



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, April 29, 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.

JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Gen. Taylor a Whig.

Several Loco-foco journals—the Journal of Commerce among them—affect to doubt that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. The U. S. Gazette, alluding to such doubts, says:

"We are satisfied that within forty days Gen. Taylor has said to a gentleman about to leave him for the United States, 'Never mind what they say; I tell you, and you may tell them if you choose, I am a Whig; and if they have any doubt of it after that, tell them I am a Clay Whig.'"

Virginia Election.

The returns from Virginia are not sufficiently complete to render the result in many districts certain.

John S. Pendleton (Whig) has been re-elected in the Fairfax district, without serious opposition. Mr. Pendleton was the only Whig member of Congress from Virginia in the last Congress.

John M. Botts (Whig) has been elected in the Richmond district, by a majority exceeding three hundred votes! This is a Whig gain.

Messrs. Atkinson, Bayley and Beale, Locos, from the first, seventh, and eighth districts, are elected.

Boling and Goggin, Whigs, in the second and fifth districts, are supposed to be elected; though the Loco-focos claim the election of their opponents.

In the counties heard from, the Whigs have gained seven members of the lower house of the Legislature, and lost four and one Senator.

The Government has called for 6000 more troops for the Mexican war to fill vacancies, and supply the places of those whose term of service will soon expire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Locos are still harping about their great victory in New Hampshire. This is right, perhaps, as there is a prospect of its being the only one they will have for some time. But the fun of it is, that they are figuring to prove that in 1846, (the only time the Whigs have ever elected a Governor there, and then by the legislature,) the Loco-foco majority was greater than when Polk received the electoral vote, in 1844. If this be really the case, we do not see that their victory this year is worth making a fuss about.

[Bucks Co. Intelligencer.]

The Capture of Alvarado.

After the capture of Vera Cruz, Lieut. Hunter was sent to blockade Alvarado, while Com. Perry was preparing to sail and Gen. Quitman to march their forces to invest the place.—Lieut. H. on arriving in front of the town, fired two guns and summoned them to surrender, which they did; and when Com. Perry and Gen. Quitman arrived with their overwhelming forces, they found the work already done.—Lieut. Hunter was placed under arrest by Com. Perry, for exceeding his orders; but we presume he will scarcely be punished with severity for his gallant conduct, although his trial may be necessary to preserve the discipline of the Navy. About 800 Mexican soldiers were made prisoners.

GOOD.—The Louisville Ky. Journal says:—We think it very likely that the people of the United States will, in 1848, do what the Mexicans have vainly attempted to do—run Gen. Taylor.

We learn that John Cooper, Esq., a highly talented and influential member of the Bar in Columbia county, "has come out from among the foul party," and is stumping it in favor of "Irvin." This is one instance—we know of others. Gentlemen, the hand-writing is upon the wall. Defeat awaits you—mark our words.

[Easton Whig.]

A NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The Montreal (Canada) Courier says, that at present, no inhabitant of the city can go out of the immediate streets, either on business or for a pleasant drive, without the chance of being robbed and murdered.

Slanders upon Gen. Irvin.

The following comments of the Bellefonte Whig upon a libellous paragraph of the Easton Argus, a rabid Polk, Shunk, and Free Trade paper, tells truths that present the character of Gen. Irvin in a new and most admirable light before the public, and augment his claims upon the support of poor men, a hundred fold above anything that has been heretofore said of him.

"IRVIN'S TYRANNY."

"It is well known that the 'tea and coffee tax candidate' for Governor is the owner of an immense Iron Furnace in Centre county, and employs at almost starving prices a number of hands. In the Presidential campaign of 1844, he made it a business to tyrannise over the poor workmen in his employ, telling them that they must either vote for the great federal idol Clay, or be discharged! Several manly fellows, who were too independent to follow the dictates of their federal ironmaster, (in every sense of the word,) were discharged, and sought a living elsewhere! Is such a man worthy to fill the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania? Is he fit to govern a State of Free-men! How infinitely low does he not sink when compared with the honest and straightforward FRANK SHUNK!"

—Easton Argus.

Weak, indeed, must the cause of that candidate be, whose friends and supporters are obliged to resort to such falsehoods and slanders as abound in every line of the above paragraph. Knowing that the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Tariff, was greatly abused in 1844 by the Kane letter and other deceptive acts of the party leaders, they now endeavor to divert attention from the true principles of the contest by gross personal attacks upon the Whig candidate, hoping that in refuting these persecutions, the true issue will be lost sight of, in the excitement they hope to raise on the personal issue. But the people of Pennsylvania, having had their eyes opened, will not fail to examine closely the principles of the two candidates, and the friends of Mr. Shunk must not calculate upon passing through the canvass without toeing the mark upon the Tariff question.

