



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 6, 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.

Lawrence Tearny, was tried in Easton last week on an indictment for the murder of his wife, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. When the court passed sentence upon him, he exhibited great fortitude, scarcely shedding a tear during the whole sentence—declaring however his entire innocence of the charge.

Some of the Locofoco Journals are urging a Young Men's State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on Sunday, 4th July next. The next Anniversary of our National Independence comes on Sunday; and can it be possible, that the Locofocos intend to desecrate it by the holding of a political Convention?

The Secretary at Harrisburg, J. Miller, advertises that he will receive sealed proposals at his office, until the 20th inst., for carrying and delivering the Pamphlet Laws and Journals, &c. of the last session of the Legislature, to the Prothonotaries and Commissioners of the counties of the State.

Borough Election.

At an Election for Borough officers, held in Stroudsburg on Monday last, the following persons were duly elected:

- Chief Burgess—James H. Walton, Esq.
- Town Council—Depeue S. Miller,
Jacob Knecht,
Richard S. Staples,
Joseph J. Postens,
Theodore Schoch.
- Town Clerk—Charles Hinton.
- High Constable—William H. White.

Clinton County.

A Lock Haven correspondent of the Harrisburg Intelligencer says the Whig prospects are highly flattering in "little Clinton," and all through the North. The nomination of "OLD IRONSIDES" is popular not only with the Whigs, but with the honest and unprejudiced portion of the Locofoco party, and he will receive a vote that will astonish both friends and foes. "So far as regards little Clinton," says the correspondent, "she will maintain the position she took in the Whig line last fall, and give Gen. IRVIN a handsome majority." The Whigs of Clinton county are a gallant set of fellows, and deserve great credit for what they have done heretofore. They can succeed next fall if they will—and we know they will.

Gen. Irvin and the Locofoco Press.

It is a fact worthy of notice, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, that most of the able and respectable Locofoco papers, although opposed to the election of the Whig nominee, speak of him in terms of the highest respect, while all the miserable, stupid, unprincipled, "small potato" editors, assail him with viper-like malignity. The following lines are peculiarly applicable to such creatures.

"The feeble sea-birds, blinded in the storms,
On some tall light-house dash their little forms;
And the rude granite scatters for their pains
Those small deposits which were meant for brains.
Yet the proud fabric in the morning sun
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done;
Still the red beacon pours its evening rays
For the lost pilot with as broad a blaze;
Nay, shines all radiance o'er the scattered fleet
Of gulls and boobies, brainless at its feet."

The Bedford Inquirer contains a communication from John B. Lynch, of that county, in which he renounces all connection with the Locofoco party, and proclaims himself for Gen. IRVIN out and out. Many others, we believe, will do the same.

A New Planet.

Professor PIERCE, of Harvard University, in a letter to the Boston Courier, says:—"Whatever may be shown to be the mass and orbit of Neptune, I am prepared to publish the corresponding elements and mass of another planet, (should one be needed,) which, combined with Neptune, and having a period of revolution of 168 years, will be sufficient to account for all the perturbations of Uranus."

The Locos made a great fuss about the high price of tickets at Mr. Webster's \$5 dinner in Philadelphia—but they are treating Mr. Senator Soule, of Louisiana, to a dinner, the tickets to which cost \$8 a piece.

We learn from the "Floridian" of the 17th inst. that Achille Murat, the eldest son of Napoleon's celebrated marshal, died on the 15th inst., at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida.

Important from Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the Steamship Massachusetts at New Orleans—Another battle expected—No fever at Vera Cruz on the 12th of April

The Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 22d inst., bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 14th, with highly important intelligence.

M. Y. Beach came passenger in her. The following is from the correspondent of the Picayune of the 23d inst.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847.

I arrived in this place at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sands. The division of Gen Worth from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly. The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardy and other officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston had been severely, but not mortally wounded, while examining Santa Anna's works which appeared to be a succession of breastworks on an eminence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand. A dragoon who had been sent down express by General Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the road side just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time a bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road. Gen. Scott stopped nine miles from this. To night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position if Santa Anna is as represented, he will probably not be attacked before two or three days. I write in great haste.

