

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson

VOL. 8.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

No. 13

JURY LIST.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to serve at the October Term of the several Courts of Monroe county.

GRAND JURORS.

- 1 John Gower, Hamilton.
- 2 Peter Anglemoyer, Price
- 3 George Ace, Pocono
- 4 Milo Overfield, M. Smithfield
- 5 Adam Overfield, "
- 6 John Winters, Jackson
- 7 John Kunkel, Polk
- 8 Daniel Schoonover, M. Smithfield
- 9 John L. Serfoss, Polk
- 10 Bennet Morgan, Stroud
- 11 Daniel Heller, Smithfield
- 12 Jacob Van Buskirk, Ross
- 13 John Hall, Pocono
- 14 Eleazer Price, Price
- 15 Wayne G. Drake, Stroud
- 16 Jacob Greenamoyer, Chesnut Hill
- 17 Andrew Learn, Pocono
- 18 Peter S. Hawk, Polk
- 19 Michael Meisner, Jackson
- 20 George Buskirk, Hamilton
- 21 Adam Brutzman, Smithfield
- 22 John Musch, Stroud
- 23 Jacob Felencer, Ross
- 24 Solomon Rinker, Hamilton

PETIT JURORS.

- 1 James Wilson, Price
- 2 John Smith, M. Smithfield
- 3 Marin Place, "
- 4 George Rouse, Smithfield
- 5 Henry Houser, "
- 6 Henry Deitrich, "
- 7 Cornelius Schoonover, M. Smithfield
- 8 Jacob Hufsmith, Chesnut Hill
- 9 Joseph Altemose, Ross
- 10 George B. Keller, Hamilton
- 11 George Philips, Stroud
- 12 Peter Merwine, Tobyhanna
- 13 Edward Hoodmasher, Chesnut Hill
- 14 Michael Supers, Hamilton
- 15 George Kresge, J. Polk
- 16 Arthur Vanwhy, M. Smithfield
- 17 Jacob Brong, Chesnut Hill
- 18 Elias Deitrich, M. Smithfield
- 19 Jacob H. Butts, Jackson
- 20 Jesse Lee, Stroud
- 21 Jacob Metzgar, Hamilton
- 22 James Eley, Ross
- 23 Jacob H. Eilenberger, M. Smithfield
- 24 John Deitrich, Smithfield
- 25 James Postens, Stroud
- 26 Luke Staples, "
- 27 Elihu Postens, Price
- 28 Daniel H. Weiss, Chesnut Hill
- 29 Philip Greenamoyer, Tobyhanna
- 30 John Stoddard, "
- 31 Joseph Kunkle, Ross
- 32 Andrew Singer, Jackson
- 33 Michael Brong, Stroud
- 34 Christian Eylenberger, M. Smithfield
- 35 Charles Labar, "
- 36 Washington Overfield, "

TRIAL LIST.

- George Buz and Mathias Miller vs Charles Snyder.
Benjamin Irie vs Josiah Dieter.
Joseph Musselman vs Michael Keiser.
Michael Meisner, adm'or of Ezra Bates, dec'd. vs Jacob Young, adm'or of Nicholas Young, dec'd.
C. S. Cox and S. J. Hollinshead vs Peter Wolbach, George Jacob Koerner and John Jacob Koerner.

ARGUMENT LIST.

- Andrew Buskirk, vs Justus Simonson.
Jacob Hufsmith vs Julian Weiss.
Martin Singer vs Frederick Bush, and John Gearhart.
Peter Nauman vs Jacob Ehret
Edward J. Seip vs Jacob Ehret
In the matter of the License granted to Jacob Kresge
Peter Hoffman vs Joseph Zimmerman
In the matter of the License granted to Joseph Hawk
Michael Latouch vs Joseph W. Sylvaria.
In the matter of the License granted to E. Christman
In the matter of the License granted to John Kerchner
In the matter of the License granted to Joel Berlin
Philip Shafer, Sen. vs. Moses Philips and James Hollinshead, late partners in business under the firm of Philips & Hollinshead & J. H. Stroud
In the matter of a Road in Polk township
In the matter of a Road in Penn Forest sp.
John D. Bowman vs. Isaac Smith
Martin Place to the use of Wm. Brodhead vs. Timothy Vanwhy
John E. Ziegenfuss & Sarah Oewine, Administrators of George Oewine, dec'd vs. John Kutz.
M. H. Jones to the use of Henry Keutenbader vs. Peter Jones.

BLANK DEEDS

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Highly Interesting Intelligence

RELATIVE TO THE BATTLES OF CONTREROS AND CHURUBUSCO.

