



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 4, 1847.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

**PETER S. MICHLER,**

OF NORTHAMPTON.

Subject to the decision of the 9th of March Convention.

## Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the city of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,  
SAMUEL D. KARNS,  
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,  
MORTON McMICHAEL,  
GEORGE ERETY,  
H. JONES BROOKE,  
THEO. D. COCHRAN,  
JAMES FOX,  
JAMES MARTIN,  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
J. J. SLOCUM,  
JOHN R. EDIE,  
EDGAR COWAN,  
JOHN B. JOHNSON,  
Wm. J. HOWARD,  
Whig State Committee.

## The Loco Foco Meeting.

The Loco Foco County Meeting, held in Stroudsburg on Monday a week, was the most splendid display of the "harmonious democracy," the world ever witnessed. Ten thousand Mexican demagogues, with each a pronouncement, ten thousand dogs yelping and fighting for one bone,—ten thousand wild-cats assembled in musical concert,—and ten thousand untamed Indians uttering their war-cry, would be a Maelzel's Melodion, compared to it. There were two Chairmen, one for each faction, (red-fin and skunk, as they call each other,) on the same bench—one howling to the North, the other to the South. Two sets of Committees, reporting resolutions diametrically opposite to each other;—and they finally wound up by one set confirming William Overfield, as their Delegate to the 4th of March Convention, and the other appointing Sheriff Storm.

There was screaming, screeching and howling, that would have put to shame the rout of a Mexican army. Speakers bawled themselves hoarse, in the vain endeavor to make themselves heard. Even that veteran democrat, Andrew H. Reeder, was hooted down; and his touching exhortations to rally for the spoils, or else they would be a spoiled party, were lost among generous tenders of mint-sticks, and anxious inquiries as to whether his mother was apprised of his present locality. Our friend, Mr. Schooner, is supposed to have seriously injured his organs of speech, in endeavoring to make audible a set of resolutions, in which the Democracy were urged by the "shades of the heroes of the Revolution" (or something else very patriotic) to watch the Whigs and take care of the plunder.

Various shows were made of active hostility, but we believe the only case of actual violence was that of a "red-fin," who in a fit of uncontrollable patriotism applied his foot to the seat-of-honor of a "skunk" in the crowd. When turned upon by the assailed, however, he endeavored to shuffle it off upon a Whig, who was standing harmlessly by—for which attempt the Whig threatened to flog him, vowing by Secretary Marcy's mended breeches, that no man should borrow his foot to kick another man's posteriors. But no description can give even a faint idea of the scene, and therefore we will not pursue the subject any farther.

## State Conventions.

The Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, will assemble in Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

The Loco Foco Convention meets at the same place to-day.

## The Columbian.

The Columbian Magazine, for March, has been received. It is beautiful. The engravings are the best we remember to have seen, and the reading cannot easily be dispensed.

The Delaware Senate has indefinitely postponed the bill to abolish slavery in that State.

## Court.

The February term of the Courts of Monroe county, commenced on Monday the 23d ult.—The sleighing being very fine, a large number of persons were in attendance. The following cases were disposed of.

**Commonwealth vs. Joseph L. Keller** Indictment for an assault and battery upon George Phillips. It appeared from the evidence, that the parties had been engaged pitching quoits, some time during the past summer, in the rear of Place's Hotel, in Stroudsburg, when a dispute about the game, or whose treat it was, led from words to blows. The prosecutor flourished his fists about Keller's face and dared him to fight, offering to give security that he would not take the law of him if he struck. The defendant at length gave him a blow upon the jaw, (which appears to have been a very troublesome member,) and fell upon him and gave him a sound drubbing. Verdict guilty. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and the costs. Walton and Dimmick for Commonwealth, Davis for defendant.

**Commonwealth vs. Samuel J. Price.** Assault and battery upon John Sees. It appeared that Price had in his possession a yoke of cattle which were claimed by Sees. The prosecutor went to defendant's in order to get them, and whilst in defendant's house, a dispute arising as to the ownership, Price ordered him out of the house, and not having patience enough to wait till he could get out, gave him two or three kicks to hasten his exit. Some pretty hard threats, made by the defendant at the time, were also proven. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs. Walton and Dimmick for Commonwealth, Davis for def't.

