



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, February 17, 1853.

Hon. M. M. DIMMICK, member of Congress from this District, has our thanks for a valuable public document.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—A number of names are mentioned by our Whig contemporaries for the office of Canal Commissioner, among which are those of Jacob L. Gosler, of Philadelphia, H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware, Moses Pownall, of Lancaster, Joseph W. Milford, of Cumberland, and W. T. Wilson, of Clinton. For Auditor General, a correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph mentions the name of A. K. McClary, of Chambersburg.

THE LAST CAST OF THE CABINET.—It is now rumored that Gen. Pierce's Cabinet is to consist of the following named gentlemen:

- R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., Secretary of State;
- Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury;
- Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior;
- Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy;
- John L. Dawson, of Pa., Secretary of War;
- Samuel M. Cary, of Ohio, Postmaster General;
- John S. Willard, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

Opening of the Canal.—We learn from Mr. Wilson, the gentlemanly Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, that orders have been given to the officers of the main line of the canal, to have it prepared for business on the first of March; and that if no physical obstacle intervenes, the main line will be opened about that time.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

Pennsylvania Bonds.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania gives notice, under date of the 26th January, to the holders of the past due five percent bonds of the State to present the same at the Treasury Department, at Harrisburg, for payment. If any holder shall refuse or neglect to surrender the certificates aforesaid, the interest thereon shall cease to be paid by the State within sixty days after this notice.

Large Egg.

The *Baltimore Intelligencer* says:—J. M. Stiger exhibited to us a hen's egg, a few days since, which out-measures anything of the sort we have yet seen. It measures eight inches and an eighth one way, and six and half the other.

INDITED FOR KIDNAPING.—William McCreary and John Merritt, it is said, have been indicted by the grand jury of Chester county, for kidnaping Rachael Parker the colored girl lately declared free on trial in the Baltimore County Court. It is also said that Gov. Bigler will make a demand on Gov. Lowe for their surrender.

GENERAL PIERCE'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.—The *Portland Advertiser*, referring to the new carriage about to be presented to Gen. Pierce, says he has appointed Mr. Wm. R. Mitchell, of Portland, who now drives for Gibson, his coachman. The *Advertiser* adds that he is a good Whig, and as fine a fellow as ever snapped a whip.

A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a large colossal statue, the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a railroad, and he goes thundering over the course, the smoke puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan as pictured out in Revelations.

Heavy Verdict.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of New York, Judge Paine rendered a decision against John Lauberstein, and in favor of Joseph Baur, in the sum of \$10,000 for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked the defendant, and severely bitten his thumb.

Soldiers' Land Warrants are bringing fair prices, at present, in New-York. The quotations are: For 160 acre warrants, from \$160 to \$164—80 acre warrants, \$83 to \$85—40 acre warrants, \$43 to \$44.

Important Questions.—Put three questions to yourself before speaking evil of any one. First—"Is it true?" Second—"Is it kind?" Third—"Is it necessary?"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions, memorials, &c., were presented and referred.

Mr. Forsyth read in place a bill providing for an amendment of the Constitution of the State, in relation to the election of members of the Legislature.

Several unimportant local bills were considered and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, was taken up.

The bill to empower Orphans' Courts, to grant relief in certain cases, was taken up and passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Buckalew read in place a bill to authorize the Central Coal Company to construct a railroad.

Mr. Fry read in place a bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Allentown, in Lehigh county, to Reading, Berks county.

Several other local bills, making about thirty in all, were also passed, and among them the following:

The supplement to the act incorporating the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

A further supplement to the act incorporating the Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Pottsville and Steubenville Railroad Company.

The bill to incorporate the Skippeack Plank Road Company.

To incorporate the Green Tree and Christiana Turnpike and Plank Road Company, and to authorize the Commissioners of Lancaster county to borrow money.

To consolidate the Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Companies.

To attach the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Luzerne to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes to one o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session, having yesterday adjourned over until Monday.

Very little additional business will be done at this session of Congress. There are but about two weeks more of the present session, and by the time that the discussion about foreign affairs shall be concluded, and the cue given to the foreign policy of the next administration, it will be time for Congress to act upon the Appropriation bills.