The gallant Scott, the commander-in-chief, it appears, was wounded in the engagement, in the leg, below the knee. The nature of the wound, whether serious or not, is not mentioned. From the manner Mr. Kendall speaks of it, it is probably but slight. The scene of these battles is described as follows:—The city of Mexico lies about nine miles north of San Augustin, or Tlalpam—San Antonio is about three miles in the same direction—while the point occupied by Gen. Valencia, near Contreros, (for he had command at that place,) is at least three miles in a straight line, and in a direction nearly west. An idea of the position and strength of the works of the enemy may be got from the following description:—

As you come along the road leading from San Augustin to the capital, and immediately this side the Puente del Rosana, the Mexicans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly well-built battery, commanding the road completely, on the right as you face the city, stretching for a long distance, was a continuous ditch, behind the bank of which an immense number of Mexican infantry were posted. On the left of the *tete de pont*, or work at the bridge, three hundred yards distant, was the church of Churubusco, or San Pablo strongly fortified with works for infantry, and also having a well constructed battery containing a number of guns of heavy calibre.

This work was a little advanced from the *tete de pont*, and nearly in a line between it and the village of Conovean. Further on, on the other side of the work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards from the road, was a large building, well adapted for the protection of infantry, and in which the enemy had also posted an immense body. The ground in the vicinity of all these points was completely covered with corn, and other fields, cut up in every direction by wide and deep ditches, presenting obstacles innumerable to the advance of our troops. No reconnaissance of the position of the enemy had been made, and consequently its strength could only be ascertained by the blows and knocks.

The divisions of Gens. Twiggs and Worth were at once engaged, the former with the church and stronghold of Churubusco, and the latter with the batteries at the bridge; and in the meantime Gen. Shields' brigade—the New York and South Carolina volunteers—together with the 9th, 12th and 15th regiments of infantry under Gen. Pierce, were hurrying onward from Cohoyan, to attack the hacienda. Soon they, too, were engaged, and now the battle became general. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admirable position, and served with more than ordinary skill, while but few of our guns could be brought to bear. The battery of Captain Frank Taylor, it is true, opened a well directed fire upon Churubusco, but so exposed was its situation that it suffered most terribly, both in officers and men.

To describe the fierce conflict, even now that two days have elapsed, or to give an account of the part taken by the different regiments, were impossible. From the opening of the strife up to the time the Mexicans were completely routed and in full flight for the city, was one continued roar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the victors, as some new vantage ground was gained; and high above the din rose a dense column of smoke, at times completely shrouding the combatants.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, many say 20,000, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6,000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and counter-marches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Contreros and San Antonio. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say, Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he left early. The noted bat-

talions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and of Independencia—the Polkas, or young men of the Capital, from whom so much was expected—nearly all fled without firing a gun.

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs, nearly 2,000 troops were captured. Among them were Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person, Gen. Anaya, lately President *Substituto*, and Gen. Arevallon, as also Col. Gorosteza, formerly Minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields, at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Battalion, mostly made up of deserters from our own army, with their commander, the notorious Riley himself. They are all now under close guard, and I trust will be strictly dealt with.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss, in killed wounded and prisoners, of no less than, 13 Generals, (among them three ex-presidents) and forty-five pieces of cannon.

The Armistice.

The undersigned, appointed respectively, the three first of Major Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his Excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya, on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon.

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice, and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the mean time neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, or any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, or any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article, and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shall by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country in the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners, captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and place occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected

in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unobstructed.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFER F. SMITH, Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MARAY VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original;
G. W. MAY, U. S. A.
Military Secretary to the General-in-Chief.

The armistice was ratified with the understanding that the word "supplies" in the 7th article meant (as in both the British and American armies) arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, subsistence (for men.) forage, moway, and in general all the wants of an army. The 9th article was suppressed, and the 4th explained to the effect that the temporary peace of this armistice shall be observed in the capital and 28 leagues around it.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Santa Anna's Manifesto, as usual, throwing the odium of the defeat on others.

The Washington Union brings us the following additional accounts from officers in the army:—

THE BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO.—We have at length received an account of the great battle which has been fought before the capital, from the pens of our own friends. The New Orleans papers came to hand by this evening's southern mail; but the *Mary King* had not arrived when the New Orleans papers of the 7th were published. The despatches, however, which were expressed from New Orleans, were received in the mail by the Secretaries of State and of War; and we are enabled to lay some very interesting details of the bloodiest, and perhaps the most decisive and brilliant, battle of the war, before our readers.