**Commonwealth vs. Frederick Deibler and Charles Henry, Supervisors of Price township.** Indictment for not opening a State road in said township. There were a great many witnesses on both sides. The Commonwealth not being able to prove that the Supervisors ever had legal notice to open said road, and the Commissioners who laid out said road, not having stated in their report of what width said road should be, the Court were of opinion, and so stated, that the defendants could not be convicted. It was left to the Jury to determine as to the costs, who found the defendants not guilty, and that the county should pay the costs. Brown, Walton and Dimmick for Commonwealth, Reeder and Davis for defendants.

**Commonwealth vs. Gower, Ehret, Derr and others.** Indictment for forcible entry upon the premises of Jacob Shafer. The indictment charged that the defendants had made a forcible entry into a certain dwelling house, &c., situate in Chesnuthill township, in the possession of said Shafer. It appeared that Jacob Shafer, the widow Oelwene and Henry Shafer were all living in the house, and it was doubtful whether the widow lived with Jake, or Jake lived with the widow—in other words who had possession. Moreover it was proved to have been one of the most peaceable "forcible entries" possible. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutor Jacob Shafer to pay all the costs. Morris, Dimmick and Walton for Commonwealth, Reeder, Brown and Davis for def'ts.

**Commonwealth vs. Frankenfield, Derling and others.** Indictment for an assault upon Constable Myers—for obstructing him in the execution of his office, and for a riot. After hearing several witnesses upon the part of the Commonwealth, it was stated that one of defendants' witnesses, who had been duly subpoenaed, had left town, upon which, by consent, the case was continued. Reeder, Morris, Walton and Davis for Commonwealth, Porter, Shaw and Barry for defendants.

The civil list was not touched, and but few cases on the argument list disposed of. The Court adjourned on Thursday evening, the President being unable to remain any longer.

## Fire.

A Tailor shop was consumed by fire, on Monday night last, at Tannersville, Monroe county. It is supposed to have originated from some wood which had been placed on the stove to dry.

## Somerville and Easton Railroad.

The Senate of the New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill to charter a bill for a railroad from Somerville to Easton, connecting with the road already constructed to Elizabethport; with power to extend a branch to Belvidere, in Warren county. The incorporators mentioned in the bill are Garret D. Wall, T. A. Hartwell, Wm. Thompson, J. O. Sterns, John Kean, G. H. Hegram and Wm. P. Robeson, with \$1,200,000 capital, and the privilege to increase it to \$2,000,000.

The route prescribed is from Somerville, north to the Musconetcong Valley, passing within two miles of Clinton, Hamerdon county; thence to the valley of the Delaware river, and then up to within two miles of the Delaware Bridge, opposite Easton.

Mr. Senator Wescott, of Florida, in his place, charged the Government with "weak and feeble corruption." Mr. Druckenbrough, a member of the other House from that state, stated that the charge was "an act of rare simplicity" and proposed that an enquiry be instituted. A writer in the Richmond Whig thus comments on this charge, pointing out to the whole people its truth, as also the evidence furnished by Government itself!—"Truly we have fallen upon evil times when our public servants thus publicly rob their masters, and if complaint be made of the rascality, those complaining are denounced as federalists, and opposed to the pure and undefiled "democracy" of the land. A beautiful specimen of patriotism this!"