We know that a part of the system by which our opponents expect to effect their purpose is to make attacks, and disregard all refutation, whatever, of them, as they have already done in the case of Gen. Irvin's vote on the question of taxing tea and coffee, but they should remember that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and that when her rays strike the public mind it will be necessary for calumniators to shrink from the gaze of an indignant people. Gen. Irvin's character, both as a public man and a private citizen, will bear the test of strict examination, and his friends will not shrink from the closest scrutiny into it, in either capacity.

The "immense Iron Furnace in Centre county," above alluded to, is what Iron masters term a "Quarter Furnace," making about twenty-five tons of metal per week. Gen. Irvin owns the one-half of this "immense" establishment and the forge and rolling mill connected with it. If the individual who penned the above paragraph will visit these works, he will find an industrious and happy people, too intelligent and independent to brook undue dictation from any one, and between whom and their employers, the greatest confidence and good-will exists. The charge that General Irvin threatened, in the campaign of 1844, to discharge men in his employ if they did not vote for the "great Federal Idol Clay," is utterly untrue, and we assert, positively, that neither in 1844 nor any preceding election, did Gen. Irvin threaten his hands that if they did not vote as he did, they should be discharged. There are now men in his employ, and have been for years, who have regularly voted the "Democratic" ticket.

The wages at this establishment have never been reduced by the Company. A fact came to our knowledge a short time since which will illustrate the General's conduct in this respect. During the pressing times which immediately preceded the enactment of the Tariff of 1842, an offer was made him to do certain work at much lower prices than he was paying a man for it who had been engaged in the establishment for a long time. He declined the proposal, because he could not reconcile it with his sense of propriety to discharge the man in his employ. The person thus retained has invariably voted in opposition to the Whig party, except when the General himself was a candidate.

The "starving wages" spoken of, are but the fabrication of Loco-foco imagination. The workmen employed in this establishment receive as liberal wages as are given at any works in the district, live as well and enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. They neither need nor desire the sympathy of any man. Many of them have saved, of their earnings, sufficient to purchase for themselves comfortable homes. They settle with their employers yearly, and are allowed in interest on what is due them, if they do not wish to lift it. One of these "starving" workmen left the works within the last year to purchase land in the west with two thousand dollars in his pocket, nearly all earned at the works, and three-fourths of it paid him by Gen. Irvin in cash, the day before he started. Another individual has between two and three thousand dollars due him, on which he is receiving interest, and others have less sums, earned in like manner, due them. We can point to individuals who, with the proceeds of their labor in Gen. Irvin's employ, have purchased farms, and are now living in comfortable and independent circumstances.

We now ask the people of Pennsylvania which of the two candidates is most deserving of their votes? James Irvin the supporter of the Tariff of 1842; and the opposer of a tax on tea and coffee, who without wronging any one, has acquired by

his own labor and industry, an estate which he so uses as to promote the happiness of others—or Francis R. Shunk, a Lawyer, who has been in office all his life, who has never done anything to give employment to or advance the prosperity of the people, and who is opposed to a Tariff for the protection of American labor and skill, and who supports James K. Polk in his attempt to tax tea and coffee.

The following letter from Mr. CLAY acknowledges the receipt by its distinguished writer, of an "office chair, with chirographical appendages"—the gift of the Whigs of Auburn, N. Y.

ASHLAND, 6th April, 1847.

My Dear Sir:—During my absence from home, to which I lately returned from New Orleans, your official letter of the 22d Feb. last, accompanied with the office chair, and chirographical appendages, presented to me by the Whigs of Auburn, arrived in safety.

As their selected organ, I beg leave to express to you and to them, from the chair itself, which they have done me the honor to present to me, my hearty thanks and respectful acknowledgements for a testimonial so very acceptable and valuable. It possesses exquisite beauty, and contains every possible convenience for reading and writing, down to the minutest object, and all finished with the greatest taste and elegance which one could imagine or desire. It is quite surprising how so much accommodation and so many articles of utility and comfort could be combined in so small a space. Designed and executed by American artists, and on that account more highly valued by me, they are extremely creditable to their judgment and skill.

For the friendly motives of esteem, attachment and confidence towards me, entertained by the Whigs of Auburn, and which prompted the offer of this rich tribute of their affection, I request their acceptance, also, of my cordial thanks.