We have not heard whether any despatches have been received from Gen. Scott; nor, indeed, that any letters have been received by the Secretary from the camp. But, instead of these, we have been favored with the following letters, received at the War Department from an officer at Vera Cruz—the first written by himself, and the other two addressed to him by two officers of the army—one a highly distinguished general, who "bore the brunt and battle of the day," and the other from a captain in the service. These letters give to the whole account the stamp and authenticity of official intelligence. In addition to these, we give copious extracts from the "Sun of Anahuac" (Vera Cruz) of the 1st September, derived also, no doubt, from the most authentic sources. We hope to receive other details of these thrilling events in the course of to-morrow, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

These events are glorious to the arms of our country. The most important, and perhaps correct letter which we publish—certainly from an officer of the highest distinction—represents the disparity of the number of the troops engaged, and the losses of the respective armies, in the most imposing form—7,000 only of our men actually engaged at the main battle of Churubusco—only 7000 with two light batteries of eight pieces, in conflict with 32,000 of the enemy, with heavy artillery, and strongly fortified. After two hours of bloody conflict, mainly with the bayonet, we carried every thing—the enemy were pursued to the gates of the city. Our loss (heavy, indeed!) short of 1,000, "the enemy's 5,000, including many distinguished men." This is, indeed, a brilliant victory. We congratulate the whole country upon the glory which our arms have attained, and the prospect it promises of peace. An armistice had been concluded for forty-eight hours—the particulars of which we give in full—in order to open negotiations. We give the names of the Mexican commissioners, at the head of whom stands Herrera himself. Mr. Trist writes, that they had already had two meetings, and were to have a third, and perhaps last interview, on Monday, the 30th August. It would be idle for us to speculate on the ultimate results.

General Santa Anna commences his manifesto, announcing to the Mexican people the armistice which he had concluded with General Scott, by saying that the events of the 19th and

20th are already notorious, because they were unfortunate. He then adverts to the extraordinary exertions which he had used to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, and provide supplies for them, and to construct lines of fortification. His plan of defence, he says, was evident from a glance at the works constructed, and at the disposition of his troops; but in war, an accident apparently insignificant may frustrate the most skillful combinations.—On the 18th at 11 o'clock in the morning, he ordered a general who commanded a division of 5,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, to fall back on the village of Coyacan, for the purpose of effecting a concentration of forces, in consequence of a movement of the enemy. But this general, forgetting that there could not be two commanders in a field of battle, undertook to object to the order; and, instead of falling back, advanced; and the first news that he (Santa Anna) had of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon, showing that an engagement had commenced. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences, he immediately placed himself at the head of a brilliant brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artillery, and proceeded to the support of the general, but arrived too late. The enemy had interposed his force between them; and night coming on, and the rain falling in torrents, he was compelled to retire. He, however, sent an order by an aid-de-camp to the refractory general, directing him to retire to San Angel by the only road which was then left him; but, instead of obeying this order, the general sent him word that what he wanted was more troops; that he had beaten the enemy and put him to flight, and had granted promotions in consequence of the victory!

The next day at dawn, Santa Anna says, he made another effort to proceed to the support of the erring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the enemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the capital before it was possible for him to succor it, or might fall with the whole body of his troops upon a part of the Mexican army. An engagement did take place between their respective advanced corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little blood, and that he succeeded in placing himself in a position to save the capital; but, upon receiving a communication from Gen. Scott proposing an armistice, he concluded to accede to it. He then touches upon the propriety of an armistice in the abstract, and concludes by saying that if the present armistice does not result in peace, the war can be renewed. He is still, he says, at the head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to punish factions and seditious opposition to the supreme authority.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER.
Tacubaya, (in full view of the City of Mexico.) August 24, 1847.

The army left Puebla on the 8th of this month, and, after a few days march, reached Ayotla, immediately on the margin of the valley of Mexico. Between this place and the city, about four miles distant, we knew there was a strong fortified position, called St. Pion; it is a small isolated mountain, surrounded by water, on one side of the principal causeways leading to the city. After spending a day or two in reconnoitering this place, and which it would have cost a great loss of life to have taken, it was ascertained that there was a practicable road south of Lake Chalco. The General determined to take this route, and put the army in motion, leaving our division to watch the enemy in our rear. The march was a dreadful one, it being the rainy season. The road was, in many places, where it passes at the foot of the mountains and on the margin of the lake or narrow causeway, nearly covered with water, and excessively muddy; at others it was over rocky spaces of the mountains, and in places entirely obstructed by huge rocks, rolled down by the enemy; but nothing seemed to damp the ardor of the army—all obstacles vanished before them. In two or three days, when the whole army was in motion, they could be seen from the front, stretched out over a distance of seven or eight miles. On the 18th, the General reached a small town called San Augustin, about twelve miles south of the city, the leading division having arrived there the day before. Gen. Worth had placed his pickets in advance for the arrival of the General. He ordered the whole division to advance, and take possession of a hacienda, within striking distance of a strongly fortified place called San Antonio, and also that reconnoitering parties should be pressed forward still in advance; the party was supported by a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry. In passing to the front, I found that a troop which had been placed as a picket had gone forward; and as I came up with it, it made a turn in the road which brought it in full view of the enemy's battery, which opened upon them. The first fire killed Capt. Thornton, mangling his body in the most horrid manner. The ball, a sixteen pounder, afterwards struck the road, and literally covered me with