## Mr. Senator Wescott's warning to the Democracy.

If Mr. Brockenbrough really wishes to procure accurate information of the corruption charged by Mr. Wescott as being practised by the Democracy, he can attain his object, either by a personal examination, or by a publication inviting information from individuals who can furnish documentary evidence to sustain Mr. Wescott's charge. Unit- ing most cordially with Mr. Brockenbrough in a desire to publish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but truth, I give the following extract from the House document, No 30, 28th Congress:

## Stationary used by the 28th Congress.

3078 reams of envelope paper,	cost \$12,603 25
3610 reams of quarto post,	26,291 20
2316 reams of foolscap,	9,951 25
172 reams of note paper,	1,559 50
493 gross of steel pens,	4,569 39
83,700 quills,	3,953 12
For making pens,	448
Sealing wax,	3,936 62
Tape,	2,739 30
One hundred and six doz. pen knives,	2,602
Wafers,	1,332
Fifteen barrels of ink,	528 50
Inkstands,	921
Seals,	1,080
Pencils,	562
Folders,	615
Twine,	312
1197 memorandum books,	746 79

Total \$69,514 75

This was divided among 242 members, and gave to each member \$287 25 for stationary at one session.

For further information, I refer Mr. Brockenbrough to House document No. 458, 2d session 29th Congress, where he will find that a Steamer, estimated to be worth \$15,000, was hired at \$300 per day, provided for, and insured, until the compensation amounted to \$82,555; and this is only one of seven hired Steamers. \$12,187 20 were paid for two hundred and six oxen. For one year's rent of a house at Picolata, \$3,600 were paid. Fifty dollars a piece for 30 Saddles, and \$87 50 a piece for twelve Saddles. In 1840, \$100,000 were expended on buildings erected on private lands, when public lands were near. An examination into the transactions in Florida will exhibit enormous frauds, of which, no doubt, Mr. Brockenbrough is ignorant. An invitation for further proofs of corruption will meet with a proper response.

## From the New Orleans Delta.

## Reported Battle at Chihuahua.

Tampico, Feb. 5, 1847.

A commercial house in this city, which has a branch in Chihuahua, received a letter from their agent there, under a very late date, stating that an American force from Santa Fe, a part of General Kearney's command, had showed themselves near Chihuahua, and were immediately attacked by a superior Mexican force. A long and sanguinary battle was fought, in which the slaughter on both sides is said to have been very great, surpassing according to numbers, any that has yet been fought.

Ultimately the Americans were victorious, and they entered the town, and placing our flag in place of the Mexican, in the principal square, proclaimed the town to be taken in the name of the United States of America. The letter particularly stated that the men were principally Missourians, and I immediately set them down as Col. Price's men. I must say that this news receives more credit here than any Mexican news that has been in circulation since I have been in this country.

It will be seen by the following official 'Card' that the Receivers of the Plainfield Bank have come into possession of means which are likely to be sufficient to cover all its liabilities:

A CARD.—The Receivers of the Bank of Plainfield feel it due to the holders of bills of that Bank, and an act of justice to the firm of M. Y. Beach & Sons, to say that they are now in possession of assets consisting of real estate, money, stocks in other corporations, and principally in notes and bills receivable to an amount which they believe more than sufficient to redeem at par the whole amount of bills of that Bank now in circulation.

But the Receivers have not yet been able to ascertain, with entire certainty, the amount of bills in circulation, nor can they foresee what losses may be incurred in the collection of debts, nor on the sales of stocks they now hold. Unless this should be much greater than they anticipate, bill holders they think, will eventually be paid in full.

Jos. C. HORNBLOWER,  
JOHN S. DARCY,  
DANIEL DODD, jr.  
Receivers.

The Native American State Convention nominated Robert H. Morion, for Canal Commissioner, Emanuel C. Riegert, for Governor. About 60 delegates were in attendance, three fourths of which are from the city and county of Philadelphia.

## Important from the Army.

**A Detachment of Eighty of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry cut off—Cassius M. Clay a Prisoner—Capture and death of Lieut. Ritchie—Murder of an Officer of the Ohio Regiment—General Scott about to embark for Lobos—The attack on Vera Cruz—Col. Harney ordered to resume duty—The wrecked volunteers—Death of Lieut. Gibson—Rumored assassination of Santa Anna unfounded—The American Troops in possession of El Paso—Meditated attack on Tampico.**

By arrivals at New Orleans, Tampico dates to the 8th, Brazos to the 6th, Matamoras to the 5th, Camargo and Vera Cruz to the 29th ult., have been received.