From the Mauch Chunk Gazette.

The State Printing.

We see that a bill has been reported in the Senate proposing for the election of a Superintendent of State Printing, and to repeal the law giving it to the lowest bidder. This move is undoubtedly designed to enrich some favorite party printer at the expense of the Treasury, and we hope the Senate, a majority of whom are Whigs, will immediately give it the go-by.

For three years past, under the present law, the State Printing has been done by the lowest bidders, T. FENN & Co. and, notwithstanding the greatly increased amount of work, has cost the State but a trifle over \$20,000 per annum—whereas, but a few years ago, under the old law, when all printers could combine for a division of the spoils, it cost over \$100,000 a year! By the present law, according to the *Telegraph*, more than half a million dollars have already been saved to the State; and it is scarcely credible that our legislators can be so unwise as to return to the old depleting system. If the same principle were adopted with regard to all the public work, nearly a million a year would be saved. But it is not to be expected that those who have long fed and fattened at the public crib will be content to be kept upon short allowance, or to enter into fair competition with honest industry. Hence the determined opposition to the "lowest bidder" system. The drones never relinquish their claim to the hive without a desperate struggle; and

*"The robbie ne'er felt the halber drive,
With good opinion of the law."*

Rabbi Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your covered vessel?" "If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be covered."

Steam works wonders. Patent medicines are made in great quantities by it.

The property of James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, six miles north of St. Louis, was sold on the 26th ult., at private sale, to Archbishop Kenrick, for \$30,000. There are 320 acres in the tract. It is to be used in part as a Catholic Cemetery.

The City of Mexico Pronounced in Favor of the Revolution.

Congress Dispersed at the point of the Bayonet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853.

The schooner Aguilla, from Vera Cruz, brings us highly interesting news from the City of Mexico to the 20th January.

The City of Mexico had finally pronounced in favor of the revolution.

On the evening of the 19th, President Cevalos, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell—introduced a large body of soldiers into the Hall, and cleared it of the members at the point of the bayonet. On the same evening, he issued a decree calling a National Convention, to meet at the Capitol on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise legislative powers. He also gave orders to the Government troops to cease hostilities against the troops of Uruga.

Two new papers have been started advocating the return of Santa Anna.

Confession of a Double Murder.

Boston, Feb. 11.—Thomas Casey, who is in jail on a charge of murdering Oupra Taylor and his wife at Natick, in September last, has made a full confession of his guilt. He says he quarrelled with Taylor about half a dollar, and killed him, and that Mrs. Taylor being awaked by the struggle, came to the door, when he also killed her with an axe. Casey is 20 years of age.

The Adventures of a Young Girl who Wanted to Marry a Negro.

A gentleman from Fulton informs us that that village was a theatre of quite an exciting time, on Sunday evening last.—The story is as follows: Rev. Mr. King, pastor of a regular Wesleyan Methodist, Abolition, Amalgamation Church, at Fulton, has an interesting and quite pretty daughter, whom, for some three or four years past, he has kept at school at that pink of a "nigger" institution called the McGrawville College, located south of us in Cortland county. While there, it seems that a certain genuine negro, connected with the Institution, called Professor Allen, and herself, became enamored of each other, and thereupon entered into the requisite stipulations and agreements to constitute what is known to those interested in such matters as an "engagement" to be married. A short time since, the damsel went home to her amalgamation preaching parents, and made known the arrangements whereby their lovely daughter expected soon to be folded in the hymeneal arms of anti-slavery Sambo. The parents remonstrated and begged, and got the brothers and sisters to interpose, but all to no effect. The blooming damsel was determined to partake of the "bed and board" and inhale the rich odors which McGrawville teaching had pictured to her in life-like eloquence; and more than this she would not remain in membership with the denomination that preaches but declines to practice, and sent her resignation in due form of law.—Whereupon down from McGrawville comes the blushing Allen, decked in wedding garb, and on Sunday morning he half woke from ponderous sleep and thought he heard playing on the air such sweet music

