



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, August 19, 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 Milford, is duly authorized to act as Agent for this paper; to receive subscriptions, advertisements, orders for job-work, and payments for the same.

The production of "N. H. D." came to hand too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

### The Tories.

The Editors of the Monroe Democrat, who with a kind of "stop-thief" audacity have been calling the Whigs **TORIES**, are very much out of humor with us for reminding them of the fact that James K. Polk's grandfather was a **TORY**, during the American Revolution. We have a few more equally pointed reminiscences in store, which we will be induced to revive for the benefit of our neighbors, unless they speedily assume a more becoming editorial deportment. A word to the wise, &c.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, and was welcomed by a large concourse with the utmost enthusiasm.

### Counterfeits.

Well executed counterfeit \$5's on the Middletown Bank, in this State, have appeared. Also \$3's on the Mechanic's Bank, at Newark, N. J.

The Canal and Railroad tolls of the present year, on the Pennsylvania Line, up to the end of July, amount to \$1,019,551, being \$307,976 more than the same time last year.

### Look Out!

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"We caution the Whigs throughout the State to be on their guard against reports, circulars and hand bills, issued from the Locofoco press, retailing all manner of base and unscrupulous falsehoods against the Whig candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. We are already apprized of a splendid edition of Roorback's, now in process of concoction, with which the State is to be flooded during the few weeks that remain of the present gubernatorial canvass. They are to be printed in both German and English, and to be secretly distributed by paid agents. To the getters up we say, "cease vapors, you bite a file."

### Election News.

**TENNESSEE.**  
Contrary to all expectations, Neil S. Brown, Whig, is elected governor of Tennessee by a majority of near 2,000. A very heavy vote has been polled in the state, equal to that cast for Clay and Polk in '44. The result is a most glorious and unexpected Whig triumph. To Congress 4 Whigs and 3 Locos are elected—2 districts to hear from.

### KENTUCKY.

The Whigs have elected six members of Congress and the Locos four—a Loco gain of one.—We have few returns for the Legislature, but it is Whig, of course. A large majority was given in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution.

### INDIANA.

In this State the Whigs have got three of the ten members of Congress—a Whig gain of one.—The Legislature is very close, and believed to be Whig.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs have six of the nine members of Congress—a Whig gain of three.

### IOWA.

The Locofocos have elected one and probably both members of Congress.

### ALABAMA.

The Whigs have elected two members of Congress—a gain of one. They also run the Locofoco candidate for Governor very close, but they let him in.

"Hurrah for Shunk, the poor man!! and Morris Longstreth, the rich one!! Here is a ticket to suit everybody."

This is a sort of clap-net the Federalists are this fall trying to gull the people of Pennsylvania with. Wonder whether they really expect the people to swallow the hook?

### FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

#### Milford and its Morals.

We were not led to this, by any purer motives than should have actuated others more capable of making a proper defence of our morals as a place;—but they, have thought it unworthy of their serious attention perhaps. Nor have we come to plead in behalf of our morality,—but to PREACH against such open immorality and vice as we have amongst us,—and to assign a reason or two for the name we bear abroad.

We verily believe there is something in a name, and have undertaken to defend *this*, rather, than to defy our traducers to the charge; for indeed as a village, we are not so hedged about by virtue and morality *within*, that we can withstand every encroachment from *without*; and it is quite enough that we bear the burden of our own iniquities.—But if we are to endure all the reproach brought upon us by "rowdies" from every State in the Union, who choose to visit our place to hold their "wakes" upon the Sabbath, regardless of order or decency,—we had as well withdraw our claim to civilization at once.

But it would be wrong to charge the whole upon foreigners, while we keep open doors, and open bars, and have so many kindred spirits amongst us. By the way, we would inquire why the authorities who can authorize men by license, to open the flood-gates of ruin, or rum, upon week-days, cannot with the same authority order them shut down again, at least upon the Sabbath!—or is it because the law already made is not enforced? Perhaps it is;—and if the proper officers will stand aloof with their oath of office and allow the laws of God and man to be openly violated, it is time others use the "strong arm" in defence of the peace and quiet of our village.