The volunteers from the Ondiaka had not arrived, but on the contrary, the main body at the last dates were engaged in a conflict with a force of the Mexicans far superior to them in numbers and equipments. The ship had on board some of the Louisiana volunteers under Col. De Russy, and she went ashore about 30 miles south of Tampico and was a total wreck. A letter from Mr. Lumsden, dated Tampico, Feb. 8th says:

"The plot thickens. Rumor is followed by rumor in quick succession. I begin to think there is something in the report about the Mexicans having attacked Col. De Russy; but I claim that I may be excused for my want of faith in the story as it first reached us. Mexican rumors, in the main, are worth just what importance people may be whimsical enough to attach to them. "Wolf, wolf!" is the common cry; but it may be that the wolf has come. At all events, those in authority here have seen proper, owing to reports that have reached the city in the last twenty-four hours, to order a whole brigade—in addition to Lieut. Miller's and Capt. Magruder's forces, mentioned in my letter of the 6th—to go at once to the relief of Col. De Russy. This is what ought to have been done at first, if it were deemed necessary to do anything at all. If Col. De Russy wanted aid, it was aid beyond the power of a mere handful of men to render, and a sufficient force should at once have been despatched to his assistance.

But to the last "bulletin"—which may or may not be true. A Mexican, said to be worthy of belief, has arrived here, and reports that Gen. Cos had arrived on Thursday last, the 4th inst., from Tusan, off the wreck of the ship Ondiaka, with 480 troops, consisting of 280 of the battalion of Tusan, the 1st National Guards and cavalry; that on his way Gen. Cos was joined by 120 men from Tamiagua, 180 from Papanla, and 230 from Omelma—his whole force amounting to 980 men, with four pieces of artillery; that after summoning Col. De Russy to surrender his force as prisoners of war, which summons was promptly rejected, an engagement took place, which lasted till 10 o'clock P. M., after the Mexican left, and the result was not known. Gen. Cos had stationed an advance of 80 cavalry and 50 infantry at a pass to prevent reinforcements arriving from this place.

The brigade which has been ordered to go to the relief of Col. De Russy is under the command of Brig. Gen. Pillow, consisting of three regiments, Tennessee volunteers, two of foot and one mounted, and four companies of artillery. This force started last night. Success to them!"

The editors of the Picayune learn further from Mr. Howard, a passenger by the last arrival, that as the vessel was coming over the bar on the morning of the 9th inst., the propeller James Cage was seen returning from the wreck of the Ondiaka. The Cage had no other person on board than her regular crew, and as she took down Capt. Magruder and his command, it is certain that he effected a landing. We must remain in suspense in regard to the fate of the volunteers until another arrival. If they have two hundred guns and a tolerable supply of ammunition, we have great faith that they will beat off the Mexicans, or at least hold them in check till Gen. Pillow arrives. The ships Statesman, Pretence and Catharine were off the bar of Tampico on the 9th inst. all filled with troops. The Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers on board the Statesman were suffering terribly by sickness—they were dying in great numbers daily. On the other ships, the health of the troops was excellent.

General Patterson was in command at Tampico with about 7000 men. A shocking murder was committed in that city on the night of the 5th, in the Plaza near the church. The victim was a young man named James D. Bowlin, formerly of Maryland. Two men were in jail, on suspicion of being concerned in the bloody deed; one a Mexican, who, it seems pretty certain, inflicted the fatal wound, the other a white man. The murder was committed with a large knife, the blade piercing the breast bone and penetrating several inches, which must have caused instant death.

Lieut. Gibson, of the Second Artillery, had died of fever.

A letter from the camp on the Rio Grande, under date of January 30th, expresses an opinion that Gen. Worth's division would be on ship-board in a few days, moving towards Vera Cruz. No news had been received from Gen. Taylor since he had left Victoria.

