



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 25, 1847.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Wanted at this Office.

An apprentice to the Printing business. A lad of about 15 or 16 years of age, having a reasonable English Education, and of good character and industrious habits, will find a situation by making early application.

Several accounts state that Gen. Scott expected to make the attack on Vera Cruz on the 10th.

Arrival of the Steam Ship Hibernia.

The Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. was telegraphed at Boston on Saturday afternoon. She brings twenty-eight days later news than was received per Cambria.

The accounts of the extent of the famine are corroborated, and all eyes are turned to America for relief.

The Corn trade was in a very fluctuating condition during the month of February, and still continues in great requisition, and commands the high price of 69 to 72s. per quarter, while other kinds of grain are cheaper.

The difficulty between France and England about the Spanish marriage question had not been settled, and war was not impossible, but Louis Philippe seemed anxious for a reconciliation, and there is a probability that it may be effected.

Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Repeal orator was not expected to live.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a free trade administration paper, rejoices at the defeat of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill to lay additional duties on coal and iron. Referring to the motives of party expediency, which dictated that recommendation to depart from the principles of the Tariff of 1816, in the first three months of its operation, the Journal makes the following candid confession, which we commend to the especial attention of the Tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"If Pennsylvania will bolt from the Democracy on the bill, as it was adopted, she can't be brought back by tossing five per cent, at her. The duty on some kinds of iron are considerably higher now than it was under the Tariff of 1842; and this is quite a plausible justification of the lie that Mr. Polk was a better friend to protection than Mr. Clay. At any rate, it is all the justification we would give to the double-faced Bank and Tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania. The Democratic leaders ought to be overthrown in Pennsylvania, for in that State they have told more lies than the Whigs; but neither party, nor both parties, can keep the great truths of free trade from standing out in their bold proportions."

The Whig Nominces.

The Philadelphia Inquirer speaking of the nominees, says:—The selection is one of the best that was ever made by a State Convention, and will be received with a burst of delight by the friends of Home Industry throughout the Commonwealth. Gen. Irvin is just the man for the occasion. He was nominated by a very large vote, and the Convention in this matter did but respond to the wishes of the people. He is one of the most popular men in Pennsylvania, and deservedly, for he is a Pennsylvanian in feeling and in principles as well as by birth; and he has long been connected with the great agricultural and iron interests of the Commonwealth. He is yet in the full vigor of life, in the enjoyment of fine health, and in the active exercise of all his intellectual faculties. He is thoroughly acquainted with the resources, wants and interests of the State, and the honor and prosperity of this old and influential Commonwealth may, with the utmost confidence, be confided to his care. During the 27th and 28th sessions of the American Congress, he represented the Centre District on the floor of the popular branch of our national Legislature; and a better representative was never elected from that region of country.—His speeches were plain, straight-forward and to the purpose, abounding in incontestible facts and arguments. The Tariff of 1842 found in him an able and efficient champion, and whether discussing agriculture or manufactures, he was perfectly at home.

In his manners, Gen. Irvin is open, frank, honest and confiding. A republican in fact and in spirit, he is at once modest, unassuming and unpretending. One has to converse with him but a few minutes to feel perfectly at home. The heart of the man is mirrored upon his ingenuous countenance, and he lacks everything that could be regarded as haughty or aristocratic. He is, we repeat, a Pennsylvanian, and should be recognized as such by all who are acquainted with the sturdy,

frank and generous nature of our agricultural population. A purer patriot does not live. His country, his whole country, her honor and prosperity, are with him the leading objects of his political views and aspirations. In his immediate district he is not only respected but beloved. Unbounded confidence is felt in his integrity, and even those who are opposed to him in politics, esteem and cherish him as an honest man, a good citizen, a true hearted Pennsylvanian.