What else can be done, when men have respect for neither things, or time sacred,—nor shame to check them in their ungentlemanly conduct—but to use means suited to the ends, and until an effort is made to restrain the few in their open acts of vice, a reproach may be rightfully laid at the door of every inhabitant of the place.

There is a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue"—and we think with us that time has past—and a stigma—yes, a dishonour rests upon us for so long neglecting to rebuke these disturbers of the peace, by the sternness of the law.—We hope a friendly warning will be the "end of the law" in its fulfilment.

A CITIZEN.

Milford, August 17.

#### Public Dinner.

Notice is hereby given that a Public Dinner will be given to Lieut. Wm. Schoonover, late of the American Army, at the Public House of John O. Hyer, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 21st inst., as a token of regard for his patriotic and gallant services in the battle-fields of Mexico. A general invitation is hereby tendered to the citizens of Monroe County, and elsewhere, to join in doing honor to one who has done honor to his native country.

The Dinner will be served up at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
(By order of the Committee of Arrangements.)

#### An Affecting Letter.

Lieut. Fletcher, of the Alton (Ill.) volunteers, was among the killed at Buena Vista. He was a widower, and the father of a little girl two years old. His remains, with others, were recently buried at Alton, and his little daughter, accompanied by her grand parents, attended the funeral. The night before the battle, Lieut. Fletcher wrote the following letter, which presents, in a gratifying light, his parental affections:—

CAMP BUENA VISTA, Mexico, }  
January 14, 1847. }

DEAR COLONEL:—To-morrow we expect to have an engagement with a superior Mexican force, and, on the eve of the battle, I have thought it proper to address you a few lines. As you are well aware, the object nearest my heart is the welfare of my little child; and so far as I have been able, I have provided for her. My wages, to the amount of \$250, are due from the Government; besides a small sum owing me, as well as the contents of my trunk, and the books and the other articles I may own, I have, in a memorandum in my trunk, left to her, and placed the whole in the charge of Capt. Baker, to be forwarded to you in case I should fall—all of which I doubt not you will most religiously see appropriated to her use, as may seem fit and proper by you and mother.

And now, with respect to the child: should I fall I leave her entirely to you and your wife; but I have written to my brother, requesting him to throw his brotherly protection over her; and if, at any time, you think fit to send her to him, he will receive her as his own child, and protect her as such. Should she remain with you, I wish that she should receive as good an education as the little means left her will afford; and, above all things, teach her that truth and virtue are to women what the soul is to the body—the life of its life. Teach her that to be just to all—in thought—in word—in deed, is the true—the great aim of a good mind; and those who strive to accomplish that purpose seldom fail to live at peace with the world, and accomplish the "Great Destiny" for which they are created. I wish to say a thousand things more about her, and my wishes for her, but that would be superfluous, so I will revert to other subjects.

In death as in life, ever yours,  
E. F. FLETCHER.

Hon. John Quincy Adams completed his 80th year, on Sunday, the 11th July.

#### Gov. Shunk upon the Stamp.

We see it announced that Gov. Shunk and Morris Longstreth will be present and address a meeting of the Locofocos of Berks county, on the 17th inst. This we believe is the first instance of a Governor of Pennsylvania taking the stump in advocacy of his re-election; and it shows most clearly that a desperate necessity exists for something to save the sinking cause.

