



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, September 24, 1846.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

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. 13, 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.

#### An Opposition Ticket.

We observe in the *Eastern Whig and Journal*, of this week, the call for a County Meeting of the people of Northampton, opposed to the Delegate Ticket, recently formed, to be held at Bath, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. The object of the Meeting is to form a new ticket, to be supported by the voters of that County, and of this Representative and Congressional District. The people of this, and the other counties, forming the Districts, are invited to be present and participate in the proceedings.

An Assembly Ticket will be then formed, which will no doubt give general satisfaction to the people of that and this county, and upon which we can all unite to defeat Dr. Bush, and Messrs. Jacoby and Vliet, who were last year beaten by a handsome majority. A large majority of the voters of Monroe, we are persuaded, are opposed to the Regular Ticket recently nominated, and our information from Northampton is, that the locofoco party there are still more dissatisfied than they are here. We, therefore, want nothing but a good Ticket to defeat their nominees.

For Congress, it is probable that HENRY D. MAXWELL, Esq., of Easton, will be the candidate opposed to Mr. Brodhead. He has been recommended for the station, by a public meeting in Carbon county, and we are informed that he is altogether acceptable to the people of Northampton and Wayne counties. We have no doubt he will be equally acceptable to the people of Pike and Monroe, and if he runs will receive a large vote. Mr. Maxwell is a gentleman and a scholar, and would make an excellent Congressman. We hope he will consent to be a candidate.

Glancing over the editorial of the *Democratic Press*, of to-day, published in Stroudsburg, our attention was arrested by a sentence so rich, so curious, and so characteristic of its able conductor, and his no less able coadjutors, that we cannot resist the strong desire we feel to comment somewhat upon it. Besides, as we are somewhat addicted to fun and merriment, we positively cannot let the article pass. It will do our patrons good to read it, and shake their sides over it—in fact it will. Laugh and be fat, says the proverb. No doubt laughter is promotive of health, and we are decidedly in favor of laughter, in moderation. Our neighbor of the *Dem. Press* deserves the thanks of the public for his liberal contributions to their enjoyment. Now for the thing itself. The editor sends forth an article on "The Ticket," in which he takes occasion to speak of the harmony—yes, the harmony of their party.—(don't laugh about this kind readers,) then he goes on to talk about the merits of the respective nominees, in order—how that they are exactly the men for the offices they want, and all that sort of twattle. After glorifying Mr. Brodhead, and Mr. Overfield, &c. &c., he delivers himself thus in relation to Dr. P. M. Bush.

"Dr. P. M. Bush, is a new Candidate, but of the right stamp, and we have no reason to doubt, that he will not make an able member and do justice to his constituents."

There you have it. We have no reason to doubt, says he, that he will not make an able member, and so on, and yet he is of the right stamp, and will do justice to his constituents. What will Dr. Bush say when he comes to see that. Deliver me from my friends, was the exclamation of somebody, in circumstances similar, we should judge, to those in which Dr. B. finds himself placed, and we have no doubt he will say what amounts to that, when he comes to read the above flattering notice.

It is reported that Mr. Ritchie is about to retire from the editorial charge of the Union.

#### Read the Advertisements.

In another column is an advertisement headed "Agent wanted for this County," which is worthy of the attention of any enterprising man of business, who has time to attend to the business therein specified. Search for it, and read it. It may be of advantage to you.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

#### Church Music.

We seem at present almost to have forgotten that devotion is the original and proper end of our Church Music. Hence that dull and lachrymose style of singing, which we hear in some choirs in north-eastern Pennsylvania, which disgusts every rational hearer, and dissipates, instead of heightening, true devotion. If our teachers and choristers are lovers of poetry, (without which we may dispute their love for music,) or indeed if they have any well-directed passions at all, they cannot but feel some elevation of mind while directing and helping the devotions of the Church. But if they feel not this divine energy in their own breasts, it will prove a fruitless attempt to raise it in that of others. If it be asked, who are the proper persons to commence a reform in the style of singing Church Music? it may be answered, the teachers and directors of Choirs. They should instil into the minds of their classes, the importance of fire and spontaneity. We cannot do without the presence of the electric spark of soul in Church Music;—mere words do not suffice us. We do believe that there are Choirs who, if beguiled and admitted to the heavenly courts on high, could not refrain from taking a pleasant "nap" in the midst of the "Hallelujahs." Never can the writer forget one night when the Boston Academy was performing "Luther's Judgment Hymn." When the Society were giving forth the sublime and soul-stirring harmony of six hundred voices in this master piece, and while the performers were calling on the great trump to sound, and the dead to arise, the teacher commenced cloaking. The ladies seized their hats, in order to secure the best opportunity for retiring. This dull, unfeeling performance of Church Music is unpardonable. Let me hear a Choir burst out in a deafening chorus when the music will admit, and anon die away to a low, soft, plaintive murmur, just as the words may demand. Who that has a spark of feeling can listen to a Choir singing such words as "Thy throne, O God, forever stands," in a dull, unmeaning manner, when a world wide gush of soul, equally magnificent in the poet and musician, demand it to be sung in "Lofliest songs of highest praise."