The foregoing is a very brief and imperfect sketch of Gen. James Irvin, the Whig candidate for Governor. A man so characterized, possessing so many ennobling qualities of the head and heart, is every way worthy of confidence and support of the people of Pennsylvania. They may advocate his election, not only with cordial warmth but with hearty enthusiasm. The more they learn of him the better will they like him. There is nothing about him to conceal, nothing in his history that will not bear the fullest and freest investigation. He has already been tried as a public servant, and with entire satisfaction to his constituents and credit. He will be regarded every where throughout the Commonwealth, as the *Home Industry Candidate*, as the candidate who is known to be in favor of adequate protection to the coal and iron interests of the State—and who has on more than one occasion, earnestly and ably advocated abundant employment and liberal wages to the working and operative classes. Himself a farmer an iron master, he can speak with knowledge and experience upon these subjects. Devoted as he is, so zealously and heartily, to the leading interests of Pennsylvania, the people of the Commonwealth owe it to themselves and to their posterity, to make a vigorous effort, not only to secure his election, but by a triumphant majority.

The struggle will be an important one. It will in a great measure constitute the decisive battle for a Protective Tariff. The battle cry on the side will be "Irvin and Home Industry," on the other "Shunk and Free Trade." Of the issue who can doubt? Who can doubt that the people of Pennsylvania will in October next, vindicate their own integrity and principles, and stand by the men and the measures so essential to the prosperity of the Keystone State.

It should be remembered, moreover, that in the State Convention that re-nominated Mr. Shunk, resolutions were adopted, applauding and endorsing the conduct of James K. Polk, and thus also approving of the treacherous course pursued by that functionary towards Pennsylvania. In other words, the Tariff is to be offered a sacrifice to the political views and prejudices of the tenant of the White House. The Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania are deemed by the friends of Mr. Shunk as of little consequence when compared with the policy of James K. Polk. But the whole of Mr. Polk's views have been endorsed by the Loco Foco State Convention, the tax on tea and coffee, the effort to create a Lieutenant General, the attempt to overslaugh Scott and Taylor—all, all, everything. Mr. Shunk and his friends have not only forgotten or forgiven the treachery of Mr. Polk in relation to the Tariff of '42, but they have endorsed his whole conduct in that case, by expressing "undiminished confidence in his integrity and purity." We quote the language of one of their resolutions. Here, then, the points in dispute are distinct and palpable. Mr. Shunk has abandoned Pennsylvania and the Tariff and gone over to Polkism. Upon this issue we are willing that the decision shall be made. The candidates are now before the people. It is right that their merits and services should be fully canvassed. If the Freemen of Pennsylvania are in favor of liberal protection to Home Industry, they will elect Gen. Irvin their next Chief Magistrate, and by a majority without precedent in our political history. But if they prefer Mr. Shunk, Free Trade and Polk Treachery, they will govern themselves accordingly. But who that knows them, who that has noticed their steady adherence to a tariff for protection—who that is aware of the deep stake which this powerful Commonwealth has in the coal and iron interests, can doubt the character of the verdict?

Mr. Patton, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is a man of high character, and admirably qualified to discharge the duties of the responsible post for which he has been named. He is intimately acquainted with the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, is heartily devoted to the best interest of the Commonwealth, enjoys the respect and confidence of all who are personally acquainted with him, and is every way worthy of the support of the freemen of the State. The Convention has discharged its duties in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the entire party, and to inspire confidence with reference to a glorious result in October.

Another New State.

It is stated that among the bills passed during the late session of Congress, is one admitting Wisconsin in the Union as a State. There is therefore now an additional star on the flag of the Union—another sister adopted into the national household. Two new Senators and a Representative may hence be expected here at the opening of the next session, to represent the interests of the new comer.

The borough of Towanda, Bradford county, this State, was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 12th inst. Twenty houses, including many of the principal buildings and court-house, were consumed, by which 25 families were made houseless.

MEXICAN NEWS.

From the Pa. Inquirer.

Exciting News from the Army.

A reported Battle at Saltillo—The Mexican Force 25,000—the American 5,000!—Dreadful slaughter—The Mexicans repulsed—A doubt as to the Battle—Marr captured by the Mexicans—Serravallo abandoned—Col. Morgan wounded—Matamoras threatened—Vera Cruz about to be attacked.

