



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 3, 1846.

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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.

Gov. Shunk has appointed the Hon. HOWELL HEPBURN, as President Judge of the District of Allegheny, vice Hon. R. C. Grier, appointed Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. Judge Hepburn has been for some time Associate Judge of the Court of which he is now President.

WALTON H. LOWRIE, has been appointed Associate Judge of the above Court, vice Judge Hepburn, appointed President.

We learn that the Commissioners to locate the N. Y. & Erie Rail Road, have at last decided in favor of the Pennsylvania route, through Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna counties. The stock of the Company has advanced, and One Hundred miles of the work were ordered to be put under contract at an early day.

The Detroit Advertiser says:—The Union is abusing Senator Davis for having talked the two millions California bill to death; and adds—"well, Polk talked the Harbor bill and the French Spoliation bill to death. Why should'n't a Senator have a chance to veto as well as such a President?"

The LYCOMING GAZETTE, the organ of the "unterrified democracy" of that county, has the following in regard to the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner:

"So far as our information extends, the impression is very general that a corrupt bargain has actually been concluded, and that Shunk and Foster—Administration and Canal Board, are to blend their fortunes together, and each strive for the promotion of his own and his fellow's interests. We hope those concerned will endeavor to place their conduct in a more favorable light, for otherwise the polls in this meridian will tell a doleful tale in October, for the democratic nominee, Wm. B. Foster."

THE COMPROMISE.—Mr. Haywood states, in his address, that "it had been voted by the party to have no reference, and agreed to have no amendments to the bill." Yet there are free trade Journals that presume to charge the minority with not having effected, what the majority had agreed should not be done. This is almost as candid as a tariff pledge of '44.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Daily Advertiser commenting upon the severe language used by some of the disbanded Volunteers against Mr. Marcy, has the following:

"One officer, (a Democrat,) says if he could indulge in the luxury of kicking Secretary Marcy a few minutes, he would guarantee, at the close of the operation, that no tailor would 'seat his breeches for fifty cents, or for even double that sum.'"

Ad Valorem Duties.

The ad valorem duties under the new Tariff are to be assured, we learn from the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has made inquiry at the Treasury Department, according to the FOREIGN and not to the HOME valuation of the articles imported, not even adding the FREIGHT. As the Danville Locofofo paper has misinformed its readers on this subject we have no doubt it will make the necessary correction. The Washington Union has led the whole Locofofo fraternity astray on this subject.—Danville Democrat.

NOT YET BROKEN.—The "Lowstown Bank" has not suspended. The True Democrat of that place says "it is paying out specie every day and is likely to do so."

Another State has been added to the Union—Wisconsin. The United States now number twenty-nine.

Highly Important from Mexico. OVERTHROW AND IMPRISONMENT OF PAREDES.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Times, Aug. 24. A British Ship of War at this port brings the important intelligence of the Election, Overthrow and Imprisonment of General Paredes. The Country pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. His Arrival at Vera Cruz. Annexation of California to the United States.

Through the attention of a highly responsible Commercial House, we have just been placed in possession of the subjoined highly important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received here by a British man-of-war, which touched at the Balize with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico, for his government. The purport of the despatches are that the United States have taken possession of California, and that the Revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.

We publish the following letters, from which it will be perceived that the steamer Arab, having Santa Anna on board, was in sight of Vera Cruz on the 13th inst.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man of war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have just pronounced in favor of federalism and Santa Anna. General Brasos' Government had hardly been established when it was overthrown, and General Sales has put himself at the head of the Government until the arrival of Santa Anna—tranquillity was restored. Gomez Fares aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down to bid welcome to Santa Anna, who left Havana on the 8th instant in a British steamer called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Lanariz, Rejon, and Beeves, and they ought to be here every day. General Paredes was taken prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Sales has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble in Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the annexation of California to the United States, received last night by express, that the British vessel might carry it to New Orleans and to Great Britain.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.—Advices have been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States, and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatch to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna, who left Havana for this city in the steamer Arab but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety. PS. The Arab just in sight.

The N. O. Picayune of the 24th Aug. says the British brig of war Daring, arrived off the Balize last evening from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to the town this morning with a mail and despatches. The steamer arrived off Vera Cruz on the 16th August, with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the move in the Department. The Departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the Capitol was headed by General Sales.

Late from the American Army.

Later from the Army—Arrival of the McKim—Capture of China by Capt. McCulloch—Arrival of Gen. Taylor at Camargo—Advance of Capt. Duncan.