The following letters are from the Delta of the 23d:

VERA CRUZ, April 13, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—As I stated in my letter of this morning, the brigade of Gen. Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa, but from rather sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him with information that the column had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place between Twiggs' advance guard, and the enemy, in which Captain Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the reception of this news Gen. Worth mounted his horse and was off, so suddenly, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gather the particulars as soon as I heard of it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men, is between us and Jalapa; it is conceded on all sides; but if General Twiggs does not whip, he will at least keep him in check until General Scott, who left yesterday, reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Major General Patterson left here with two brigades of Volunteers on Friday, and he has no doubt reached the advance before this hour. Gen. Twiggs had between 2500 and 2700 men, choice ones, too, under his command, and I entertain little fear for his safety. Gen. Patterson marched with Shields' and Pillow's brigades, and all the force, except the garrison of the towns, and Quitman's brigade is either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied before his departure, that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached him. A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or little or no fighting. An intelligent Mexican told me to-night that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hoped to negotiate a peace. I believe, truly, that it is the wish of his Excellency to win the strife, but whether he will embrace the occasion, which, by the way, is an excellent one, I cannot say. The horses of the Tennessee Cavalry arrived to-day from Tampico, and as soon as they are landed, I expect Quitman will leave here.

VERA CRUZ ANCHORAGE, April 12, 1847.

Editors Delta:—A large detachment of the squadron leaves for Tuspan, commanded by the Commander in person. The officers anticipated something of a fight at that place. It is believed that there are upwards of 20,000 troops at that place, under the command of Gen. Cos, with some 60 pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order, with the exception of three. The greater portion of the army is now on the road to Jalapa. Rumor has it that Santa Anna is there with a large force, and intends to dispute the pass near that place. The

vomito has not yet made its appearance. Yours.

The Vera Cruz Eagle, of the 13th inst., says that the reported strength and position of Santa Anna and his forces are fully credited by both citizens and officers in that city.

Gen. Patterson had recovered from his illness and was at the head of his division.

The only disease prevailing at Vera Cruz was diarrhoea, and great numbers were sick.—Two privates of the 1st Reg. Penn. Volunteers had been tried and found guilty of theft. They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Castle, and forfeiture of a month's pay.

Gen. Scott has issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, urging them in strong terms to remain at their homes, and no longer countenance the military tyrants, who have been leading them to destruction. He proclaims himself and army as the friends of all peaceable Mexicans, and determined to protect them in their civil and religious rights.

The Mississippi Regiment.

The New Orleans Picayune relates the following anecdote as coming from Gen. Taylor himself.

"It is stated, upon what may be considered good authority, that Gen. Taylor, in giving an account of the battle to Lieut. Col. Randolph, of the Virginia Regiment, said that 'if there had been only regulars in the battle of Buena Vista, he would probably have lost the day, as the Mississippi regiment of volunteers was whipped three times without knowing it: that when borne down by overwhelming numbers, they fought on, just as if nothing uncommon had happened to them, and by dint of endurance, and a wonderful alacrity in ripping up the next man to them, they retrieved the fortunes of the field.' As related to us the General tells this story with infinite gusto. As reported by all, the Mississippians under Col. Davis on that day of terror, fought with a valor and intelligence unparalleled in modern warfare. Each man seemed to consider the fate of the day as on his individual prowess, and stood up to the rack with a dogged determination conformable to this predominant idea. They learned this business at Monterey—but at Buena Vista they bettered their instruction."

Startling Occurrence.

The Dubuque (Ia.) Republican publishes an account of a fall of aerolites in that neighborhood. In one instance a large stone some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent, went through a large tree crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about twelve feet, from whence it was afterwards recovered by those who witnessed its fall. The traces of several smaller bodies of the same nature, have been discovered in that vicinity, a short time, and are creating considerable alarm.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF PRESERVING THE BODY OF A YOUNG CHILD.

A child lately died on board one of our emigrant ships, and rather than throw it into the deep the mother salted down the child in her trunk, and brought it to this city in a state of preservation. Who can understand the workings of that mother's mind during her passage to a foreign clime? [N. Y. Express.]

Providential Mud.

A little girl of nine years old was lately tending a baby at a third story window of a house in Paris and looking idly down upon the paved street below. With the child in her arms she leaned over the window, and presently, surprised at something she saw beneath, she threw up her hands and dropped the child out of the window! Fortunately a heap of mud had been recently swept up just under, into the centre of which the baby fell—wonderful to relate, exhibiting no fracture, bruise or apparent inconvenience, when taken up.