The news from Mexico possesses deep and thrilling interest. We received it yesterday, and immediately issued an extra; and although we printed a large edition, such was the excitement, that it was exhausted at an early hour. We trust sincerely that the accounts may prove exaggerated, and indeed we think it likely that they will. Nevertheless, it is highly probable that a battle has been fought, and a severe one. Gen Taylor had only 5,000 troops at his disposal, and these all volunteers, while Santa Anna's army is reported at 25,000 men. With such fearful odds against him, the American General and his troops must indeed have distinguished themselves in the most heroic spirit, if they succeeded in repelling the Mexicans. The accounts were brought to New Orleans by the Schooner "Cinderella," Captain Scull, the vessel having sailed from Brazos on the 5th of the present month. The informant of the New Orleans Tropic states that all intercourse had been cut off between Matamoras and Monterey, that an express rider, had arrived at Monterey, from Gen. Taylor's camp at Rinconada Pass, bringing intelligence that the Mexican army 20,000 strong, had made its appearance at Aguanueva, the encampment of Gen. Taylor, about twenty miles distant from Saltillo, on the 20th of February, at which place there was a slight skirmish, when Gen. Taylor with his forces, about 5,000 effective men, fell back upon Saltillo. On the following day a severe engagement took place, in which Gen. Taylor is reported to have suffered severely, having lost, according to report, about 2,000 men. The conflict took place in the streets of the city; and among those who are reported to have suffered Col. Morgan, of the Ohio regiment, is said to have been mortally wounded.

Gen. Taylor, it is further reported, had sent his baggage and provision train towards Monterey, and covered its retreat upon the Rinconada pass, where he had fortified himself. At this point he was again attacked, and after a bloody engagement the enemy were repulsed. The loss of the Mexicans in this engagement and at Saltillo is reported to amount to four or five thousand men.

Notwithstanding these rumors, the best informed men among the Mexicans at Matamoras were greatly dispirited because of their belief that Santa Anna had suffered immensely from the recent conflicts, and had been thrown hors de combat.

The divisions of the Mexican army, numbering four to five thousand men which had come through the Victoria Pass, had entire possession of the whole valley of the Rio Grande. The town of Marín, between Camargo and Monterey, was in possession of the enemy.

By way of contrast to the foregoing, we copy the following letter addressed to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, and dated, it will be seen on the afternoon of the 5th.

"The various rumors from the army, of battles fought and Gen. Taylor falling back, turn out humbug! This is the last news, and it is nearer official than anything we have received. It is supposed a train has been cut off, but beyond that nothing is certain.

BRAZOS ST. JAGO, TEXAS,
Noon, March 5, 1847.

We have also late and interesting advices from Tampico, received at New Orleans by the "Pioneer." Capt. Brown. On the 29th ult., between fifty and sixty sail of vessels left Tampico and Lobos Island with troops and munitions of war of every description for the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Every vessel in the harbors—ships, barques, brigs, schooners and steamboats—in fact, every vessel that could possibly carry men or arms, was enlisted into the service, and departed as soon as they could possibly be loaded. It was with great difficulty that the Pioneer got away, so anxious were the military authorities to impress her in the same service. Gen. Scott himself is reported to have said that the demonstration would be commenced on the 10th inst.—and this report was so generally believed at Tampico, when the Pioneer left, that it was not regarded as a mere rumor, but as a "fixed fact." We may expect every day to hear news of the bombardment of that far famed Mexican tower of strength, the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.

Later.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

The United States schooner Arispe, Capt. West, arrived at New Orleans, on the afternoon of the 13th, having left the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 6th inst. Dr. Jarvis of the army who came passenger, brings despatches from Col. Curtis, who was in command at Camargo, to the government. Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d inst., at which time nothing had been heard from Gen. Taylor for several days. He had furnished the New Orleans Picayune with the following memoranda, the events in which occurred under his immediate cognizance.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the morning of the 26th of Monterey, in company with a train of 70 wagons, escorted by Marshall's company of Kentucky cavalry, and a detachment of 20 men of the second dragoons. The party had not proceeded far when an order was received to return, in consequence of instructions which

had arrived at Camargo by express from Col. Whiting at Gen. Taylor's head quarters, directing that all trains should be stopped, as he had certain information that four or five thousand of the enemy's cavalry was in or near China, and that Caidereya was occupied by them.

