



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**  
Thursday, August 5, 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.

L. BARNES, at Millford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

**Death Warrant.**

We learn from the Easton Whig that LAWRENCE TURNER, who was convicted of murder in April last, will be executed on Friday the 1st day of October next. The warrant was read to the prisoner a few days since. He received the intelligence without much emotion, and persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he is about to die.

**Eleven Days later from Europe.**

The Steamship Washington arrived at New York on Friday last, after a passage of fifteen days from Southampton, having left there on the 15th ult.

The political news is not important. The decline in prices of grain and flour continued for several days after the Britannia sailed; but a heavy storm checked the downward tendency, and a temporary improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter took place. Every change of the atmosphere is narrowly watched. The weather had been very propitious and the prospect was excellent.

The reports from the European markets are good.

The potato crop is generally healthy.

When the "Monroe Democrat" talks about TORIES, does it allude to Mr. Polk's grandfather, who turned TORY during the Revolution, donned a RED COAT, and took refuge in the BRITISH CAMP?

"Who are the Federalists?" inquires the Locofocos. Ask JAMES BUCHANAN, who as one of the leaders of the old Federal party published an Address to the People of this State, commencing "WE AS FEDERALISTS," &c.

**The Plainfield Bank Again.**

We copy the following statement in relation to this institution, from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, believing that it may be of interest to some of our readers.

"Of the assets of the Plainfield Bank, over \$60,000 of notes, checks, &c., are in the hands of an attorney, by the name of Brewster.—These had been placed in the hands of Mr. Brewster by the Beaches, who had given the Receivers an order for the notes, checks, &c., or for the money as it should be collected.—Brewster accepted the order, and estimated under oath, the notes to be good for \$34,000.—Since the return of Moses Y. Beach from the south he has caused a notice to be served on Brewster, prohibiting him from giving either money or notes to the Receivers.

"Again, a responsible man in Albany owes the Bank \$3500. The Receivers had about concluded an arrangement to receive the money in monthly or sixty days instalments. When M. Y. Beach returned, he notified the man not to pay one dollar, for he could defend himself, and defeat the Receivers, on the ground, that notes given in exchange for Plainfield money of denominations less than five dollars were null and void. This notice from Beach broke up the arrangement, and there is but little prospect of getting anything from that claim.

"Again.—The real estate at Plainfield is worth \$6,000, and would readily bring that sum; but Beach has circulated notice there that he will contest the Receivers' title to the highest court. Under this threat nobody will buy the property."

**Rosin paving.**

A portion of one of the streets in Fayetteville, North Carolina, is actually paved with solid rosin. A correspondent of the Boston Post says, that he has ridden a horse and driven a carriage over this novel pavement several times, and a capital road it makes. It has a beautiful clear look, presenting a smooth hard surface, and it never rots. The manufacturer means to cast it into blocks of the right shape and size for constructing aqueducts, water courses, and sewers.

A wagish son of Erin once gave the following toast:—"Here's wishin you may never die, nor nobody kill ye, until ye knock yer brains out against the silver knocker of your own door."

**General Irvin.**

Was there ever such confusion and trouble to find something to urge as an objection to a candidate for office, as there is in the case of the Whig candidate for Governor? Trouble, racking of brains, searching of records, and after all, all ends in less than smoke. There stands Gen. Irvin, unscathed, unharmed, untouched—no more impression made upon him than the fly made on the horn of the stately ox.

First, in the flurry of the moment, it was said Gen. Irvin is wealthy. The wily edge was all taken from this on its being ascertained that an immense amount of money Gov. Shunk had received from the Public Treasury, during the score and a half of years he has held office, and fed at the public crib.

Next it was said Gen. Irvin is an Iron master, and this was urged as a Bug-bear, if not a Bear-bug. The thought perhaps occurred to the accusers, that there are a host of men in Pennsylvania who work in Iron, or use implements made of Iron, against whom the cry of *smelling of Iron*, will lay with equal force. So, they must ease off on this point, lest they injure Shunk by that cry.

Next it was said Gen. Irvin, when in Congress voted to tax Tea and Coffee. Then it was remembered that only last winter, President Polk recommended that a tax be laid on Tea and Coffee, and an effort was made to bring it about. If Gen. Irvin had so voted, to urge it as an objection would be admitting that Polk's effort to have Tea and Coffee taxed was wrong. It was found too that Gen. Irvin was and is opposed to such a tax, and his accusers must ease off again.