You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none for myself, personally. Beside being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials, and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends, and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the protective policy, under which we had made such rapid and encouraging advances; the march of improvement in our rivers and harbors would not have been arrested; and above all, we should have avoided this unnecessary war of aggression with a neighbor torn to pieces by internal dissensions. The brilliant achievements, and the glorious laurels acquired, during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, can never compensate for the exceptional manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I tremble in contemplating, may grow out of its termination.—But I have not now a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept assurances of my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have executed the duty towards me, assigned to you by the Whigs of Auburn, and of my being with perfect esteem and regard,

Your friend and ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Wisconsin Constitution Rejected.

We learn from the Milwaukee Sentinel of the 9th instant that the Constitution proposed for the people of Wisconsin Territory has been rejected by nearly five thousand majority! "Never [says the Sentinel] did the people render a more emphatic verdict than that by which the Constitution has been condemned and rejected. The east, the centre, and the west have vied with each other in the good work, and all have surpassed the highest expectations of our friends."

The rejection of the proposed constitution (says the New York Express) is exceedingly creditable to the people of Wisconsin; the instrument itself being a sort of farrago of impracticable nonsense and outrageous absurdity, to which nearly all the ismatics of the day had contributed—not the least of whom were the "homestead exemption," "vote yourself a farm" philosophers. A prominent feature of the rejected constitution was the Elective Judiciary system, upon which we ourselves are just about to enter: the territory was to be divided into five judicial circuits, in each of which a circuit judge was to be elected, and to serve but one year in his circuit, and the whole five circuit judges were to constitute the Supreme Court. Another leading feature was the lack of any provisions securing the purity of elections: any one could vote who had resided in the Territory one year, and foreigners who were not in the Territory at the adoption of the constitution could vote upon simply declaring their intention to become citizens, and swearing to support the constitution! And, as if this were not bad enough, all banks and banking were totally prohibited, and the new State was expressly forbidden to contract any debt or liability for internal improvements!

The Postmaster has decided that sending several "legal notices" under one envelope, is not a violation of law.

Where are the Polks?

In the War with Mexico, why do we hear nothing of the Polks? During the Presidential contest, we were told that the Polks were a numerous and patriotic family; yet we have not thus far found the name among the killed or wounded in the reports of any of the battles in Mexico. Have none of them gone out to fight in this "just and righteous war"? The Clays, the Websters, the Crittendens, and hosts of other "Mexican Whigs," have sent their sons to aid in extricating their country from the unnecessary difficulty into which President Polk has got her. Where are the Polks, that their names are not found enrolled among their country's defenders? If any of them have buckled on their armor, let us know it.

[Bucks Co. Intelligencer.]

Not to be found.

We have been carefully examining our Loco-foco papers for several days past to see what they could have to say in defence of the attack of their party in the last Congress upon the fair fame of Gen. TAYLOR. Not a word can we find. They studiously avoid even an allusion to the subject. Some time back they tried to make out that the insult was the work of only Messrs. Thompson and Ficklin, but since the production of the record, with one hundred and ten Loco-foco votes recorded in its favor, they are decidedly "mum."—Alexandria Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Cambria at Boston, we have Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The most important items of news are those in relation to the markets. Wilmer & Smith's European Times says,—The Corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions, that of Indian Corn for instance, the fall has been astounding. The price has receded about 24s. The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and even in the judgment of the uninterested, exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour like Indian Corn, has experienced a considerable fall, and the existing impression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which foreshadows an early and prolific harvest. The fluctuations during the month amount to 1s. per 70 lbs., on wheat, 6d. per 45 lbs., on oats, 6d. per 60 lbs., on barley, 4s. per quarter on rye, peas and beans; 6s. per barrel and 8s. per sack on flour; 2s. per load on oatmeal; 24s. to 25s. per 480lbs. and 10s. per bbl. on Indian Corn meal.

Within a few days past a reaction has been experienced in peas of 2s. per quarter; on barley 2s. per sack; on Indian corn meal 2s. per bbl. The trade generally has assumed more firmness, with some heavy transactions in flour at 37s. to 38s. per bbl. for Western Canal; for Philadelphia and Baltimore 36s. to 36s. 6d; New Orleans 34s. to 35s. per bbl. on the spot, with the usual allowances. American wheat rates from 10s. to 10s. 6d. for Southern, up to 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs. for Northern white; rye 48s. to 50s. per quarter; barley 6s. 9d. to 7s. per 60 lbs.; beans—American white 70s. to 80s., and black eyed peas 60 to 70s. per imperial quarter.

The Cotton market has improved, both in demand and price—the rise being from a fourth to three-eighths of a penny, per pound.

The suffering from famine in Ireland, Scotland, and on the continent, does not appear to receive any abatement.

The distress that exists in all parts of France is very great, and in some departments, carts and boats laden with corn have to be accompanied by detachments of soldiers to save them from being pillaged by the people.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The Washington Union makes out a table of 130 democrats to 110 opposition, in the next house of Representatives.