With these instructions from Col. Whiting, there also came Gen. Taylor's order, dated Agua Nueva, Feb 21st, which doubtless called for reinforcements. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, another express arrived at Camargo from the Quartermaster at Monterey, saying that an express had arrived at Saltillo on the 23d, bringing information that Santa Anna had sent a summons to Gen. Taylor demanding his surrender.

Gen. Taylor replied that he must come and take him.

Santa Anna stated that he had 20,000 men, and that if Gen. Taylor did not surrender, his force would be cut to pieces. The note concludes by saying that "the express which left after dark last night, says Taylor was giving the Mexicans Hell!" This may be considered the last official communication received; all subsequent information being derived from the Mexicans.

A note from the Post Master at Monterey, states that Gen. Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva to Saltillo.

Dr. Jarvis thinks that this is probably true. The Mexicans say that Gen. Taylor had lost six pieces of cannon at Agua Nueva.

Gen. Marshall had gone to the Pass Los Muerlos to fortify it, and large quantities of ammunition had been despatched from Monterey to Saltillo.

It was greatly feared at Camargo that a detachment of the third regiment under Col. Morgan and Irving, had been cut off by a force of 3,000 Mexicans.

Col. Morgan had seven companies at Serravallo, and Col. Irving three at Marín.

The enemy is said to have occupied Marín on the afternoon of the 23d.

On the morning of that day Col. Irving left Marín to join his force with that of Col. Morgan at Serravallo.

Morgan evacuated Serravallo on the 24th, having destroyed all the provisions that he could not carry away with him, and must have encountered the enemy on his route.

A train of 120 wagons, which left Camargo on the 16th ult. with provisions and clothing, is said to have been attacked by the Mexicans on the 25th, near Ramos, and with their escort captured. This report was brought in by a mule driver, who had escaped.

A hundred Mexican stories were in circulation at Camargo, when Dr. Jarvis left. In reference to the battle going on between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, they say it had already continued three days, with great loss on our side but much greater on the Mexican side.

In addition to the above, the Picayune further learns from Dr. Jarvis, that a bearer of despatches has left Camargo for Tampico, and sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande on board the steamer M'Kim. It was feared that he could not reach Tampico, before all the troops had departed, which would be lamentable, as that seems to be the only point from which Gen. Taylor could expect reinforcements.

A letter from an officer in the army, dated on board a steamer on the Rio Grande, sixty-five miles above Matamoras, at 3 o'clock on the 3d, says that the Mexicans report that Gen. Taylor had repulsed Santa Anna, and that the latter had sustained a loss of two thousand.

From all accounts there can be no doubt that a battle has been fought, and reports thus far have been favorable to the American army; but it must be borne in mind that 5,000 cannot cope with 20,000 forever.

It is certain that Gen. Taylor has a Mexican army in front, and another at his rear, and each of these larger than his whole command.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande is in a very critical state.

The Mexican citizens are abandoning their homes in crowds.

Matamoras and Camargo are stripped of their native inhabitants, who dread the approach of their own army more than the presence of ours.

No fears are expressed for the safety of Camargo, as it is strongly fortified.

The reported capture of McCullough's command is unfounded.

The Latest.

Washington March 22.

Steamship Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 14th, from Galveston, which place she left on the 12th, bringing advices from the Brazos to the 7th, one day later than before received.

The previous reports are confirmed, only with slight alterations and additions.

Gen. Harney and his staff left on the 5th, after constructing fortifications at the Brazos.

The next day an express was sent to request him to disembark, but the ship had sailed.

Maj. Thomas arrived on the 6th, and taking the command, declared the town under martial law. All the citizens were enrolled and armed.

On the 7th an express arrived from the mouth of the Rio Grande, stating that an armed force of the enemy were marching from San Fernando to attack that place with a battery of two six pounders. The enemy were 1800 strong, under the command of Canales. There not being a musket at the mouth, arms and ammunition were immediately sent round, accompanied by Maj. Thomas.