The last effort, as yet, is the publishing a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Irvin 16 years ago. The offence in the letter is: it purports to ask some one to vote for him, and makes Gen. Irvin boast of his liberality.—Now it is extremely doubtful whether those who publish the letter believe it was written by Gen. Irvin. It is so unlike him that it needs proof. It lacks on the face of it one essential requisite to entitle it to credence. The name of the person written to, if he had a name, is withheld. If the letter is genuine would the name of the witness be withheld? We defy any one who has published the letter to give the name of a witness. That however will not be done. By and by they will doubtless become ashamed of it, and abandon that charge. Why not come out at once gentleman, and make some charge, so tangible and true, that you can stand by it? If you can find nothing else, tell your readers that Gen. Irvin's nose is on the front side of his face, and that his mouth is just below it. Tell them he raises cattle and pigs and grain, and that he knows how to plow, and gather crops.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of the charges that are brought against Gen. Irvin.—Wilkesbarre Advocate.

**Effects of Whigism.**

The influence exerted by a Whig Canal Commissioner and a Whig State Treasurer, is beginning to exhibit in all the departments of the State Government. Mr. POWER, backed by Mr. Barnes, has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the State, and preventing thousands more from being lavishly and uselessly thrown away upon political favorites by the Shunk dynasty; and Judge Banks has so managed the affairs of his department that, according to the statements of the friends of Gov. Shunk, "the treasury will contain sufficient cash before the first of August to pay the semi-annual interest on the State debt, and have a balance of one hundred thousand dollars to be applied to other purposes."

These are important facts for the consideration of the Tax-payers; and if one Whig in the Canal Board and one Whig "on the hill" at Harrisburg can effect such a condition of things, how much more zealous should they labor to place more such Whigs at the head of State affairs. Mr. Power's management as Canal Commissioner produces in one year "one million of dollars profit on the canals and railroads," and Judge Banks' few months supervision of the Treasury department, not only produces in advance sufficient to pay off the August interest in the State debt, but leaves a surplus of "one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury for other purposes." Remember, these are the admissions of the opponents of the Whig party. "Poor Men," as well as the tax-ridden Farmers, would do well to read and ponder on these facts.—Lancaster Union and Tribune.

**The State Interest.**

The payment of the semi-annual interest on the State Bonds commenced at the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Monday morning, with funds enough on hand and two hundred thousand dollars to spare—and this too after refunding two hundred thousand dollars borrowed by authority of the legislature to meet the February interest, which came due immediately after the accession of Judge Banks to the office of Treasurer. This is a rather flattering commentary upon the doleful Locofoco predictions of disaster to the Commonwealth, upon the appointment of a Whig in the place of a Locofoco State Treasurer. Perhaps the people will conclude to try a similar change in the office of Governor, and in the majority of the Board of Canal Commissioners.—Bucks Co. Intel.

It is reported that some of the slave holders in Maryland intend entering suit at the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Pennsylvania, for the recovery of damages sustained from the loss of slaves who have run off

**Late and Important from Mexico.**

Arrivals at New Orleans, bring Vera Cruz dates to the 18th instant.

The report of the battle between Gen. Pierce and the Mexicans, was founded on a rumor spread by the passengers who arrived in the cars, and does not appear to be confirmed by the account furnished to the Picayune by the captain of the steamer "Orleans."—This vessel left Vera Cruz on the 14th, at which time Gen. Pierce had marched with 2500 men and 150 wagons towards Puebla.

The Orleans arrived at Tampico on the 15th, when the captain was informed by Col. Gates, that Col. De Russy had departed up the river with 120 men, partly Balumoreans, in search of the prisoners released by the Mexicans, and had landed 60 miles above, near Houzelan, where he was completely surrounded by the Mexicans; but after a desperate struggle, he succeeded in cutting his way through, and returned towards the river, where he was posted, awaiting reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition upon Governor Wilson for four companies of Infantry, and at the same time sent 150 men up the river to the relief of Col. De Russy.

The Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, and found the city in a state of great excitement. Gen. Pierce had encamped ten miles from the city, when his scouts came in and reported a large force of Mexicans at the National Bridge, marching towards Vera Cruz. Every thing was got ready for the expected attack, and the shipping was removed from between the city and the Castle.