*"As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage."*

But evening came, and as the anxious couple could not have the nuptial rites celebrated under the Reverend father's roof, they withdrew to Phillip's tavern on the west side of the river, and made preparations for the ceremonies. In the meantime the affair had got whispered about the town, and the incensed populace, some five hundred strong, made ready to "disturb the meeting." Several prominent citizens, fearing lest a serious row should follow, repaired to the marriage house, and while some kept the riot down by speeches and persuasion, others gained admittance to the colors. Allen, on being asked if he was married, replied "No," but that he would be in a few minutes.—He was remonstrated with and told the consequences that would ensue—that he would be mobbed, and must leave town immediately. He responded that he knew what he was about—and was a free man in a free country, and should do as he pleased. By this time the outsiders could be held no longer, and the window curtain being drawn, our hero saw and trembled, and cried for mercy. The damsel didn't faint, but at once consented to go home, and was hurried into a sleigh and was driven off, with Sambo under disguise, and surrounded by abolitionists, was hustled out of the crowd over to the Fulton House. The multitude soon followed, eager and raving to grab the "nigger," but after a little he was got away from the house, by some sly corner, and hurried to Syracuse in a sleigh, at the top of two horses' speed. Thus the black cloud avoided the whirlwind, and thus ended another "Rescue."—*Syracuse Sar.*

Believing the General Government to be corrupt in all its parts—holding that it belongs to, and is, and will be administered for the benefit of the North alone—that it is an engine by which the power and resources of the South are wielded to her injury—that in all respects, and under all circumstances, the political connection between the two sections is productive of evil to the South, we shall advocate its dissolution.

Railroad—South Easton.

The Railroad on the opposite side of the Lehigh is progressing. A fine Depot will be erected at South Easton, and that town must necessarily become one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State. South Easton will be greatly improved during the coming year. Several buildings are being erected—Mr. Thomas is adding another stack to his Iron Works, and other valuable improvements are now going on. We are pleased to see these evidences of prosperity among our neighbors.—*Eastonian.*

Washington Monument.

The total amount of contributions to the Washington Monument for the month ending Feb. 3, was \$2,452 86, and the expenditures during the month \$1,098 58.

A Bourbon in America.

The article of most general interest in the present No. of Putnam's Magazine entitled "Have we a Bourbon among us," gives a detailed statement of the evidence which goes to show that the Indian Missionary, Rev. Eleazer Williams, is no other than Louis XVII. of France, the Dauphin of revolutionary history, son of Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette. The principal points in this curious bit of romance are as follows: The Dauphin was born March 25, 1785. After the death of his mother in 1793, he was put under the care of Simon, the brutal cobbler, by whom he was treated with the most barbarous cruelty. In Dec., 1794, the Convention passed a decree to send him out of the Republic. On the 9th of June, 1795 his death was announced to the Convention, three surgeons testifying that he died of scrofula. To come now to the history of Rev. Mr. Williams. Prior to the age of thirteen or fourteen, every thing is blotted out of his memory. Until that time his mind is blank. Bathing at Lake George, with a group of Indian boys, he plunged head foremost from a high rock into the water. He was taken up insensible, laid in an Indian hut, and restored to life. This is the first remembrance of which he is conscious. He was the reputed son of Thomas Williams, a half-breed Indian, descended on the mother's side from Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., who with his family, was carried captive to Canada in 1704 by the Indians and the French. He was sent to school at Longmeadow, Mass., and put under the care of Mr. Ely. Subsequently he was under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Hale of Westhampton. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, being then 27 years of age, he took up arms as an Indian chief on the American side, and was wounded at the battle of Plattsburg. During the war he became acquainted at Albany with Lieut. Gov. Taylor, who introduced him to his rector, Rev. Dr. Clowes and Rev. Dr. Butler. His attention was thus drawn to the Episcopal Church. At the close of the war, he was introduced to Bishop Hobart, and soon after under his sanction became a missionary among the Oneidas. On the removal of the Oneidas to Green Bay, he accompanied them to that place, where he has remained until a recent period. He is now an Indian Missionary at St. Regis and Hogsburg, on the St. Lawrence in this State. His reputed mother lives with him at a very advanced age. We now take another step in this strange history.

