

of her sister States. The turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster, was the first undertaken in the Union, and was completed in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000. Subsequently, the whole surface of the State was traversed by these roads. But the day of turnpikes has passed away; and the famous Conestoga wagons, with their noble six-horse teams, whose bells sounded along the mountain defiles, and warned the traveller of their approach, are to be reckoned among the wonders of Pennsylvania as it was.

The bridges of the State, have been accounted one of its remarkable features. The Schuylkill "Permanent bridge," erected in 1798, at an expense of \$300,000, was the first great work of this kind attempted in this country. The first Fair-Mount Bridge, with its span of 348 1-2 feet out-rivalling the famous bridge of Shaffhausen, and the Wire bridge erected in 1817 at the Falls of Schuylkill which served to suggest the idea to European builders, were an honor to Philadelphia. The bridges in the interior, by their number, and their substantial, and even bold character, have done honor to the State.

For the introduction of Canals, as well as turnpikes to the public attention, the country is indebted to Pennsylvania. Even William Penn seems to have meditated on the project of connecting the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill; and in 1762, David Rittenhouse and Dr. William Smith surveyed a canal route for the purpose. At an early day, these gentlemen had in view the connecting of the Lakes and the Ohio River with the Delaware, by a route of nearly six hundred miles! The survey, under the authority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was accomplished in 1769. In 1791 a company was incorporated for connecting the Schuylkill with the Delaware, via Norristown. At the head of the latter was Robt. Morris, the celebrated financier. These companies undertook the work, and proceeded far with it, when having expended \$140,000, they were embarrassed, and suspended operations; a number of the leading individuals having become bankrupt in this Herculean effort. These beginnings, however, resulted at length in the completion of the Union Canal. The first tunnels excavated in the Union, were in Pennsylvania. The first survey for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was made in 1769, by order of the American Philosophical Society; and as early as 1804, \$100,000 were expended in the execution of the work.

When the period of Railroads arrived, Pennsylvania was again the pioneer. The Railroad at Mauch Chunk, constructed with Philadelphia Capital, was the first in the Union; or, at least, was anticipated only by a short tram-road at Quincy, Mass. From that period to the present, Philadelphia has been second to no city in the Union, in expenditures for constructing these wonderful annihilators of time and space.

Somerset County.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Somerset county, on the 10th inst., the following among other resolutions were adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That although Gen. James Irvin was not the first choice of the Whigs of this county, yet believing him to be a true Whig, honest and capable, a sincere friend of protection to home industry, and all other measures best calculated to promote the interests of the American people, we hereby pledge him our cordial and undivided support for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we will warmly support Joseph W. Patton, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. Encouraged by the election of a Whig last fall, we are the more desirous of electing another, thus obtaining a majority in the Board, when we trust an end will be put to all the foul corruptions and plunderings upon our Public Works which have well nigh beggared the State.

Resolved, That language fails us to express our feelings in regard to the brilliant achievements of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, who in spite of the base machinations of our Locofoco rulers in Washington, has covered himself with glory in every battle with his foreign foes, and should be the candidate of the whole Whig party of the nation we predict for him an equally glorious victory over his and his country's domestic enemies in 1848.

On Wednesday evening, a stout, bouncing young woman was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon, at the crossing of Hanover and Warren sts. The carriage passed over her neck and shoulders, when the bystanders, expecting to see her killed, were astonished to see her jump up and spring upon the pavement, exclaiming at the same time, "Dod rot your picture, you didn't hurt me, old feller, anyhow!" The driver of the vehicle was very much frightened at the accident.—Trenton Daily News.

The prospects of the fruit crop are, says the Cincinnati Commercial, rather promising, notwithstanding the frost has been a little severe.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, May 20, 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.

A new Post Office has been established at Soxville, Monroe co., Pa., and Perry Sox has been appointed the Postmaster.

We have received the first No. of the "*Carbon Democrat*," published at Mauch Chunk, by Exos Tolan. The Democrat will support the Locofoco party. We wish our friend Tolan success in every thing but politics.

The Next Congress.

The New York Tribune says that the members elect to the next Congress stand 88 Whigs to 66 Locofocos. In the States yet to elect, it sets down the probable result—Whigs 32; Locos 41. According to this count the next House will stand Whigs 119—Locos 108.—The Senate, with the Calhounites against it, will also be anti-administration. Considering that Mr. Polk had a majority of about seventy in the last House, we should think this result indicates pretty strongly what the people think of his miserable administration.

General Irvin.

Gen. Irvin, it seems, cannot please the locofocos. Some of them say he's rich, and grinds the poor—yet no sooner does he give fifty barrels of meal for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, than these self-same men fall to abusing him for attempting to make political capital.