Good.—The friends of Gen. Worth have opened a subscription of five thousand dollars to pay off the mortgage to that amount on the country residence of the gallant soldier.

"Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer?" "No he is half hunter and half setter; he hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when he is satisfied."

RATHER EXPENSIVE EATING.—New potatoes, from the South, have been sold in Fulton Market, New York, within a few days, for three dollars and a half per bushel. At retail, they readily brought three cents each.

A Sailor's Wife.—It is the custom of affectionate seamen, when they go on long voyages in Government ships, to leave a portion of their wages to be drawn by their wives. The paymaster here thought a while ago that a certain woman came often for the domestic share of her husband's wages, and, on an examination of the matter, he found that she was the wife of no less than five different seamen. Whose wife will she be when the ladies' hospital is established! for she has as many husbands as the woman Sycar.—*Four. of Com.*

General Irvin.

We receive daily and from all sections of the State, intelligence of the most favorable character as to the prospects of General Irvin. In the interior few, even of the opposite party, are found who doubt his election, and the question is only as to his majority. The Whigs everywhere hailed his nomination with delight; and prominent and eager among his champions are the gentlemen whose names were used in connection with the same office. We do not believe that there is a cold or lukewarm Whig in the State in relation to this issue. While the Whigs are thus ardent, united and confident, thousands on thousands of the honest Democracy proclaim their determination to vote for the able, the honest and independent Gen. Irvin. The spotless purity of his personal character, his zealous devotion to the interests of Pennsylvania, his liberality and goodness of heart, and his admitted sagacity, soundness and purity as a statesman, have won the admiration and confidence of the intelligent and good of all parties. The Whigs, as a party, are coolly awaiting the proper time to enter with zealous and hearty action into the campaign; but in advance of any violent agitation on the subject, the public mind is calmly, clearly, but conclusively settling the question in favor of Gen. Irvin. His opponents are at a loss to find an allegation or argument that will tell with the slightest effect against him. The principal ground now taken by the ultra Locofoco press is that, while Shunk is a lawyer and has lived for thirty years out of the public purse, GENERAL IRVIN has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, by tilling the globe, grinding flour and making iron. In the absence of more available objections, this is the reliance of Locofocism; and we are content that they should enjoy all the advantages of it. While we believe that Gen Irvin is the ablest and most exceptionable candidate that has for many years been presented for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, we are confident that he possesses a larger share of popularity, and will receive a greater majority. We congratulate our Whig friends upon the brilliant prospects before them, and trust that they will be incited to fresh activity and heightened exertion into the great and good Whig cause.—*Norrb American.*

Irvin and Shunk.

It is alleged as an objection to Irvin that he has made himself wealthy in manufacturing iron. We doubt much whether Shunk has not received more money out of the Public Treasury than Irvin ever made both in Farming and making iron. And if Gov. Shunk has not laid up a portion of what he has drawn from the public Treasury for the last 20 or 30 years, it is not very creditable to his economy. If Irvin has laid up more from his industry than Shunk has from his office perquisites, the more creditable to him. Economy is a necessary qualification for Governor.—*Wilkes-Barre Adv.*

Expenses of the War.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune understands "from official sources, that if all the claims occurring so far during the war were to be immediately liquidated, the sum of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS would be required, including of course the regular expenses of the army.

The only good result of their new Tariff yet discovered by the Locofocos, is the potato rot and general scarcity of provisions in Europe, which has caused unparalleled distress there, and unusual prosperity here. Well that is something at any rate.—*Bucks Co. Innt.*

The nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, by public meetings and newspapers all over the country, makes Polk's organ, the Washington Union, growl like a bear with a sore head.

Comparisons.

Gerrit Smith gave \$2,000 to relieve the sufferers of Ireland. The Pope of Rome gave \$1,000.—Gen. Irvin gave \$300. The Hutchinson singers gave \$1.00. President Polk gave \$50. Governor Shunk gave a message.

In the revolution there were Tories, and in the late war those who denied the necessity, and interrupted the prosecution, of the contest. These men—the latter certainly—belonged to the present Federal party.—*Pennsylvania.*

There is very little doubt of it—and James Buchanan, the leader of the gang, is now President Polk's Secretary at State.

Miners' Journal.

The late Henry Erskine happening to dine in company with a very talkative lady, felt much annoyed by her chatter, and being asked to help her to tongue, replied:—

"With pleasure, ma'am; and I presume I may send you the point, as there seems to be no end to your own."