On the arrival of the Prince de Joinville in New York in 1841, one of his first inquiries was whether there was such a person known as Eleazer Williams among the Indians in the Northern part of the State. Learning his location at Green Bay, the Prince proceeded thither. Williams happened to be at Mackinac, when the steamer in which Joinville had taken passage, touched at that port, and joined the company for Green Bay. Soon after leaving Mackinac, the Prince was introduced to Williams by the Captain of the steamer. At the first sight of Williams, he became greatly agitated, he turned pale, his lips quivered, but soon recovering himself, he engaged him in conversation. This continued most of the time until their arrival at Green Bay the next day. The Prince then told Williams that he had some matters of great importance to speak about, and after gradually preparing the way, informed him that he was born in Europe, and was the son of Louis XVI. He then wished him to sign a document, abdicating all claim to the crown of France in favor of Louis Philippe, on condition that he should receive a princely establishment in this country or in France, with the restoration of the private property belonging to him which had been confiscated in France during the Revolution. After reflection, Williams declined the proposal, and the Prince went about his business without further palaver. Such is a bare outline of the story, which our readers will find well and fully told in the *Magazine.*—*Tribune.*

"The Corner Stone" is the title of a new weekly paper about to be started at Columbus, Ga., and devoted to the advocacy of a dissolution of the Federal Union. Gen. James N. Bethune will be its editor, and Messrs. Reynolds and Yarbrough publishers. The following paragraph from the prospectus affords an insight into the future policy of the *Corner Stone*:—"Believing the General Government to be corrupt in all its parts—holding that it belongs to, and is, and will be administered for the benefit of the North alone—that it is an engine by which the power and resources of the South are wielded to her injury—that in all respects, and under all circumstances, the political connection between the two sections is productive of evil to the South, we shall advocate its dissolution."

Great Flood in the Susquehanna.

Bridges carried away.—Great Destruction of Property.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The flood in the Susquehanna, which did so much damage here, proves, as was feared, to have been much more destructive higher up the river. The waters have been so high that no communication could be had with the region that has suffered most, and the telegraph being carried away also, the following account, obtained from the first passenger who has been able to reach this place from Sunbury, gives the first particulars of the flood.

The rains that fell in the latter part of last week caused a rise in both the North and West Branches, as well as in all their tributaries. It commenced on Saturday, and rose with unprecedented rapidity, until both rivers were running furiously, and the main river was swollen immensely. Pine, Locoming, and Loysock creeks were higher than ever known.—The West Branch, however, was not so high as it was two years ago. Fortunately Sunday night being very cold, the flood was checked, or the damage might have been much more extensive. The particulars of the damage, as far as known, are as follows: The bridges on the Williamsport and Elmira railroad are swept away. They were old, and to be rebuilt at any rate. The road bridge over the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore was swept away. One half of it lodged about four miles above Williamsport and the other was carried against the bridge at Williamsport, which was knocked some eight feet out of line on the western span. That it was not carried away is a miracle, and its ability to resist the shock and the continued flood does great credit to Mr. Faries, the builder. The Pine Creek aqueduct was also carried away and lodged against the Williamsport bridge. It was a new structure, only two spans being up. Mr. Kelton, the supervisor, is confident that it can be rebuilt in time for the opening of navigation. The bridge across the Shamokin, below Sunbury, was carried away, and floated down to Duncan's Island. Another bridge across the Shamokin, on the road from Sunbury to Pottsville, was also carried away. The new State docks in the canal at Northumberland were entirely inundated, but it was believed they were not much damaged. The canal banks had to be broken in various places to let the water run off into the river. In Williamsport the cellars in the lower part of the town were filled with water, but no material damage was done.—No houses were swept away, and no lives lost, as far as heard from. The people were waiting with much anxiety for accounts from above, but the roads being flooded, there had been no communication. From Saturday until Tuesday no stages had arrived at either Northumberland or Williamsport. Many logs were carried away by the flood, but most of them will be recovered. There was fortunately, no ice in the river, or the destruction would have been much greater.

