methodist Church, who has plunged an estimable wife and family into the deepest distress by his lechery. His purpose was defeated, but the young woman was so distressed by such an attack from one whom she loved and venerated, that though in her waking hours she kept a seal upon her lips, the atrocity haunted her dreams and she raved of it in her sleep. A room mate overheard her, and communicated the purport of her revelations to the clergyman on whose ministrations the family attended, who at once proceeded to call the offender to account. The conversation between the clergyman and his parishioner was overheard by the girl, who now for the first time learned that the outrage had been revealed in her slumbers. Shrinking from the painful notoriety which would necessarily follow, and abhorring every aspect of the revolting affair, she rushed wildly from the house on Thursday last, and though she lingered until yesterday morning, the wound was fatal.—The Coroner held his inquest on the body yesterday, and the result is given in another column.

INFANTICIDE.—Miss Sarah Loveless, of Palmyra township in this county, was arrested on Saturday last, on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Bidwell, of this village. Sarah is charged with killing her illegitimate infant, whose body was found in a well near the house in which she lived. Robert Loveless, the father of Sarah, was arrested at the same time. He is implicated not only as accessory to the infanticide, but as being the father of his daughter's child. As the investigation is still progressing we refrain from any expression of opinion as to the real facts of the case.—Honesdale Democrat.

MEXICO.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The Southern mail of yesterday brought us a few further items of news from Mexico. The Washington Union, alluding to the return of Mr. Slidell, says: "Our government will, no doubt, in its own good time ascertain all the facts of the transaction from Mr. Slidell himself, weigh its duty to itself and to the world, and decide what course it owes to its honor, and to its rights. The Executive will take all proper time to make up its opinions, and recommend the proper measures for their adoption to the Congress of the United States."

A late Mexican paper says that the troops under Mejia and Vega have certainly been ordered to cross to the left bank of the Rio Grande. The President of Mexico has issued a stringent decree, taking out of the hands of the Departmental Assemblies any control which they might have in the choice of Governors of Departments, by making nominations for the President to select from. He has further given to Governors purely of his own appointment the sole power to appoint members to form Assemblies in those Departments where the late Assemblies were dissolved in consequence of dissatisfaction with the present order of affairs. There Governors have like control over Municipalities which have been dissolved, and the Governors are held to the strictest responsibility, and, "in extraordinary cases," are clothed with the most dictatorial powers, to preserve the integrity of the territory and domestic tranquility.

A letter from the Rio Grande, under date of March 29th, received by the Savannah Republican, says that the river opposite Matamoras, is 200 yards wide, the city being built immediately upon one of the banks. The writer adds: "Soon after reaching the river, General Taylor gave Gen. Worth some written communications and verbal messages for Gen. Mejia. General W., accompanied by his Staff, rode to the crossing place, a few yards from our camp, and, by calling, expressed his desire for an interview with Mejia, (bearing at the same time a white flag.) Two Mexican officers came over in a boat—the only way of crossing—and after a conversation with Gen. W., returned to Mejia's quarters. They soon appeared again, and came over with a message from Mejia, saying that he would see Gen. TAYLOR, THE COMMANDER, but that he would send Gen. La Vega, his second in command, to receive Gen. Worth. Accordingly, Gen. Worth and Staff crossed over, and La Vega met them on the beach, as our General and officers were not permitted to go into the city. The result was, that all argument and reasoning failed in effecting an admittance to Mejia. Gen. Worth told them that we were here by order of our Government, and that he hoped every thing would be conducted peaceably and amicably, and that the whole matter would be settled without difficulty. La Vega said an occupation of this territory was considered as an act of aggression. They appeared a great deal offended at our advance; and, particularly, at the American flag being hoisted on this soil. The flag was raised at 12 1-2, P. M. yesterday.

"Gen. Worth did not deliver his despatches for Mejia. Last night some changes were made in their battery, and our gun was mounted. This is exactly the state of things we are in. The Mexicans are greatly frightened, and all the preparations they are making are for defence, not to attack us."

Grain from the West.

The St. Louis New Era of the 8th says—"The steamer Herald arrived yesterday from the Illinois river, with 7,000 bushels of wheat, destined for Cincinnati. Large quantities of grain are daily arriving from that stream, and in much larger lots than were ever known before; the increase of many articles of produce raised in Illinois, has been astonishing; her wheat crops already amount to more than one-fourth west of the Alleghenies; and in a few years more, she will doubtless export as much more than any State in the Union.