Others say he's an aristocrat, and revels on the sweat of his hands—yet no sooner is it shown that many in his employ have earned a handsome competence, than these fault-finders open anew their smut-machines, reiterate the statements, and will probably swear to them so often between this and election time that the poor souls will at last believe it themselves—which they do not now.

A third class allege that he is an "iron-master!" as if there was something objectionable in that. Well if he is, Gen. Irvin is acknowledged to be an honest one. Can the brewers, who do the dirty work of the party, lay their hands on their hearts and say that they have at no time supported an iron-master for office—one, too, who was perhaps honest enough for them, but not too much so?

We could allude to other objections made by the supporters of the "retired city merchant," and the retired lawyer and life office holder; but in truth they are too trivial, too weak, too impotent to do Gen. Irvin any harm. If they can bring no other objections against him than the above, they might as well hang up their fiddles, for the greater their abuse the more votes he will get. Mark that.—*Leicester Gazette*.

Joseph W. Patton.

The Sunbury American, a locofoco paper pays the following well-merited compliment to our gentlemanly and talented Whig commissioner:

"Mr. Power, the new incumbent, has made a favorable impression upon all parties. He is fully aware of the position he occupies before the people, and the circumstances under which he was elected by so large a majority. He is also a practical man and a good officer, and is determined not to disappoint the expectation of his friends."

The Whigs have been equally fortunate in the selection of another candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. JOS. W. PATTON of Cumberland county. The nomination is admitted, by all who know Mr. Patton, to be a most excellent one, and meets with general favor from the people in every section of the State. Mr. Patton is just the man to unite with Gen. Power in the management of the public works, so as to make them most useful to the people, and most productive of revenue to the Treasury. The extravagance which has heretofore characterized the management of the public improvements by the Locofocos demands a change—the interests of the State demand it—our oppressed tax-burdened people demand it—and POWER and PATTON are just the men to effect it. The Whig party present Joseph W. Patton to the people as the REFORM CANDIDATE, and if the tax-payers understand their own interests, they will go for him en masse.

FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO!

Jalapa and Perote taken!—Santa Anna at Orizaba with 6,000 men!—Mexican Army dispersed!—Col. Childs Governor of Jalapa.—Gen. Shields not dead.

Advices from New Orleans are to the 6th inst. We copy from the Commercial Times of that city.

By the arrival here, last evening, of the steamship New-Orleans, Capt. Wright, which left Vera Cruz on the 29th ult. we have received a mass of letters and papers from our friends and correspondents in that city.

Gen. Scott was vigorously pressing the enemy, affording the defeated Mexicans no respite. Jalapa and Perote have been occupied, and the report was current when the New-Orleans set sail that Gen. Scott was on the point of making a demonstration on Puebla itself.

Santa Anna, when last heard from, was in so forlorn a condition that it was expected he would give himself up to the American Governor of Vera Cruz, preferring to trust himself to the generosity of an open foe to exposing himself to the tender mercies of his own countrymen who now denounce him as their betrayer.

The Mexican Army, after heavy losses of killed and wounded, among which last Gen. Ciriano Vasquez, and other chiefs and officers of less note, who fell on the field of battle, has broken up altogether, not an officer or soldier remaining with their standard.

Gen. Santa Anna, who commanded in chief, was the first, according to some, and the last, according to others, to leave the field, accompanied by only 25 Dragoons, taking the by-ways, and a party is even found to assert that they saw him in one of the villages of the Sierra, in search of horses to remount his escort. The fact of this General not having fallen back on Jalapa, has left room for the supposition that his flight is prompted by the fear of being sacrificed for treason imputed to him, and which has no other foundation than the adverse results experienced by the Mexican arms in every encounter with the Americans.

Gen. Canizal, in his retreat on Puebla, dismantled the Fort of Perote, carrying off all the ordnance he could, and spiking such as he had to leave behind. He set at liberty all the criminals confined there, including the assassins of Falconi and his brother-in-law, who, some of our readers will remember, have been cruelly murdered in this city.

In consequence of this, the American troops advanced in triumph from Cerro Gordo to Jalapa, where the corporation and civil authorities went to meet them, and took possession of the city, where they behaved themselves in the same quiet and orderly manner as in Vera Cruz.

Gen. Worth left yesterday for Perote. The Pass, nine miles from here, occupied by the enemy, has been abandoned, and was taken possession of by an advance last evening.

Col. Childs is the Military Governor of Jalapa. Gen. Patterson has recovered his health in a great degree.

Gen. Shields, I heard to-day, was in a doubtful state.

Last night Gen. Worth slept within 5 miles of Perote, and, no doubt, entered the town to-day. Perote has been abandoned by the Mexicans, after spiking all their large guns, and will be taken possession of without opposition.