#### Gen. Irvin and his Slanderers.

The unostentatious charity of Gen. IRVIN is one of the highest traits in his character. In the rough canvass of a political campaign, it would perhaps have been the best policy to leave untold the recital of his generous acts.—But his friends and supporters are so truly proud of his private worth, that many incidents have found their way to the public press, the promulgation of which, we are confident, Gen. IRVIN would have avoided, could he have controlled it. Among these acts of private munificence, we recently copied one from the Pennsylvania Telegraph, which was to the effect that Gen. Irvin supported at his sole expense, at Lafayette College, a Chinese youth, who was studying for the Christian Ministry. We are always in the habit of recording such deeds wherever we meet them, as they are honor to human nature, and little did we think that party malignity would endeavor to distort or falsify the facts.

The Easton Argus, a violent and unscrupulous Locofoco paper, published at Easton, where Lafayette College is situated, immediately contradicted the story—said it had made inquiry of the officers, and found no such youth there; but admitted there had been one last winter answering the description, and still denying that he was supported while there by Gen. Irvin. This article from the Easton Argus having found its way into Centre county, the editor of the Bellefonte Whig felt called upon to inquire into its truth. In the course of his inquiries he was referred to the Rev. JAMES LINN, the Presbyterian Minister at Bellefonte, who gave the following facts:

In November last, the Rev. William Chester, D. D., Agent of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, addressed a letter to Gen. Irvin informing him of the arrival of the Chinese youth in this country with the Rev. Mr. Wilson—of his desire to have an education—of his high character as a youth of piety and good natural abilities—and the strong prospect of future usefulness, held out if he should return to his native India as an educated and enlightened Christian Minister. We insert an extract of the letter referred to:

"It will require \$75 a year to educate this young man for the Gospel Ministry; and my object in writing, in the second place, is to propose to you to place in the hands of the Board of Education \$75 a year, until his education is completed, which will be from 5 to 7 years.—If spared to preach the Gospel in India, he will accomplish more than three fold more than any American Missionary, and be sustained while engaged in his work, at least at half the expense. I know no thought that would be sweeter to your heart when called to lay your head on that pillow on which every head must rest and every eye be closed, than that, though dead, you will speak through the lips of one preaching the Gospel in a land where the paths of life are unoccupied and unknown."

This appeal, so beautifully and touchingly made, found ready response in General Irvin's heart. He handed the letter to Mr. Linn, requesting him to inform Mr. Chester that he would furnish the required means for the young man's education. Mr. Linn accordingly wrote to that effect, and on the 14th January last Mr. Chester answered that letter; and as the answer is short, we copy it, as containing the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence upon the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 1847.

"Rev. and Dear Sir—I have delayed answering your truly kind and acceptable letter, until my return from Easton. Dr. Van Rensselaer, and myself returned last week from paying a Pastoral visit to the young men under the care of the Board of Education, at Lafayette College. While engaged in that work, we saw and conversed with Adam James Irvin. We found him all that Dr. Wilson had represented him to be. Dr. Van R. and myself thought out of nearly thirty young men we conversed with on the subject of personal piety, not one appeared so well as this young man. He is the first scholar in his class. . . . He appears humble, meek, docile, and I do hope that Gen. Irvin will see that God has made him the instrument of raising up an able and faithful minister to the New Testament.

Please to say to Gen. Irvin that the time he designated to pay the \$75, either May or June, will be as acceptable to us as any other part of the year. We have no preference. I hope he will consult his own convenience as to the time. Your's truly,  
WM. CHESTER.

The first yearly payment of \$75 was paid to Mr. Linn by Gen. Irvin in June, and the acknowledgement of it will be found in the 'Presbyterian' of the 17th of July, ult., among moneys received by the Board of Education, in June as follows: 'Bellefonte Ch. Pa., a friend, for a Scholarship, \$75.'

In the whole proceeding Gen. Irvin requested that his name should not be made known, not desiring to be at all public in the business, and it found its way into the papers without the slightest agency or wish on his part; but having been brought before the public, and its correctness denied, it seems to be no more than proper that the truth should be told.—North American.

#### Farmers be not Deceived.

The Albany Journal states that there are two or three facts which seem to be overlooked or forgotten by those who anticipate a permanent increased demand for agricultural produce in Great Britain.