Gen. Pierce came in, and mustering a reinforcement of 700 men, again marched to meet the enemy. The requisition of Col. Gates could not therefore be complied with; but 25 marines were put on board, and the Orleans started for Tampico where she arrived on the 18th. There the captain was informed that Col. De Russy's detachment had returned, and when near Huzelan, he had been again surrounded by a Mexican force of twelve or fourteen hundred, who commenced a heavy fire in all directions, but fled through the chapparel, after six or eight rounds of grape.

Col. De Russy continued at intervals for several days, to fight his way back to the river, where he was received by Col. Gates' reinforcements. His party reached Tampico on the night of the 16th, with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded, and two missing, as well as twenty horses and sixty pack mules.

Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Lannahill were killed. Several balls passed through the clothes of Col. De Russy. Capt. Wyse had three horses shot under him. The Mexican loss is reported at 150.

Lieut. Whipple had been lassoed near Vera Cruz. Lieut. Parker, of the Navy, died on board the steamship Mississippi, on the 12th. Capt. Wm. Duff died on the 16th.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 13th, says that a private express from Puebla had arrived, bringing intelligence that Generals Cadwallader and Pillow had arrived at Perote with the trains escorted by them. They had been attacked at LaHoya, and had completely routed the enemy, with little loss to their troops.

This express left Puebla on the 31. News had been received there the day previous that three Commissioners had been appointed to meet Mr. Trist at San Martin Tesmalucan on the 8th, (when he leaves Puebla,) to learn through him the terms offered by the President. A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 2d, says that no doubts are entertained that the treaty will be immediately concluded by the Commissioners, and that the peace party is so strong, that Santa Anna will probably pronounce for peace. The names of the Commissioners given, are Garotise, Baranda, and Tornel.

Gen. Pillow had arrived at Puebla. An express rider from Gen. Scott at Puebla to Vera Cruz, had been murdered, after a desperate resistance. The Picayune express rider had also been attacked, and robbed of all the letters, and left for dead. The editors have received other letters, which state that peace is the order of the day, but believe that Santa Anna only wishes to gain time.

General Taylor made a speech at a dinner given by the citizens of Monterey on the 4th of July, in reply to a toast connecting his name with the Presidency of the United States.

The steamer Ann Chase, Brown on the Brazos with troops, burst her boiler on the 12th, killing nine, and wounding several. James Dolan of Pittsburg, and others had died of their wounds.

**RICHMOND, July 31.**

The New Orleans Picayune learns from a source entitled to all credit, that Pierce did not leave Vera Cruz on the 17th, but expected to start on the evening of the 18th. His health was completely re-established.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had received information that an attack would be made on the place as soon as General Pierce left, and he took the necessary precautions to repel it if made.

The letters published in the Picayune say nothing in relation to the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose the march of our troops.

Letters from authentic sources at the Capital, received at Vera Cruz, assert positively that Santa Anna was in favor of peace, and that he was only waiting till the peace party acquired an undisputed ascendancy before declaring himself.

It was unknown at Vera Cruz whether the Peace Commissioners were selected by Santa Anna or Congress, or whether Congress had assembled at all. It was understood that Congress had been summoned to assemble on the 7th.

The Commissioners named may be classified

as follows: Tornel is a partisan of Paredes; Garotisea represents the moderate party, and Baranda is a creature of Santa Anna.

The Sun of Anahuac says that the Commissioners represent the views of Santa Anna, and therefore is decidedly of opinion that Santa Anna is favorable to peace.

The Arco Iris of the 13th says the Commissioners have accepted the appointment and departed to discharge their duties, and that this course is approved by the majority of the men of influence, who in a great degree have contributed to the adoption of this measure.

One letter mentions as appointed on this commission, Cuevor Corlina and Serro Lu-sea.—Santa Anna continued in power, with no change in the ministry, and that a majority of his cabinet was in favor of an adjustment.

The news establishes the arrival of Gen. Pillow at Puebla on the 8th. Gen. Scott had not moved toward the Capital up to the 11th.

The Picayune gives the speech of General Cushing and the reply of General Taylor at the celebration of the 4th of July at Walnut Springs, and the toasts and speeches of Col. Wright, Gen. Cushing and Gen. Taylor at Monterey on the same day.