The steamship McKim arrived from the Brazos Santiago, at an early hour on Sunday morning, bringing dates from Point Isabel, of the 17th, and from Camargo, the present Head Quarters of the Army, of the 13th of August.

The news by this arrival from Matamoras is not of general moment. Col. Clark has succeeded in re-establishing order in the city, by putting into execution the orders dictated for that purpose by Gen. Taylor.

The Captain of the battalion of Kentucky Volunteers is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans, on the Road between Barita and Matamoras.

The town of China, on the River San Juan, 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th inst., by Capt. McCulloch, of the Texan Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin, with 100 Mexicans, were in the town, but on the approach of the Americans they retreated.

Another Mexican depot of arms has been found at Matamoras—a quantity of stores and ammunition.

The regiment of Rangers, under Col. Jack Hays and Lieut. Col. Walker, left Matamoras about the 10th inst. on an excursion into the interior. The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend, probably, upon circumstances. We hope to be kept fully apprised of the movements of this corps, to which great importance is attached in the army.

The 23rd regiment dragoons, which is com-

posed now of 4 companies, with 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts. Maj. Gen. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel. Left at Brazos ship Lehigh, discharging.

The Efforts of the Whigs.

We learn from the Union, that the Whigs have raised a sum of money, and are commencing the fulfilment of a plan, to spread before the people of the United States, correct information relative to the important affairs that now disturb the business of the country, and which must, ere long, produce extensive mischief.

We are very glad to have a portion of the Union's statement fully confirmed by a Whig friend, who has recently left Washington. The Whigs have been engaged, and some of them are now employed, in the good work, and it is probable that before long there will be evidences of their employment. We rejoice to learn that correct information will be sent from the seat of Government, in a way that cannot fail to reach the people; and the only apprehension we have is, that the good work, thus auspiciously begun, may not be carried on with sufficient energy. The cost is paid by individuals. None of the nation's funds go to pay Whig electioneering efforts.—U. S. Gazette.

Remember This!

Mr. Dallas in his statement of reasons for giving his casting vote in favor of McKay's British Tariff Bill, says, an analysis of the vote in the Senate disclosed the fact that six States were equally divided, while eleven were for and eleven against the bill. What is there in this fact, asks a cotemporary, that justified him in favoring British interests, in preference to the prejudice of our own American? Can any northern laborer explain?

If Mr. Polk should happen to come down the Ohio in a steamboat some of the days, and get snagged and take to the river, very few of the Locofofos in this region would shove him a plank.—Louisville Journal.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer, states that the full returns of the recent election for members of the Legislature have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, and that parties in the next Legislature are divided as follows:—In the Senate, the Whigs have 26 members and the Locos 12; in the House of Representatives, the Whigs have 64 and the Locos 36 members—giving the Whigs a majority on joint ballot of FORTY-TWO! Last year the Whigs had a majority of THIRTY-TWO on joint ballot.

Vice President DALLAS has been tendered a public dinner at Warrington, Va., which he has accepted. The South may well honor him.—His Free Trade doctrines may commend him there but he finds little sympathy at home.

A Remarkable Discovery.

Prof. Auckland, at a meeting of the Royal society in London (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair) read a paper upon the discovery he has recently made, which promises not to be of any great utility, but at the same time will be very ornamental, and a source of great pleasure to many persons. His experiments were made upon what Linnaeus terms the Giseau Noir, or common blackbird. He took several of these birds (which were hatched early in the spring) immediately from the shell—kept them in a well warmed apartment, and fed them three times a day, upon different kinds of flower seeds, from which the husks had been carefully picked. The result was each bird had the plumage of the flower that would have grown from the seed if planted in the ground. This is a beautiful research, and richly has the learned professor been paid. He exhibited to the Royal Society several specimens. His Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, immediately gave orders to the keeper of his aviary, to make experiments on an extensive scale. Prof. Auckland's birds were sent by special express to the Queen.

I. O. OF.—There will be a numerous delegation from our Boston lodges, says the Bee of that city, at the grand celebration by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. The occasion will be full of enjoyment.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—A Greek physiologist, M. Esclja, residing at Athens, asserts that by the assistance of electric light, he has been enabled to see through the human body, and thus to detect the existence of deep seated visceral disease. He has followed the operations of digestion and circulation, and has seen the nerves in motion. This is the most extraordinary discovery of the age and promises, if true, to lead to the most astounding results.—He has given it the name of 'Anthroposcope.'

Destructive Fire in Harrisburg.