1. The soil has lost none of its fertility.
2. The improvements in agriculture, and the land brought into cultivation, secures an increase of production equal to the increase of population.
3. As the manufacturing laborers of Great Britain are not provided with more than half employment, twice the present amount of manufactures could not be produced, without diverting a single laborer from agriculture.
4. If no laborers are diverted from agriculture, and the soil has lost none of its virtues, the aggregate product will be just as great if we import fifty or five hundred millions of manufactures.
5. If the wheat regions of Europe were successful competitors with us under the corn law restrictions, they will continue to be under free trade.
6. If Great Britain has never procured her bread from America except from compulsion, she will not do so now merely to oblige us.
7. If she heretofore imported but 14,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum—and only 1-7th or 1-10th of this from the United States—there is nothing to induce the belief that she will import more hereafter.
8. If farmers expect the tariff of '46 to secure them a large permanent foreign demand and high prices, they will be as completely humbugged as were those who believed Mr. POLK a sound Protectionist because he wrote the KANE letter.

The humbugging propensities of the Locofocos is admirably hit off in the following paragraph from the York Republican.

"Our Loco-foco friends are in imminent danger of wanting a 'Cry' for the next election. The politicians of England are just now, on the eve of a general election for members of Parliament, in the very same straight. Heretofore, they have resorted there to such catch-words as 'No Wooden Shoes!' 'No Popery!' and the like; but these seem to be worn out, and they can't contrive a new one. Here the Locofocos have had 'No Banks!' 'Polk, Dallas, Texas, Oregon and the Tariff of 1842!' '54 deg. 40 min. or fight!' 'The Whole or None!' The virtue of all these has passed away, the three last especially having been deserted by their own professed champions, they then got up something like, 'The Tariff of 1846 and High Prices for Grain?'—a capital humbug, they thought, to catch farmers—but this bubble has burst before it was half blown—the high prices are gone already.

#### American Mechanics and Laborers.

We copy the following paragraphs from the letter of the New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer:

"The great influx of foreigners here operates hard upon American laborers and mechanics, by reducing their wages almost below a living point. These foreigners, accustomed to small pay and poor living in their own countries, are ready at once to underbid the American laborer, and deprive him of his employment and his family of bread. Or if the Americans continue to get work, it must be at too low a rate to supply him with ordinary comforts of American life. This is an evil which presses with great severity upon the American laborer and mechanic in this city, sometimes driving them almost to desperation, and if some remedy is not provided, may in the end lead to lawless violence and popular outbreaks. In connexion with this subject, I see it stated in a Philadelphia paper that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to withdraw the contracts for madding clothing for the United States Navy from Philadelphia, and transfer them to New York, for the reason that, owing to the great influx of foreign tailors to New York, the work can be obtained cheaper here than in Philadelphia.

"It is a matter worthy of reflection whether or not it comports with a wise and patriotic administration of the Government to go round cheapening the labor of mechanics in the public service, screwing them below a living point, and finally giving the jobs to freshly imported mechanics."

"It is evident, that, to complete successfully with the foreign laborers and mechanics who are coming to this country by hundreds of thousands annually, American workmen will have to forego many of the comforts and luxuries to which they have hitherto been accustomed.—An American mechanic is in the habit of living comfortably and respectably, and of educating his children for future usefulness. To have these employments he must receive a fair compensation for his labor—a compensation not graduated by the usual mode of living of a similar class of society in Europe, where one house will suffice for several families. The great influx of foreign laborers and mechanics, with their different mode of living, must, then, necessarily reduce the prices of labor, and compel American workmen to curtail their expenses; to diminish their comforts, and bring up their children in a manner at variance with their wishes. The influence of this immense immigration in lessening the prices of labor, and in depriving American workmen of advantageous employment, is not felt in New York alone—it extends, more or less, to all the principal cities of the Union. It is seriously felt in Baltimore, and is justly complained of; but we apprehend that no remedy will be applied."