The amount of money raised in the borough of Carlisle, for the relief of the poor Irish, is \$475 61.

MORRIS & WILLIS have just commenced, in their excellent *Home Journal*, the publication of another original novelette. It is entitled "FLORETTE," and is, says Mr. Willis, "in that peculiar vein which is born, not acquired." As this beautiful story will run through several numbers, the Editors have again been compelled to increase their edition "to enable new subscribers to begin with the beginning." Those who commence taking the *Home Journal* with the present impression are entitled to SIX PARTS OF *DOMBEY & SON* in the book form, with all the engravings, gratis. The fact that the Editors are so frequently called upon to enlarge their number of copies, to meet the continually increasing demand for the work, is a gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which their labors are held by the reading public, and a sure indication that a well conducted family newspaper, healthy in tone and sound in sentiment, (as the *Home Journal* most certainly is,) cannot fail to meet with the success it so eminently deserves; but how so ample and elegant a weekly, with all its diversified novelties and attractions, and an extra once a month, can be furnished at the trifling sum of two dollars a year, is among the mysteries of cheap printing and the remarkable age in which we live. Address Morris & Willis, No. 107 Fulton street, New York.—*Tribune.*

The Discoveries of 1846.

We apprehend that there can be no doubt that the year 1846 will be memorable to the end of time, for the remarkable extensions, or new applications of human knowledge, which will come before future historians as rendering illustrious its narrow limits. Most evident is it that we are now living in the days predicted by the Hebrew Prophet;—when "many shall run to and fro: and knowledge shall be increased."

1. Foremost among these may be placed the use of ether, inhaled for the facilitating surgical operations. Like all other appliances of this kind, it meets with failures and even with evil results in a few cases. But for one fatal result and five failures we have five hundred instances of vast benefit, in many of which, beyond all doubt, lives have been saved which would otherwise have been lost. Without describing it as infallible, or in all cases safe or to be relied on, there can be no doubt that this discovery has conferred vast benefits on mankind.

2. The substitution of a new explosive material,—the gun-cotton,—in place of gun-powder, is another remarkable event. The extent of its utility is not yet ascertained. Whether it will be largely adopted in warfare is still a point upon which no decided opinion has been formed. But of its great utility in all blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. It is both cheaper and more powerful than gun-powder; and the absence of smoke gives it a decisive advantage. There can remain no question, that in all works of this description, the new agent will rapidly supersede the old one.

3. The third discovery of 1846 is perhaps even of greater importance than either of the former. We allude to the lately patented process of smelting copper by means of electricity. The effect of this change will be quite prodigious. It produces, in less than two days what the old process required three weeks to effect. And the saving of fuel is so vast, that in Swansea alone the smelters estimate their annual saving in coals in no less than five hundred thousand pounds. Hence it is clear that the price of copper must be so enormously reduced as to bring it into use for a variety of purposes from which its cost at present excludes it.

The facility and cheapness of the process, too will enable the ore to be largely smelted on the spot. The Cornish mine-proprietors are anxiously expecting the moment when they can bring the ore which lay in the mine yesterday, in a state to be sent to market to-morrow; and this at the very mouth of the mine. In Australia also, the operation of this discovery will be of the utmost importance. Ten thousand tons of copper ore were sent from Australia to England last year to be smelted at Swansea; and the result was 1600 tons of copper.

But Australia in future will smelt her own copper, by a 36 hours process; saving all this useless freight of the 8400 tons of refuse; and saving also the old and expensive process. In a very few years Australia will send to market more copper than is now produced by all the rest of the world. But if our future penny-pieces are to bear any proportion to the reduced cost and value of the metal, they must be made of the size of dinner-plates.

Will of a Singular Man.

We learn from the Marlboro (Md.) Gazette, that Prince George's County Court was engaged for three days last week in the trial of a case brought by the heirs of the late John Townsend against the Will of the Testator. The Jury, after being confined for nearly two days, were dismissed, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The Gazette says:

"In this Will the testator has liberated all his slaves—about fifty in number—and devised to them all his lands and other property—and made provision that, in the event of any obstacle in the law to defeat this object, the negroes should become the slaves of his nephew, Jeremiah Townsend, who should accept from them one cent per year for hire. A large number of witnesses were examined to prove that the