About five o'clock on Thursday evening a week, a fire broke out in the Steam Saw Mill of John M'Allister, in the upper end of Second street. The mill was soon enveloped in flames, and the wind blowing a strong gale from the East, the fire spread with great rapidity to the neighboring buildings, and proved quite destructive.

The Saw Mill, the Burr manufactory of Mr. Wm. H. Kepner, the smith-shop of Mr. Kunkel, a small dwelling house of Mrs. Wenrich's and one of Mr. Awl's, and five or six stables were totally destroyed, and two other houses of Mr. Awl's adjoining were almost wholly destroyed, the roofs being entirely burned off.

The buildings were all frame, and we believe, were generally covered by insurance.

The large brick dwelling house of Mr. Verbeck now occupied by the Military School, was in great danger. The roof was frequently in a blaze and was considerably burned. The stable attached was burned to the ground.

The roof of the Roman Catholic Church, and several other buildings farther west, were several times on fire. The Hall of the Sons of Temperance on the east of the mill, was also in danger, but was saved from injury.

Considerable confusion prevailed amongst the Engine companies on their first arrival on the ground, but after they got proper positions, and were supplied with water, they did great execution. The progress of the flames was then soon arrested. For the first half hour the fire raged with great fury.—Intelligencer.

An Earthquake at Boston.

The Boston Traveller of Tuesday evening, a week, gives the particulars of an earthquake that occurred in Boston, thus:

"This morning, a few minutes (say 3 minutes) before 5 o'clock, an earthquake of very considerable violence was experienced in this vicinity. We have heard from Cambridge, New-town, Lynn, Nahant, Salem, Beverly, Westboro' and Worcester, and in these places the houses were shaken, windows and doors rattled, bells were rung, and the slumbering were waked up. The vibrations do not appear to have been preceded or attended by that rumbling sound which usually accompanies earthquakes. The sound, as it appeared to us, was more like that produced by the sudden and violent motions of a person in an adjoining room, or in the chamber over head. Some say there were two or three successive shocks, but to us it rather appeared like one continued jar or shock of considerable violence. The magnetic intensity at the Observatory at Cambridge, was greatly disturbed by the shock. The vibrations appeared to be in a direction north and south, and to have continued for a second or two. We shall look with interest for news from South America, which will probably bring us the intelligence of a severe earthquake in that section of the world, the effects of which we have slightly felt."

Electric Gun.

This great destroying power is at present exhibiting in London. It is a small carriage running upon a pair of wheels, and having a third wheel attached, by which it traverses with ease and steadiness. The barrel for discharging the bullets is over the body of the machine, and admirably adapted for taking aim at any altitude, so that a pigeon's flight could be followed in the air. It is supplied with balls by two chambers, one of which is fixed, the other moveable. The latter is called the volley chamber, and can be made to contain any number of balls.—The model contains but 50 balls, but if constructed to hold 200, from 1,000, to 1,200 it is stated could be discharged in a minute; and so great is the force with which the balls were sent a distance of forty yards, that a 1-2 inch plank was penetrated at every shot, the balls flattening, and in some instances were scattered into fragments. The velleys are shot off in quick succession, and while being reloaded, the stationary chamber continues to supply the barrel, so that a constant discharge may be obtained for months if required. The bullets are five-eighths of an inch in diameter, but with a little enlargement of apparatus, balls of inch diameter could be discharged with increased force. The bullets now used would kill at the distance of one mile. It is stated that the cost of keeping the machine in action, requiring four men in eighteen hours, would be £10, throwing more bullets than two regiments, each working nine hours, whose expenditure in cartridges would be £3,500.

A verdict of \$500 damages was recorded in the Berks county (Pa.) Common Pleas, last week, against a physician, for unskillful and negligent treatment of a fractured arm.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW.—A person in New Haven has invented and offers for sale, an article called "the Gum Elastic Baby Jumper."

The dog killers are doing a good business in New York. They have thus far "disposed of" eighteen hundred, and the raw material is said to be still abundant.

Jury List.