Professor Morse has bought a county seat on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For 100 acres of land he paid \$17,500.

#### MEXICAN NEWS.

Richmond, August 13.

The Picayune and Delta of the 16th inst. contain intelligence brought by the arrival at New Orleans, of the steamer Ohio, from Brasos.

The Matamoras Flag states that it had been rumored there for a week, that Gen. Scott had reached the city of Mexico with a loss of 300 men, and it now learns on good authority that positive intelligence had been received to that effect; but whether a fight had occurred at the Rio Frio, or at the city itself, or at what time Gen. Scott arrived there, are matters still more uncertain.

It was also asserted that Gen. Valencia had left San Luis for the capital, with a large force. Gen. Hopping received information that Ureia was this side of the mountains with 4000 men. Gen. Hopping immediately sent to Matamoras for a squadron of dragoons, but only one company was sent him.

Carvajal, with about 250 men, had been seen 25 leagues beyond Matamoras, and had detained a large number of mules laden for that place, besides 100 wagons of goods sent from Matamoras for Monterey.

It was rumored at Buena Vista, that Gen. Russ, with a force of 3000 men, was on his march, and that troops were also moving on Parias.

A company of mounted men had been stationed at the Pass below Saltillo, and pickets posted on the road to Nueva, besides other measures taken to guard against any sudden movements.

Captain Rucker, with two pieces of artillery, was sent out to reconnoitre; but nothing had been discovered. Information had been received from Mexicans at Parras, that the Indians had destroyed three rancheros, and killed 300 Mexicans.

Apprehensions existed of an attack being made on the depot at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where there are seventy loads of public property, guarded by only 15 men.

#### FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO!

Gen. Scott still at Pueblo—Failure of the Peace Proposals.

Richmond, Aug. 14.

The New Orleans papers received this morning announce the arrival of the steamer Fashion, with Vera Cruz dates to the 2d inst.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, but there was a probability of an immediate advance.

Gen. Valencia was reported to be in the vicinity with 4000.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge.

Lieutenants Tipton, of Indiana, and Surgeon of Pennsylvania, had died.

The courier of the British Legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st, with correspondence from the Capitol to the 20, Puebla to the 30th.

Mr. Kendall represents the chances for peace as unfavorable, but says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the first week of August, and more than probable the hardest fight yet will take place at the city of Mexico, that the Mexicans are prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed and twenty-five thousand men at the garrison.

He also states that the British legation were secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capitol.

Other letters in the Picayune represent the chances of peace as more favorable, and think that the resistance to Scott's advance, will be almost nominal.

The Mexican Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the war. The peace party in the Capitol is strong, and increasing rapidly. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac says, in describing the guerrilla attack upon Gen. Pierce, that a body of 600 Americans approached under a brisk fire until about a hundred yards from the Mexicans, when a heavy fire was opened upon the enemy, forcing them to commence a hasty retreat.

At this moment a spirited charge was made upon the retreating Mexicans by the American cavalry, in which at least one hundred of the enemy were cut to pieces. The position occupied by the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the bridge after the engagement and arrived in safety at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission and that all prospects of peace were dissipated. Its correspondence states that there has been a contest of etiquette about constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the other with the responsibility of making peace.

It is however shrewdly supposed that the latter personage sincerely desires patching up the difference between the two countries, as the sole means of securing the grand object of his ambition, the Dictatorship. When Congress was dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave the remainder too few to form a quorum.

Santa Anna held a counsel of his general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of another struggle, either by marching out to meet Gen. Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions of Mr. Trist, calmly to await Scott's advance, and act upon the defensive.

In order to be free to act, the Government has issued a decree, suspending the publication of all the newspapers except the Government organ.

The Delta says that the Congress had met and adjourned without acting on the peace propositions of our Government; that all their let-