BROOKS.

#### Arrival of the Cambria.

Fifteen days later.—The *Cambria* arrived at Boston on Friday morning. Her most important intelligence is that Great Britain has determined to offer her mediation between this country and Mexico. The two factions into which the Irish Repeal party is divided, continue to maintain a hostile attitude towards each other. Certain of the priesthood in the county of Limerick have originated a subscription to the *Dublin Nation*, the organ of Young Ireland, thus indicating their determination to array themselves on the side of that faction. In France, Henri, who made the last attempt to assassinate the King, has been condemned to the galleys for life. A husband has at length been found for the young Queen of Spain, in the person of the Duke of Cadiz, eldest son of the Duke de Montpensier. The English grain market was active, with prices on the rise.

[Bel. Apollo.]

#### Maine Election.

The Locofoco party has been handsomely thrashed in Maine, as we hoped, but did not promise. Mr. Bronson, of Augusta, was the Whig candidate for Governor, and Mr. Dana, the Loco. There were divers others, from the abolition down to the red-pepper candidates.—It does not appear that Mr. B. is chosen, but it is pretty certain that Dana is not. We incline to believe that only one Whig, Belcher, in the Third (Kennebec) District, is chosen. We have only one (Severance), of the same district, in the present Congress. But in the Fourth District, Morse, a glorious Whig, has a plurality, and will be elected at the next trial. There are seven Congressional Districts—it is doubtful whether the Locos have carried a single member. The character of the Legislature must be determined by future elections, as there are a vast many towns in which no choice was made.—*U. S. Gazette*.

The Belvidere Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st of October.

The newspapers are telling of a man in Hallowell, Me., who ate beef till he had horns grow out of his forehead; and he afterwards ate sausages till he barked like a dog.

#### Important from the Gulf Squadron.

Arrival of the Steamer *Princeton*—Mexico despatched proposals for Peace—Important despatches to Government.

Baltimore, September 20, P. M.

The editors of the *Baltimore Sun* have received the following interesting letter from their correspondent on board the U. S. Frigate *Cumberland*, dated at Point Antonio Lizardi:

FRIGATE CUMBERLAND }  
September 6, 1846. }

The despatches brought by the *Legare* were sent up to Vera Cruz with a flag of truce, on the 25th of August, and were immediately forwarded to the city of Mexico.

On Friday, the 4th of September, about 5 P. M., a Mexican boat, bearing a flag of truce, visited the Commodore, and the bearer of the despatches presented the answer of his government, the contents of which are not known positively, but it is rumored that the Mexicans decline receiving or sending a Minister to the United States, until the United States withdraw all their force from the country, by land and sea. The bearer of the Mexican despatches was a young naval Lieutenant, accompanied by an English gentleman as interpreter.

The *Princeton* immediately received sailing orders, and should have sailed yesterday, but she was detained by a Court Martial pending on board the Steamer, and her officers forming part of the Court. However, it was fortunate, for about 6 P. M. yesterday, another despatch arrived from Mexico, and the *Princeton* will, no doubt, sail to-day. Lieut. Purviance goes in the *Princeton* as bearer of despatches to Washington, and she will, no doubt, await his return at Pensacola. I have no doubt they were of the utmost importance, and will either put a stop to the war or call for more active measures on the part of the naval force—at all events, the *Potomac* sailed last Monday for Pensacola; her crew being very bad with the scurvy.

The Commodore has received a letter from Capt. Carpenter, of the *Truxton*. He writes from Tuxpen. He says that the health of the officers and crew is excellent—that they are well treated by the Mexicans, and their private property respected. His letter is written subsequent to the destruction of the brig, so that the officers of the *Princeton* were deceived by the soldiers, at the mouth of the river, who informed them that our prisoners had been sent to Tampico.

I perceive the *New Orleans* papers have not spared the squadron for our abortion, as they call it, at Alvarado; but the Commodore, I have no doubt, has fully justified his conduct to the Department. But the failures in time of war are productive of many little souvenirs that are long remembered, and Com. Alvarado Conner is as indelibly placed upon our list of Post Captains, as if he was thus baptised in all the churches of Christendom. However should the war be prosecuted with vigor, I have no doubt he will give us all plenty to do; but nothing will be done until the return of the *Princeton*. I have no doubt the despatches will be published in a few days after the receipt of this—so you must be on the *qui vive*. No more of importance.