Births and Deaths.—The births in the United States, yearly, are from 400,000 to 500,000. Of this number of children, one in fifteen, or more than 25,000, are still-born; more than 30,000 inherit from their parents a diseased constitution, and a majority die young.

HUMAN GLORY.—There arrived at Hull, England, not long since, a Dutch vessel, navigated by a man, his wife, and four daughters, laden with bones raked from the battle-fields of Napoleon, to be sold by the bushel for manure to grow turnips.

It is said that M. Liebig, the celebrated German chemist, has discovered that champagne wine, imported into Germany, is extensively adulterated by means of carbonic acid gas, and the laughing gas, or protoxide of nitrogen.

Our Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The nomination of the Convention for Canal Commissioner fell on the third ballot upon JAMES M. POWER, Esq., of Mercer county. This gentleman is spoken of by members of political parties to whom he is known in the very highest terms for intelligence, integrity and capacity to fill the office to which he has been nominated. He is an active, upright business man—he belongs to that valuable class of citizens emphatically called *self made*, and has experience as a contractor upon Public Works, where he has also acquired knowledge requisite to constitute him a competent practical Engineer. Such is his essential character, to which we may add that he possesses the extrinsic quality of popularity, being always described as a liberal, affable and clever man.—We have no hesitation in adding too that it is altogether in the power of the Whigs to elect him.—York Republican.

The Candidate nominated for the office of Canal Commissioner, James M. Power, Esq., of Mercer county, is said to be a gentleman possessing extraordinary qualifications for that station. His character for integrity is unimpeachable, and he is represented by those who know him—Locofocos as well as Whigs—to be a man of distinguished abilities, and thoroughly conversant with the internal improvement system of this Commonwealth. He is a decided Whig, without being a violent partizan, and possesses a large share of the esteem and confidence of his political opponents. In a word he is just the man whom Whigs and honest Democrats can unite in supporting, in opposition to the candidate of a corrupt and venal clique, who desire to ride rough shod over the voters of Pennsylvania.

Reading Journal.

It will be seen that the Convention placed in nomination JAMES M. POWER, of Mercer co., for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Power enjoys an unimpeachable reputation for honesty and integrity, and is represented to be, by those who know him, peculiarly qualified for the office, having the advantage of much experience in the construction of public works, &c. His nomination will be heartily responded to by Whigs throughout the State. We can assure our friends abroad, that our friends are indulging strong hopes of his election. Several of Mr P's acquaintances in this place, members of the opposite party, have borne the most flattering testimony of his qualifications, integrity and gentlemanly bearing.

Hollidaysburg Register.

From the Morristown (N. J.) Jerseyman, 15th.

Morris and Essex Rail Road.

The formality of breaking ground at Dover did not take place on Wednesday last, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Despite the storm, Gen. Dickerson, and several other friends of the extension, met at Mr. Hurd's Hotel and awaited several hours for the rain to cease, but waited in vain. The Contractor, (C. S. Dickerson,) started for New York in the afternoon to obtain a greater number of laborers, fully determined to prosecute the work with the greatest expedition, and those convened on the occasion returned to their homes, expressing their heartiest wishes for the prosperity of the enterprise.

On Thursday, however, the atmosphere was clear, and the air pure and bracing. Several persons met at Dover with a determination to make a beginning, although the contractor was not present, and Gen. Dickerson was under the necessity of fulfilling a previous engagement. He was however represented by Mr. Canfield his nephew, who is deeply interested in the prosecution of the work. After dinner a goodly number proceeded to the spot where the first section commenced, under direction of Major Beach, the Engineer, when the Patriarch of that thriving village, Jacob Loszy, Esq. threw off his coat, and with the pick-axe and shovel made a commencement amid the cheers of the villagers: A furrow ploughed along the line of the road for some distance closed the ceremonies.

The continuation of the Morris and Essex Rail Road to some point to connect with the Erie Rail Road, or to the Water Gap, when it will be connected with one chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, leading to the immense beds of bituminous and anthracite coal in Northern Pennsylvania, is now certain. It is the most feasible route yet explored, although but little has been said on the subject, nor have the city papers been fed by interested persons to crack it up, as has been the case with many which will probably never go into operation. Although not personally interested, yet for the benefit of the Stockholders, the numerous Iron manufacturers in the region through which it passes, and our whole country, we wish it all success.