General Quitman's brigade reached this place this evening from Vera Cruz, his troops in good health.

The people in this place are following their usual occupation, and do not at all seem displeased at our presence.

JALAPA, April 23—8 A. M.

An express has just arrived from General Worth. He entered Perote yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and found a Mexican Colonel, who was charged with the surrender of the place and all the arms and munitions of war generally. None of the large guns were spiked, and were found in excellent order. Ampudia, with about three thousand disorganized Lancers, moved out just far enough to avoid a conflict, and then proceeded on.

Santa Anna had not passed through Perote, and must now be in the mountains on this side of that place. We understand that information was received yesterday that Gen. Worth had thrown his outpost toward Puebla and would march immediately in that direction himself.

It is now certain that Santa Anna is at Orizaba, a little village at the foot of the mountain of that name, with about one thousand troops.

He was seen at that place on Sunday morning last and was heard to express his desire of remaining there till he could muster a sufficient force to make another stand. He will not dare to return to the City of Mexico in the universal opinion, until some success should crown his efforts to redeem his thousand promises to the deluded people and the clergy, the latter being now his only backers.

It is said that those who now cling to his drooping standard are brought from Oajaca principally, and that not more than two or three hundred of them have any arms, those too being in a very bad condition.

We learn that he pretends he can yet repulse the invaders of the soil, if he can rouse the Rancheros and form them into Guerilla parties to annoy small bodies of our citizens and soldiers, whom they may have the temerity to attack.

The following is from the *Mexican Chronicle* of the 28th, by a person just arrived from Orizaba. He knows that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived there with about 200 Dragoons and immediately commenced recruiting, having now under his command about six thousand men; including the fugitives from Cerro Gordo.

He also assures us that a correspondence has been seized by the authorities of Mexico, addressed by a great personage to Senor Rejon, offering a certain sum if he would bring about an early peace and to place all the requisite means at his disposal.

In Puebla Gen. Inclin is commanding.—They are fortifying the town for resistance.

The Navy are happy, and arrangements are in course of completion for the expedition to the southward, and a start will soon be made after the ports along the Southern coasts are secured.

A grand expedition is to be fitted out for the Pacific, not by way of Cape Horn, but by internal navigation. It has a real existence, and the movement is seriously contemplated—of its object, I am also ignorant.

It is to be composed entirely of sailors and marines, two thousand in all. Is it not Quixotic? I am pretty confident that it will be abandoned when all the difficulties come to be weighed, although it may at this moment be resolved upon.

The correspondent of the *Times* says: I send you the first two numbers of a paper issued in this city, the *Mexican Chronicle*, from which I take the liberty to clip the following morceau.

Gen. Morales measures the veracity of the American officers by the Mexican standard, hence his mistake; I can hardly consider him capable of a direct falsehood, but this document would seem to justify such a charge.

Juan Morales, General of Brigade of the Mexican Republic, to the Nation and its Allies.

It having come to my knowledge that some chiefs and officers of the invading army of the United States, which have operated against Vera Cruz, said that General Scott had previously advised me that the families could leave, to avoid the evils attendant upon a bombardment, and that consequently those which have happened are chargeable upon me; in order that neither now nor at any future time any accusation of injustice may stigmatize the defence of Vera Cruz, I declare that it is false that any such advice was given; that the only communication I have derived from General Scott tended to summon me in general terms to surrender; that even the neutrals were prevented from leaving the place; that if the Mexican families could have left, the enemy would not have occupied the place without first burying its defenders in the ruins.

JUAN MORALES.

JALAPA, April 24, 1847.

Gen. Scott is said to have dispatched a messenger to Mexico or to the point occupied by the Legislative junta. This is the old song, and the olive branch.

VERA CRUZ, April 29, 1847.

An express is in this morning (April 29th, 1847,) bringing intelligence of the continued advance of Gen. Worth and some disconnected rumors from the City of Mexico. The citizens are throwing up walls of sand, I fancy, around the place, and expect the soldiers to defend them. How far their expectations will be realized, we may judge by the past.

The public voice is openly heard in opposition to the late Mexican demagogue, Santa Anna. "Coward," "Down with the traitor!" are the cries that are now heard in the Capitol.

I am very happy to learn by this express that General Shields is not dead; he is improving. The steamship is expected to move every moment.

Important from Mexico.

Upon the receipt of the news of the defeat at Sierra Gorda, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session, at which a decree was passed, dictating to all Mexicans the importance of carrying on the war, and defending the nationality of the Republic. It also prohibits the Executive from making peace with the United States, or concluding negotiation with foreign powers disposing of any part of the territories.