Yours, &c.

P. S. The Court Martial on board the *St. Mary's*, convened for the purpose of trying a seaman by the name of Johnson, for striking the first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, has not made any public decision yet.

#### LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

The *steamer Sea*, Captain Jenkins, arrived yesterday afternoon from Brazos Santiago, via Port Lavacca and Galveston on the 9th. Among the passengers she brought to this city were Maj. McRea of the army and thirty discharged volunteers. She also brought three companies to Indian Point, who are to proceed to San Antonio to join Gen. Wool's command.

N. O. Picayune.

CAMARGO, Aug. 31, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Thus far into the bowels of the land have we marched without impediment. The First Brigade, under Gen. Worth, is now well on to Monterey, and the second, under Col. P. F. Smith, and Third, under Col. Garland, are expected soon to follow. Capt. May, with the Second Dragoons, and Maj. Monroe, with the Light Artillery, are to move forward in the same direction. These, with the Texans, Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, all under the command of Old Rough and Ready, will constitute an effective force of 7500 men. But a portion of these, however, will proceed to Monterey, the remainder will be stationed at different posts in the rear, to guard them and preserve a communication with the supplies. This is not a pleasant service for those who are "eager for the fray," but it can't be helped. The want of proper means of land transportation is severely felt; although General Taylor has an effective force of nearly 15,000 men,

not a single additional wagon has yet arrived, and the conveyance of baggage and accoutrements is effected exclusively by mules, of which some 1,500 or 2,000 have been hired or purchased from the Mexicans.

You have doubtless learned ere this, that on the 24th, Gen. Worth arrived at the town of Salado, some 70 miles distant, and there awaits the arrival of the main body of the Army.—Lieut. Kane, is here with 150 men to guard the public stores. Gen. Taylor is confident of reaching Monterey by the 15th of September, and by the 1st of October, will probably be at Saltillo, sixty miles from Monterey. He anticipates no resistance to his progress to the former place. We learn that there are some three or four thousand Mexican soldiers at Monterey, the command of Mejia, but they are wholly inefficient, and scarcely kept together by force. They will disperse at the first rumor of our approach, or I am seriously mistaken.

Yours, F. F. C.

#### Late and Important from Mexico.

Arrival of the Arab—Santa Anna's Admission at Vera Cruz—Confinement of Paredes at Perote—New Proclamation for Paredes.

The British steamer *Arab* arrived off the Balize the night of Wednesday last, the 9th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock. The *Arab*, it will be recollected, is the vessel which conveyed Santa Anna to Vera Cruz.

The most important news by the *Arab*, touches the arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.—On this point we are able to speak upon the authority of Mr. O'Neil, one of the owners of the *Arab*, who made the voyage from Havana with Santa Anna. The General had previously assured Mr. O'Neil that there would be no occasion to run the blockade—that the vessel would be permitted to enter without any difficulty. When the *Arab* arrived off Vera Cruz, they descried the *St. Mary's*, and the *Arab* immediately bore up for her. The *St. Mary's* sent a boat to the *Arab*, with a first lieutenant on board. Upon reaching her he encountered Gen. Almonte, whom he recognized, with whom he exchanged salutations. By Gen. Almonte the lieutenant was conducted to Gen. Santa Anna, who was lying in his berth quite ill.—Then a short interview took place, and when the lieutenant reappeared on deck, he gave the owners permission to pass the blockade.

An account received by a commercial house represents that the suite of Santa Anna evinced much emotion and even alarm, when boarded, but that the General himself was perfectly calm and apparently expected the visit. It is further added that the General delivered a letter to the officer who boarded the boat, which produced the desired effect.

Recurring again to Mr. O'Neil's communication to us, we learn that when Santa Anna landed he was received but by a few friends—that the reception was not a public one, and that it was not marked by much enthusiasm. Santa Anna himself was evidently disappointed by the reception given to him. His health continued to improve up to the time of the departure of the *Arab*. He was able, however, after his arrival, to entertain at a public dinner at the palace in Vera Cruz, a large number of civil dignitaries and military officers. At the dinner a more favorable disposition was manifested towards the General and there was some appearance of enthusiasm.

Subsequently, on his way to the capital, he stopped at his hacienda, El Encerro, in the vicinity of Jalapa, where he remained up to the latest accounts received from him. He would leave there for the city of Mexico at the very earliest moment his health would permit.