Lieut. Fuller, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, gave the following toast at the celebration of the 4th, at Monterey:

"General Taylor—We hail him as our next President—may his civil be as brilliant as his military career."

Gen. Taylor in responding to this sentiment spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation which has just been alluded to; but if my fellow countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly will do my best to discharge the duties of that responsible position faithfully; but if any other candidate is preferred and offered, who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift."

The following despatch, received subsequent to the above, again throws doubt upon the appointment of Peace Commissioners:

The Commercial Times states that a French gentleman arrived at Tampico, who left the Capital on the 6th, declares that Congress had not yet assembled, and nothing was known as to the appointment of Peace Commissioners.

**How the War was brought about.**

The New Orleans National puts to Mr. Buchanan the following serious questions, and in such a manner as to amount to charges.

1st. Were you not, as well as Mr. Polk, informed by letters, that if Gen. Taylor moved his forces, and took a position opposite Matamoras, that a collision would take place, and were not those letters from such a source, as you could not and did not (as subsequent events prove) discredit them? *Have you not these letters on file among the private papers of the department of State? and did you not refuse last winter to give copies of them?*

2d. Were you not shown the correspondence of Gen. Arista with a gentleman of high standing in the United States, one who has held an important diplomatic office in Mexico, in which Gen. Arista stated that the Government of the United States could get by treaty or purchase to the line of the Rio Grande?

3d. Were you not shown a note of Gen. Arista in which he stated that if the Government of the United States acquired title by purchase or treaty to the Rio Grande, that the provinces of Tamaulipas, St. Leon, and Zacatecas, would unite themselves with Texas, and come into the confederacy of the United States! *Is not the letter alluded to above, on file in your department?*

4th. Were you not informed by an express direct from the camp of Gen. Arista, that the Government of Mexico would receive a Commissioner to settle the boundary question, but would not receive a Minister, and was not Mr. Siddell sent off on his useless errand after you received the express from Arista's camp?—*Have you not got the letter sent by that express in your possession, and others, subsequently written, by the same hand from New Orleans?*

5th. Did you not have several private interviews in Washington, with the gentleman who sent the express from Arista's camp, in which you thanked him in behalf of the United States, for the services he had rendered the government, and did you not, as well as Mr. Polk, entirely approve of his views? and did you not endeavor to detain him at Washington, to avail yourself of his presence and information?

6th. Did you not, at a Cabinet Council, lay before the members the whole correspondence, and did you not concur with the Hon. R. J. Walker, and other members (the Hon. John Y. Mason dissenting) that the time for aggressive measures on the part of the United States had arrived; and did not the Hon. R. J. Walker, at that meeting, propose a plan to subjugate Mexico with a standing army of 5000 men?

7th. Have you not been urged by men in and out of power, to produce the letters alluded to above, to relieve you of the charge of acting with duplicity towards Mr. Polk, and of pretending ignorance of the facts contained in the correspondence we have called for?

**Singular Death.**

A child of Mrs. Charles Chapman, of Danbury, Conn., was poisoned on the 6th inst., by putting a visiting card in its mouth, which its mother had given it to play with, and died in forty-eight hours. An analysis of the card, by Dr. Bennett, showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

The debts of all the States in the Union, amount to \$224,023,827.

**Sermon delivered on July 4th, 1847.**

(Continued from last week's Republican.)  
Text—Hebrews ii. 14, 15.

But, it would ill befit my profession, this hot Day, and your feelings as Christian Americans, were I merely to descant upon the Revolutionary scenes. Our text combines with the recollection of these things, others, which equally become us a greater than Washington is here.

We now turn to an event which surpasses, in interest, the achievement of American Independence, as much as the glory of God's throne does the twinkling of a star. As a buckets drop to the huge Ocean, let us, for a moment leave a hand, man subject to political oppression in the wilds of America, and turn our attention to a mighty world of immortal beings, bound in the chains of moral bondage, and doomed to perpetual slavery in the pit of woe.