The decree pronounces all to be traitors, whether private persons or public functionaries, who make any treaty with the United States, and declares such treaty to be null and void.

A permanent committee is to be installed, should Congress find it impossible to continue its sessions. On this committee is to devolve the whole duties of the Government counsel, and appoint in case of vacancy, temporary Executive.

Gen. Salas had issued a proclamation declaring that he was empowered to raise a guerrilla corps, and calls on all good Mexicans to join his standard.

It was rumored that Gen. Taylor had arrived at San Luis, but not that he had taken the city.

A Naval Victory.

On the 19th April the Squadron under Com. Perry captured the town of Tuspan, after a severe resistance by the Mexican troops. The Americans had four men killed and fourteen wounded. The place was rendered defenceless and then abandoned.

The N. O. Peayune has received an account of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo.—There was no officer of the Regulars killed—14 were wounded, 39 privates were killed and 196 wounded. One volunteer officer was killed and seven wounded, three privates were killed and 48 wounded. Total, 43 killed, 265 wounded. Letters received, express confidence that Gen. Shields will recover.

The oldest fruit tree on this continent is now in full bloom; "the Stuyvesant pear tree," in the upper part of the city of New York, brought from Holland in 1647, planted near New Amsterdam, and now two hundred years old.

Loco Foco "Aid and Comfort."

Polk's Pass to Santa Anna.

"The Commander of our naval forces in the Gulf is hereby instructed NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico should he desire to return thither."

May 15, '46.

JAMES K. POLK.

Polk's admission of having granted the Pass.

When orders were issued to the commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the 15th day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, HE WAS DIRECTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO, SHOULD HE RETURN.—*Polk's Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1846.*

It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties.

What has been seen.

BATTLE OF MONTEREY, Sept. 21, 22, 23,—three days, hard fighting—Loss of Americans killed and wounded—500.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, Feb. 22 & 23d, SANTA ANNA COMMANDING IN PERSON A FORCE OF TWENTY THOUSAND MEN! Loss of the Americans in killed and wounded—SEVEN HUNDRED!

This is what we call "aid and comfort" with a vengeance.—*Dan. Dem.*

It is recorded by the letter writers at the Camp, that Santa Anna's second in command at Sierra Gorda was a man 'as black as the ace of spades.'

Revolving Shuttle-Box.

Mr. Harrison Flitts, of Ontario, Wayne county, New York, has invented a Revolving Shuttle-Box, for weaving Gingham, Plaids, Checks, Carpets, Shawls, or any kind of weaving that requires more than one color in the filling. It promises to be of great advantage to our hand and power loom manufacturers.

WHAT IS A QUARTER?—The quarter of wheat or corn cited in accounts of the English markets, is generally estimated at eight bushels. The exact measure is eight bushels and forty-eight one-hundredths of a bushel, or about eight bushels and a half. The quarter is a term used originally to express the fourth part of a load; grain or corn having been formerly, and is now frequently estimated by the load.

Discovery of a Singular Race of People.

The Christian Observer of Calcutta gives a notice of a singular race of people called the Cathies who inhabit a part of Guzerat. They are worshippers of the sun as are the adoring Parsees.

"These people are supposed by some to be the ancient Cathie, who in the time of Alexander's invasion occupied a portion of the Punjab, near the confluence of the five rivers.—Among the Cathies there are no distinctions of caste. Besides priests they have an official class of persons called barbs, who possess authority almost equal to that of the Druids.—They become security for the payment of debts, the conduct of individuals who have misbehaved, and the appearance of persons in pending actions, either civil or criminal. On the same terms they conduct travellers and caravans through districts infested with robbers, or in a state of war. If a troop of predatory horse appear, the barb commands them to retire, and brandishing his dagger, takes a solemn oath, that if they plunder the person under his protection, he will stab himself to the heart, and bring upon their heads the guilt of shedding his blood."

"Such is the veneration in which he is held as a person of celestial origin, and such is the horror at being the cause of his death, that the threat in almost every instance deters them from making the meditated attack; and the party is allowed to pass on unmolested. The religion of the people consists of little else than an adoration of the sun. They invoke this object of their worship before commencing any great undertaking, and if a plundering expedition is successful, a portion of the money stolen is consecrated to the service of religion. The only functions of the priests are to celebrate marriages and funeral solemnities. They have but one sacred building—a temple—situated near Thaum, dedicated to the Sun—and containing an image of that luminary. The size of the Cathies is above the average, often exceeding six feet. The women are tall and often handsome; generally speaking, modest and faithful to their lords. The Cathies have no restrictions of any sort regarding food or drink."

A resolution has been passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, authorizing the Governor to present a sword to Gen. Scott for the victories at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.