That his presence in the field may be urgently required, is manifest from another important fact which we learn by his arrival.—The army stationed at San Luis Potosi has declared again in favor of Paredes! Paredes, by the way, is a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, as was rumored when the *Daring* left Vera Cruz. The declaration of the army at San Luis in favor of Paredes was generally believed in city of Mexico when Mr. O'Neil left there, and we learn by a commercial letter from Vera Cruz that it was also fully credited there.

Mr. O'Neil represents that it is extremely difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the state of popular feeling in regard to the different aspirants for power in Mexico. Among commercial men, and in fact among all classes not immediately connected with the military, the utmost apathy and indifference appear to reign.

The day the *Arab* left, a flag of truce was sent ashore by Com. Conner, and the same occurrence had taken place on two or three occasions previously. We have, of course, no clue to the communications interchanged, but as the *Daring* arrived at the mouth of the river the day prior to the *Arab's* departure, it was

conjectured that the Commodore might have received by her communications which controlled his conduct.—N. O. Picayune, 11th inst.

#### Battle at Nauvoo.

FROM TWELVE TO FIFTEEN KILLED

By the *St. Louis Republican*, of the 14th inst., we learn that a battle took place between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons, on the 11th. It appears that the anti-Mormons, who had encamped the day previous within about three miles of the city of Nauvoo, on the morning of the 11th took up their line of march for the city.

On ascertaining the movements of their foes, the Mormons beat to quarters, mustered between three and five hundred men, and went forth to meet their adversaries.

The antagonistic parties met about one mile east of the Temple, when a battle commenced. The "Saints" and "Genites" fired upon each other for two hours, but the distance was so great that their leaden missiles were materially deprived of their death-dealing properties.

Having somewhat appeased their wrath, the belligerents drew off, each party returning to its original position in the morning.

The Mormons in this affair had one man killed and two badly wounded.

The anti-Mormons, numbering upwards of eight hundred, returned to camp, with a loss of from eight to fifteen killed.

The excitement was very great in the vicinity, and it was generally supposed that the battle would be resumed, either that evening or the next morning.

#### The Tariff Fraud.

The following extract from the *Lexington*, (Mo.) *Expositor* is to the point. Speaking of the Tariff fraud practised upon the people of Pennsylvania, it says:

"As little as we know, away here in the west, such gross falsehoods could not have deceived us. Every reading man in Missouri knew that Mr. Polk was a British Free-Trade Tariffite. The *Locofocos* of the State voted for him because he was a *Locofoco*, and because he lived within a few miles of Gen. Jackson's habitation. They cared nothing for his principles, other than "Texas and Oregon," and if he had favored the idea of erasing the tariff-law from the statute book, the *Locofocos* of Missouri would have supported him with equal promptitude. Our *Locofocos* don't vote on principle—they vote for Demagoguery of all descriptions—the greatest demagogue always securing their votes. Pennsylvanians have greater interests at stake, and ought never to suffer themselves to be deceived by demagogues and political charlatans. Pennsylvania has got her dose in the new Tariff, and Missouri her portion in the Veto on the River and Harbor bill. They have their deserts."

#### Canal Commissioner.

We extract the following article from the *Sunbury American*, a paper of the Polk party. The American is in favor of the Protective Policy, and is more consistent in its advocacy of that Policy than any other paper of that party, we see.

IF CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The time is now approaching when we shall be called upon to vote for a man to fill this office. It is not, and ought not properly to be considered an office of a political character, more than a supervisor of roads. The legislature, a few years since, passed a law to elect a Canal Commissioner every year, believing that the old mode of keeping men in office, where so much responsibility and power rested, tended greatly to fraud and corruption. The spirit and intention of the law was that one new man should be elected every year, similar to the manner of electing county commissioners. But Mr. Foster wishes to break down this law, by forcing himself upon the people through a nomination procured by the control of the Canal Board. There is another serious objection to Mr. Foster. He is a free trade man, and his election would be hailed as a triumph of Free Trade. If the tariff men of Pennsylvania wish to have the tariff amended so as to protect our iron and coal, they must show their determination not to submit to the wrongs imposed on them, by some public demonstration; and they never can have a better opportunity than by opposing the free trade Canal Commissioner. Let our farmers who depend on the coal and iron trade for a profitable market, remember these things. It is well enough for officers, like Mr. Foster, who live off the public, and have salaries, to support free trade, as they have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain, by getting provisions, &c. cheaper, at the expense of the farmer and mechanic.

Up to the first instant, 15,000 barrels of ashes have been shipped this season at Montreal, being 5,000 barrels less than last year to same date. Last year there were 2,520 barrels on hand—now there are 4,693.