This is a theme above patriotism, increases the interest of this Day, and is better suited to angels than those of man. Who shall stand forth as the liberator of a world of sinners? Behold mankind become a moral wreck! bound in slavery to sin and Satan! and *wrath! divine wrath* blazing upon the escutcheon of the Almighty as he descends to crush them, and curse the very ground for their sakes! Who shall conduct this grand campaign, for which the mighty Arch-angel is a little qualified as the meanest insect? Who shall sustain the combined shocks of three worlds, emancipate a race of rebels, and war with devils? Ye Heavens speak! Or, thou Earth, tell me if thou canst! what Being shall lead the van in this tremendous struggle, and secure eternal Independence to those who are the destined heirs of a burning hell! But one only, of all the intelligent ranks of being is qualified, and "Glory to God in the highest!" he has entered on the arena of conflict.

"Forasmuch then as the children were partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same, that through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their life time subject to bondage.

To this Chieftain were the eyes of all worlds turned on that eventful day, on which he secured the world's redemption. Fearful indeed was the enterprise. The finances of mankind, like those of the Colonists were fearfully embarrassed, and the sources of revenue fearfully exhausted. The race was bankrupt, and the divine law prosecuted its claims with rigor at the bar of eternal justice. The demon of rebellion too was exciting the most horrid disaffection throughout their ranks, and the chains of slavery were forging in the founderies of Perdition for their rebellious necks. *Sinat* thundered, "Obey ye rebels!" but the disease was so general, revolt so universal that obedience was impossible. There was no avenue of escape—There was no alternative. Mankind must eternally perish. All, all was lost, and death, temporal, spiritual, and eternal was their inevitable doom.

Just then rose upon a benighted world the glorious star of Freedom; it was the Star of Bethlehem. Then appeared the man who resolved, at all hazards, even to the spilling of his hearts blood, that mankind should be free! And now think O Americans, who by experience knew what emancipation means! Think how ungrateful this man was! Did your beloved Washington relinquish the comforts of home, and leave his estates, to unite with his countrymen in aggraving their wrongs! He did. But look at this Man. "In Him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." In Him centered all the royalty of the universe, and from Him emanated all the beams of divine splendor which illumined heaven. Before His throne, the crowns and diadems of principalities and powers fell, while the angelic hosts ceased "not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come." This Man leaves his paternal estates; throws aside the sceptre of eternal empire; changes His nature from a God to a God-man, and enters a world stained with rebellious blood to fight in Freedom's Cause.—"As the children were partakers of flesh and blood, He also Himself likewise took part of the same."

This was becoming one of them indeed. We here see, not a general occasionally stooping to mingle with his men, while he remains their lordly superior still; but a GOD stooping from the Throne of Heaven to become one like unto themselves. "This Man had no inferiors. He was made like unto His brethren; and like them "tempted in all things." He had no inferior guards to protect Him in the hot sheeks of battle; nor gallant steed to carry Him to some safe retreat.—"The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man had not where to lay His head." When the enemy's artillery roared, shaking the world with violence, no corps de reserve brandished their battle axes in defence of their Chief. "They all forsook Him and fled," and He who had taken flesh and blood was deserted by every fleshly arm. While the spears of His foes rose in forests around Him, He combated them with His huge arm, and His fierce weapon was a prayer for their salvation:—"Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." O Washington! what was all thy patriotism compared with that of the Hero of Redemption! Behold Him alone, sustaining the shocks of heaven, earth, and hell! Again. Did the patriotic Washington descend into the arena of conflict and lead the broken forces of America to battle! He did. But was not this all! He endured privations and sufferings doubtless; but his person was sacred in the eyes of its being preserved from peril. Was it so in this case! Nay: This Man took flesh and blood "that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death." Mankind then were in worse than British bondage. A power had bound upon their necks chains which could be broken by finite arm. Eternal death was already written upon their foreheads, and that old serpent, called Satan and the Devil had the power of inflicting it. Over them he held the scorpion lash of oppression. So long accustomed to the yoke they were become satisfied with their horrid state, so much so that they were his willing slaves, children of their father the devil, and "died captive by his will." But who shall break this infernal power? Who shall disturb the spell which made men contented with damnation, and snap the chain which held a race of immortals in satanic bondage? Who shall enter the jaws of the lion, break his teeth, and with his own blood pay the price of their redemption! Here comes the Man. Jesus of Nazareth has already suffered his glory to be eclipsed, and now, calculating, not upon the safety of his person; but upon death in its fiercest forms. He enters the field and never quits the cause of immortal liberty until death and hell are swallowed up in victory. This patriotic Chief was well aware of his tragic conflict; of the horrid result to which it would lead, and his motto emphatically was "Liberty or Death!" The world, my hear-