A list of persons drawn to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, for the County of Monroe, at a court of Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, &c., to be held in and for said county, on the 21st, day of September, A. D. 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

- 1 Adam Smith, Ross.
- 2 John Place, M. Smithfield.
- 3 Peter Hufsmith, Chesnuthill.
- 4 David Keller, Hamilton.
- 5 George L. Sluter, do.
- 6 John S. Van Vliet, Stroud.
- 7 William Overfield, M. Smithfield.
- 8 William Adams, Tobyhanna.
- 9 Daniel Siglin, Chesnuthill.
- 10 Levi Dewitt, M. Smithfield.
- 11 Daniel Brown, Chesnuthill.
- 12 Joseph Altmore, Ross.
- 13 John Smith, do.
- 14 Manassah Miller, Hamilton.
- 15 John Edinger, Pocono.
- 16 Charles Walton, Hamilton.
- 17 John V. Bush, Smithfield.
- 18 Conrad Frable, Chesnuthill.
- 19 Isaac Gruber, "
- 20 John Fellner, Hamilton.
- 21 Joseph Hinkle, "
- 22 Vancuran Bush, Stroud.
- 23 Samuel Metzgar, Ross.
- 24 James Place, M. Smithfield.

PETIT JURORS.

- 1 James Smiley, Stroud.
- 2 Ludwig Smith, M. Smithfield.
- 3 David Smiley, Stroud.
- 4 Edward Brown, "
- 5 Charles Musch, "
- 6 Joseph Wolbert, Jackson.
- 7 Daniel Smith, Ross.
- 8 Simon Steker, "
- 9 George Elyte, "
- 10 Joseph Trach, Hamilton.
- 11 Adam Andrew, Stroud.
- 12 Samuel Shick, Pocono.
- 13 Peter Williams, Hamilton.
- 14 Abraham Fenner, Smithfield.
- 15 Jacob Starner, Chesnuthill.
- 16 James Turpenning, Smithfield.
- 17 Jacob W. Singer, Jackson.
- 18 Jacob Williams, "
- 19 John Learn, Price.
- 20 Charles Hilyard, Price.
- 21 Jacob Dennis, Hamilton.
- 22 Peter Shick, Pocono.
- 23 Reuben Gregory, Chesnuthill.
- 24 George Van Buskirk, Hamilton.
- 25 Philip M. Bush, Smithfield.
- 26 John Shoemaker, M. Smithfield.
- 27 Thomas Stone, Stroud.
- 28 John Keller, Hamilton.
- 29 Jacob Williams, "
- 30 John Frutchey, M. Smithfield.
- 31 John Griffin, Stroud.
- 32 John Smith, M. Smithfield.
- 33 John D. Fraley, Jackson.
- 34 John B. Miller, Hamilton.
- 35 Peter Shupp, Chesnuthill.
- 36 Henry Tuttle, Hamilton.

Trial List—Sept. Term, 1846.

- Godfrey Greensweig v. William Hawk, et. al. No. 13, Feb. t. 1842. Ejectment.
- Jos. Christman v. Robt. Newell and Jacob Everitt. No. 53, Sept. t. 1841. Trespass.
- Benj. Ihrie v. Josiah Dieter. No. 52, Sept. t. 1843. Ejectment.
- Peter B. Setzer v. Jacob Shafer. No. 77, Sept. t. 1843. Replevin.
- Peter B. Setzer v. Henry Shafer. No. 78 Sept. t. 1843. Replevin.
- Benj. Depue to the use of Moses Depue v. Wm. Place. No. 68, Dec. t. 1843. Appeal.
- Henry Shafer v. Jacob Shafer and John Gower adm'rs. No. 13, Feb. t. 1844.
- John E. Ziegenfuss & Sarah Olewine, adm'rs of George Olewine, dec'd v. John Kintz. No. 38, July t. 1844. Appeal.
- Borough of Stroudsburg v. Stoddell Stokes, No. 17, July t. 1845. Trespass.
- Geo. L. Van Buskirk v. John Bender, sen. No. 53, July t. 1845. Appeal.
- Butz et al. v. Frantz et al. No. 22, Oct. t. 1845 Augustus Bowers v. Chas. Hawk, No. 12, Jan. t. 1846. Ejectment.
- John Kern v. David Heimback and Thomas Craig. No. 13, May t. 1844.

ARGUMENT LIST.

- Andrew Buskirk v. Justus Simonson.
- In the matter of the Report of Auditors on the account of Michael Brown, one of the Testamentary Trustees of the estate of Philip Shrauder, dec'd.
- Laurence Serfoss v. Peter L. Serfoss.
- Michael Hawk v. Peter S. Serfoss.
- In the matter of the Report of Auditors on the account of the ex'ors of John Coolbaugh, dec'd.
- In the matter of the Report of the Re-view of a road in Stroud and Smithfield sp.
- Elizabeth Hufsmith v. Jacob Altmore.

To the People 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

County Commissioner,

at the approaching fall election, and therefore respectfully solicit your votes and support.—Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality.

Your fellow-citizen,

HENRY WEISS.

Chesnuthill sp., July 23, 1846.