A letter dated "Mouth of the Rio Grande, February 3d," furnishes the following painful particulars:

On the 11th January, I met Lieut. Ritchie, of the 4th Infantry, but then acting with the 2d Dragons, on his way from Saltillo with ten dragoons to Victoria, bearing important despatches to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Scott and others. It is said these despatches contained the whole plan of the operations in which we are

about to engage. While on the road between Monterey and Victoria, but at what place I cannot learn, the party was attacked, young Ritchie was lassoed and dragged across a corn field, and the despatches carried off! The ten dragoons were either killed or taken prisoners. Lieut. Ritchie was one of the most distinguished and excellent young officers in the army. His conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca won the admiration of the army, and he was, much esteemed for his talents and the excellence of his heart. There is little or no doubt of his death—still, whilst there is a shadow of a doubt there is hope.

A few days ago, an officer of the 2d Ohio regiment, Lieut. Miller is believed to be his name, was murdered at Chichironi, and awfully mutilated. His heart was cut out and hung upon a shrub, to show us I suppose, how deeply seated was the hatred towards us. I would like to have command of two hundred mounted men, with unlimited power over the country between Cerralvo and Camargo. My first act would be to shoot every man in Mier; then go and burn every rancho on the route, for ten miles right and left, and shoot every man, to Cerralvo—and then continue to shoot them in that region as fast as they made their appearance.

But here is news that will create a deep sensation in the States. The following letter reached Gen. Worth last evening. Of course there is no doubt about its correctness. It is from Capt. Chapman of the army:

"SALTILLO, Jan. 25, 1847.

"I have only time to write a word. Major Borland of the Arkansas cavalry, with fifty men, and Maj. Gaines and Cassius M. Clay with 30 men, were surrounded and captured at Encarnacion, (about 45 miles beyond Saltillo) on the morning of the 23d, by Gen. Minon. He heard that Borland was there, and marched from Matuhuala with 500 cavalry, and took them without firing a gun. This is no stampede. Yours truly,

W. W. CHAPMAN."

The above is all that has reached us on the subject; in fact it is clear enough. Between 80 and 90 of our men have been taken prisoners, and are undoubtedly at San Luis Potosi ere this. The hatred of the Mexicans is so inveterate, however, against our volunteers, that fears are entertained for the safety of the prisoners.

The troops are beginning to move down from Camp Palo Abo. Gen. Scott would have embarked to-day on the Massachusetts, for Tampico, if a heavy norther had not sprung up yesterday. He will be accompanied by two or three companies of the artillery battalion, Capt. C. F. Smith and Vinton's company being of the number.

The destination of the troops in Lobos; about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. As Santa Anna knows all about it, I presume there is no impropriety in telling you. It is an island, very near the main land and behind it is a safe harbor for vessels of considerable size. The shore is rocky and the pass very crooked, but not extremely dangerous. In the course of the week we shall be on the Gulf, and if the norther and Southeasters do not send us to another world, you will receive a description of the battle and capture of Vera Cruz.

Another letter dated Feb. 4th, expresses the opinion that the attack on Vera Cruz will take place about the 1st of March, if not before. Alluding to the death of Ritchie, the writer says:—"It seems that the ten dragoons reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valuable young officer. The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with the guide and procure forage for the horses they had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's head, and dragged him full speed, across a field, and then murdered and stripped him."

A letter from Camargo, dated January 25th, says that an express had just arrived from Aldamas, about forty miles from Camargo, with the intelligence that Canales was at that place with his force, and that he intended attacking a train of pack mules, which left a short time since for Monterey.

We have also dates from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 23d ult. from the city of Mexico to the 20th of January, received by way of Havana, the steamer "Medway" having arrived at that place on the 6th with \$600,000 in specie. At the last accounts Santa Anna, says the Picayune, was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 23d ult. announces that letters from San Luis speak of his departure for Tula. Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would more at the head of the main body of his forces. Letters on which we rely confidently, says that his whole force does not exceed 23,000 men of all arms. They are represented to be in a deplorable situation for want of means. They are destitute of clothing and provisions, and one regiment had actually left for the city of Mexico. Santa Anna employs his time in gambling and cock fighting and writing menacing and energetic representations to Congress for money. We even have assurances that he quite recently won \$34,000 at monte from his own officers very many of whom were quite young men. The latest accounts we have seen from San Luis, say that he would move upon Tula de