From Europe.

The R. M. steamship Canada, Captain Stone, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., with one week later news from Europe.

The most important item of news is the marriage of Louis Napoleon to Mlle. Montigo, Countess of Seba; which seems to have taken Paris, as it will no doubt all France, by surprise.

Mlle. is a Spaniard, 25 years of age, a blonde, and grand-daughter of the British Consul at Malaga. Her mother was an Irish woman named Fitzpatrick, and her father the younger son of a Spanish family, who fortunately, by the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the titles of Count Montigo, Duke of Teba and Permandano. Her sister is Duchess of Abba, and Mademoiselle is herself Countess of Teba. The proposal for her hand was formally made on the 30th ult. and was, of course, accepted. The next day the happy bridegroom communicated to the ministers that his determination was taken, and that it was a marriage of affection. One report says that the ministers, except one, resigned, but that the Emperor refused to accept their resignations.

It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place, and that the religious ceremonies will be held on the 29th inst., (January) on which occasion Prince Napoleon Jerome will espouse the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, grand-daughter to Marshall Berthier.

The Senate, legislative body, and council are summoned to-day (22d) noon, to receive a communication from the Emperor relative to his marriage.

Simultaneously with the matrimonial schemes has taken place a disastrous fall on the Bourse, but the Government asserts there is nothing in the state of the country either financially or politically to cause distress. They attribute the fall solely, and probably truly, to the check of speculation, and say that when the reaction thus caused shall have restored things to their proper level, the funds will be in harmony with what the *Pays*, call "the general prosperity."

An article, believed to be written by the Emperor himself, in the *Moniteur*, complains bitterly of the Paris correspondents of the London Times, Morning Chronicle, and *Advertiser*. Some see in it a part of a scheme to excite hostilities against England.

Government has before it proposals for three lines of Trans-Atlantic steamers, one to Brazil, another to the Gulf of Mexico, and the third to New York.

Accounts of the floods in the Departments are deplorable. The Loire, Seine, Moselle, Aisne, Villaine, Duille, and Sarthe are overflowed, doing great injury to the towns along their banks.

A severe storm happened at Dunkirk, the 15th. A mast, with an American flag attached, was seen floating at sea.

The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, American Minister, partook of a public dinner with the principal merchants of Birmingham, on Friday evening. The dinner is understood to have been a very splendid affair, and to have elicited several very happy speeches from the distinguished guest and others.

Nearly £2,000,000 gold is reported shipped from Australia to England since previous advices.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of London, has committed suicide.

Charles S. Lawrence, Governor of the Falkland Islands, announces that guano has been discovered there.

Apprehensions were felt of a coup de main of Napoleon on England, and what gives strength to the impression is the fact of the Government taking active measures for transporting troops in case of emergency, the activity prevailing in the Navy yards, and other measures precautionary and defensive.

The U. S. M. Steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, Wednesday 26th ult., arrived at Halifax on the 8th inst.

With the exception of Napoleon III's speech to the Bodies of State, announcing his marriage, the news does not possess any striking feature.

Dr. Pereira, author of 'Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' died at London on the 20th ult.

The Earl of Oxford is also dead.

Earl Beauchamp, an aged peer, is also dead.

V Patern Advertisement.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Buffalo Rough Notes* the other day, and is fully up with the times. It takes a printer to display a thing. Thus: WANTED.—A situation as Bookkeeper, by a young Man of good business capacity, tolerable moral character, ordinary perseverance, and other "prerequisites" in proportion, in an office where the "Principal" is absent most of the time, as he flatters himself he can take care of the money arrangements to the satisfaction of himself at least. The applicant is a good Bookkeeper by single entry, and having been a printer for several years, possesses good general information. Apply at this office.

A pew was recently sold at auction in Franklin street Church, Boston, and was bid off by a woman at five hundred and forty dollars. This woman has for many years, been known as an apple seller on Long wharf.

Heavy Expenditures.—The total expenditures in Berks county, last year, was over \$86,000. \$26,684 of loans were paid off, and new loans to the amount of \$28,024 contracted.