The Union declared that the revenue of the Country would be increased under the Tariff of 1846. Its operation exhibits a different result. The same paper, also declared that War would not follow the annexation of Texas—war in its worst form did follow, so that very little confidence can be placed upon the calculations of that paper. The recent elections indicate that the calculation will be reversed, and that the majority of 10 will be on the whig side of the House.—Miners' Journal.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.—The Columbia, S. C. Chronicle says:—"Mr. Ritchie has formally announced his fixed determination of not accepting the nomination to the Vice Presidency, should it be offered to him; which act of heroic self-denial will, we have no doubt, under the circumstances, excite very great astonishment, though the maxim applied to the fair sex might to some persons seem not inappropriate to the present occasion, viz: "never to refuse before being asked."

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this vicinity and elsewhere, favorable to the project of extending the Morris & Essex Railroad to the Water Gap, and from thence to the Lackawanna Coal Beds, was held at the Court House in the borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 24th inst. Depue S. Miller, Esq., the President of the former meeting being absent, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of the following officers:

Hon. M. W. COOLBAUGH, President.

Vice Presidents.

MICHAEL RANSBURY,
JOSEPH KERR,
JOSEPH V. WILSON,
ELEAZER PRICE,
CHARLES G. NEBE,
JOHN EDINGER,
AARON CROSSDALE,
THEODORE BRODHEAD,
BENJAMIN V. BUSII.

Secretaries.

L. W. Brodhead,
M. H. Dreher,
James Pluce,
B. S. Schoonover.

When, on motion, several communications from capitalists in New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, setting forth strong inducements and assurances in favor of the contemplated project were read to the meeting by M. M. Dimmick, Esq.; after which John L. Ward, Esq., of New Jersey, read to the meeting several interesting communications from gentlemen in New Jersey favorable to the route giving the strongest assurances that the Morris & Essex Railroad will without delay be completed to Stanhope, as well as several surveys of the different routes, when it was resolved that a committee of 50 be appointed, and as many more invited as will go, to meet the citizens of New Jersey at Blairstown, or some other point at a meeting to be called by them in a short time, whereupon the meeting appointed the following

COMMITTEE.

M. M. Dimmick, S. J. Hollinshead, M. H. Dreher, B. S. Schoonover, A. Storm, Samuel Stokes, M. W. Coolbaugh, Stogdell Stokes, Henry W. Drinker, John Edinger, Benj. Price, Jasper Cotant, John D. Morris, Elisha Postens, Luke W. Brodhead, T. Brodhead, L. F. Franke, John T. Bell, John Shoemaker, R. T. Downing, John H. Mellick, J. H. Stroud, J. H. Walton, Petit B. Primrose, Wm. Davis, Michael Brown, Wm. Henry, T. McElrath, Franklin Starbird, Jacob Price, Matthias Brackley, J. V. Wilson, R. Depuy, M. Ransbury, Charles Palmer, Robert Brown, Depuy S. Miller, Jacob Singmaster, F. J. Smith, Joseph Dusenberry, John Boys, Philip Shaffer, P. M. Bush, Peter Yessley, Jacob Stauffer, Wm. Overfield, Charles G. Nebe, Peter Neyhart, E. Brown, T. Schoch, Samuel Meyer, J. Mackey, Edward Postens.

When, on motion it was resolved that the committee of correspondence appointed by the meeting at the Water-gap, be and is hereby authorized to call another meeting at such time and place as it may deem advisable.—It was then resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in which the proceedings of the former meeting were ordered to be published, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

(Signed by the officers.)

LATE FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA RESOLVED TO FIGHT—PREPARATIONS TO THAT EFFECT—HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 2d of April has been received through Havana papers. Santa Anna, it seems, is about to dispute Mexican ground inch by inch.

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says:

"Mexicans, Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity and generous ardor of a true patriot. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country."

"On the 27th of March were already assembled some troops at the National Bridge, under the command of General La Vega, and the Governor of the State, Don Juan de Soto. Between the 27th and the 30th two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry marched from the capital in the direction of the bridge, with the corresponding batteries, amounting in all to 2000 men.

"On the 1st of April General Santa Anna in person would set out from Mexico with 2000 more, to direct the military operations in the State of Vera Cruz, resolved, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and die before he will consent to a peace—his own words, as we find them both in letters and in printed documents. Enrolment of troops is going on at various points.

"The army of the North has returned to San Luis Potosi, where it remained at the date of the latest advices."

Somebody has said that water in which potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled upon plants of any kind, is sure death to all insects, in every stage of their existence.