News had reached the Brazos that Gen. Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey, with the loss of six pieces of artillery at Rinconada Pass. Nothing was known of the loss on either side. No doubt was entertained that Gen. Taylor can sustain himself as long as his supplies last, but it is beyond dispute that all communication with him is now cut off. The numbers of the enemy are said to be overwhelming, and commanded by Santa Anna in person.

The enemy are said to be in considerable force about Matamoras, and an attack was hour-

ly expected. The Matamoras Flag calls on all the citizens to take up arms and aid in the common defence.

The rumors were numerous, and but little can be said with certainty, except that Gen. Taylor having been deprived of the force necessary to defend the country he had taken possession of, it will now fall into the hands of the enemy, temporarily at least.

Gen. Taylor has made requisitions on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for ten regiments, to proceed forthwith to the Rio Grande. The New Orleans Bulletin says that the quota for Louisiana of infantry would leave immediately.

Insurrection News Confirmed.

We have the St. Louis papers of the 8th, with full confirmation of the report yesterday of the bloody insurrection in New Mexico.—Letters from Independence, Mo., of March 1st, give these particulars:

"The Alcalde of Taos acted a double part. He wrote to the Alcalde of Los Vegas that he would join him with 600 men in an expedition against Santa Fe, and at the same time sent word to Mr. John A. Wells, at Moro, that he was a friend to the Americans. For this pretended friendship it appears he was killed by the Mexicans. The Alcalde of Los Vegas informed Wells that he had refused to second the outbreak of the mob, and designed to co-operate with the Americans.

Gov. Bent had released the Mexicans at Santa Fe, charged with intended insurrection, and been at Taos a few days, where his family resides. He is married to a Mexican lady, and owns a farm near that place. On the 17th of January, the mob rose on the few Americans there, and assassinated them among whom were Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Marshall of that District, Leal, supposed to be Jas. White Leal, U. S. District Attorney, though not known with certainty, Gen. Elliot Lee, of St. Louis, and Mr. Turley, who had a distillery in the neighborhood. This outbreak was anticipated and some of the instigators had been imprisoned.

The Mexicans slew not only the Americans there, but all the Spaniards supposed to be favorable to the American cause. About 20 Americans must have been murdered. When the news reached Bent's Fort, a small company was sent out to aid the stragglers and recover what property could be obtained. All of the cattle and effects of the Americans had been plundered.

Phenomenon in Natural History.

The Montgomery Alabama Journal says:

"An intelligent and reliable correspondent at Missouri, Pike county, informs us of a singular circumstance which had somewhat troubled many of the worthy citizens of that section. This was the appearance of a great flight of the American Vulture, of several miles in length, and containing millions of these aerial scavengers—they were a long time passing and at times darkened the whole horizon. The writer says they come nearly from due north, and steered nearly south—some flew so low as to be within the boughs of the tallest trees, and others so high they could scarcely be seen. At one time the whole canopy seemed to be darkened with these birds, from east to west, north to south—from the tops of trees to as high as the sight could reach, was one dark cloud.

"The question is now of interest to naturalists, where such a vast number of those birds could have been bred, and why this passage, so unusual from its known habits."

Chinese Transcendentalism.

The Chinese claim to have invented almost everything: printing, the compass, gun powder, and the arts upon which the Western nations most pride themselves, are all found in China, where they claim an antiquity compared to which our oldest records are but of yesterday. But (says the Providence Journal) we thought that Transcendentalism was exclusively of modern invention. It seems that we are mistaken, for the following extract from a Chinese work equals anything ever seen in the dial, orb or spheroid. It is furnished by Dr. Williams, who is lecturing in New York upon China. After this we shall expect to learn that the magnetic telegraph is at work in the interior provinces of the Celestial Empire, and that the letheon is administered in all the hospitals:

"The venerable prince Yara arose prior to the great original standing, at the commencement of the mighty wonderful, and floating in deep obscurity. He is spontaneous and self-existing, produced before the beginning of existence, commencing prior to uncaused existence, pervading all heavens and earth, whose beginning and end no years can circumscribe, who by searching can find out the Almighty to perfection."