



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, September 2, 1847.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$1.25 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 Recent Elections.**

The result of the recent elections, every where, show a decided Whig gain, and are of the most cheering character. The noble manner in which our political friends, throughout the Union, conduct themselves, is highly auspicious and encouraging. The signs of the times indicate a great political revolution.

**Honorable Correction.**

The Harrisburg Argus, a "Democratic paper," having been led into error concerning Gen. IRVIN, says:

"Some time since, we published a communication, in which was set forth, for fact, that Gen. Irvin, when in Congress, voted against the bill introduced by Mr. Igersoll, refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall, at New Orleans. Our correspondent was in error on this question. Gen. Irvin, then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, voted for the bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine above mentioned." We take pleasure in correcting the error committed by our worthy correspondent, as we have no desire to do injustice to the personal character or public acts of Mr. Irvin. In "Blair & Rives' Congressional Globe" for the first session of the 28th Congress, page 120, are the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill. Gen. Irvin's name is among the yeas, of whom there were 158, to 28 nays."

Will the Editors of the Monroe Democrat, who gave currency to the above mistake, have the moral courage and honor to correct it?

Hon. Silas Wright died at his residence, in St. Lawrence county, New York, on Friday last, of apoplexy. Mr. Wright was one of the ablest men of his party, has held the offices of Governor of his State, U. S. Senator, &c., and was at the time of his death regarded as the most available Locofoco candidate for the Presidency North of Mason & Dixon's line. His age was about 53.

**New Jersey.**

The two parties hold conventions at Trenton to nominate their candidates for Governor, this month, the Locos on the 22d, the Whigs on the 23d.

**Effects of the Tariff of 1846.**

The Boston Iron Company have closed a contract for 50,000 tons of Nova Scotia Coal, to be delivered this fall and winter.

**Letter from the Milford Misses.**

DEAR MR. SCHOCH:

We would beg space in your columns to call the attention of our friends to the FAIR which is to come off in our place on the 14th instant. We have been laboring away, plying our wits, and needles, most faithfully, with a most noble object in view—the redemption of our church from a debt which has been resting upon it some three or four years.

And now, we have a fine assortment of articles ready, tastefully got up, which we are about to offer. We hope our dear friends will appreciate the endeavor we have been making, and liberally reward our enterprise. Mr. De Witt, has kindly given us leave to occupy his large storehouse, and upon those long counters of his, we are going to display our "fairs." It being court week, we have an eye to some of our distant friends, who we expect will visit us, but, for fear they should fail we "herby summons them to appear before the court of "Cupid" to be held there and then—under pain of our disapprobation fail not" dear friends.—Upon the arrival of the mails from Fair-land and elsewhere, the Post Office department will be open—under the superintendence of ————, and some of the most marketable girls talk of offering themselves to close the sale. But, really it must be all judge, don't you think so Mr. B.?

THE LADIES OF THE FAIR.

J. M. G. Lesure, State Printer, and one of the proprietors of the Harrisburg Union, died on Saturday morning, aged about 45 years.

**Slanders against Gen. Irvin.**

We find in various locofoco papers, credited to the Bedford Gazette, the following charges against Gen. IRVIN: He is,—

1. An Aristocratic Iron Master!
2. The father of the Bankrupt Law!
3. The advocate of Taxing Tea and Coffee!
4. The reviler of Gen. Jackson!
5. The friend of Thaddeus Stephens!
6. The supporter of the Buckshot War!
7. The advocate of the Gettysburg Railroad.
8. The worshipper of a United States Bank!
9. The Trumpeter of his own acts of Charity!
10. An old-school anti-war Federalist!

There is not a single word of truth in any one of the above "articles of impeachment," which are set forth by one who has become a general libeller and scold. We can easily dispose of the whole of them.

1. *An Aristocratic Iron Master.*—Gen. IRVIN is a plain unostentatious gentleman, frugal in his habits, and living on terms of friendly intercourse with every worthy neighbor.

2. *The father of the Bankrupt Law.*—Gen. IRVIN voted for that law, which was called for by the country with an unanimity which seldom awaits any great public measure. He, however, cannot claim any paternal relation to it. If his vote was wrong, he erred in company with many distinguished democrats; for the law was adopted by no party vote.

3. *The advocate of Taxing Tea and Coffee.*—Gen. IRVIN never voted for such a tax, but always steadily opposed it, both by his votes and in his speeches. The Bedford Gazette knew this assertion to be a falsehood, when it was penned.

4. *The Reviler of Gen. Jackson.*—Gen. IRVIN voted for the restoration of the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson at New Orleans during the last war. There was much unanimity on the final passage of that bill—there would have been more, had it been asked as an act of simple expediency or justice, and not for the purpose of making political capital.

5. *The friend of Thaddeus Stevens.*—And so he is of FRANCIS K. SHUNK. He is as intimate with one as the other, and his relations are as friendly with one as the other.

6. *The supporter of the Buckshot War.*—Gen. IRVIN was in no way, either directly or indirectly, connected with that disgraceful effort of locofocoism to wrest by force what it sought to attain by fraud.

7. *The advocate of the Gettysburg Railroad.*—We presume we have as good authority for denying this as the Bedford Gazette has for asserting it. Neither of us knows any thing of Gen. IRVIN's views on the utility of that work; and for all political purposes, the accusation might as well be made against him, that he is the advocate of the Tower of Babel!

8. *The worshipper of a United States Bank.*—Gen. IRVIN never made application to that Bank during its existence for the establishment of a Branch, as did MARTIN VAN BUREN. Nor did he ever draw up and present a bill for a renewal of its charter, as did GEORGE M. DALLAS.

9. *The Trumpeter of his own acts of Charity.*—Gen. IRVIN has been inexpressibly pained because his friends with a zealous desire that all the world should know him as they know him, have made public some of his charitable acts. They were performed in the true spirit inculcated by the command not to let the left hand know the doings of the right. If they have become known, it was through no agency of his.

10. *An Old School Anti-War Federalist.*—Gen. IRVIN was hardly of age during the war with England, and therefore could not have participated with James Buchanan in his anti-war federalism. But Gen. IRVIN was brought up an old school democrat, by a father who was also a democrat, when that name was a political honor; and before the borders of old Federalism broke into the halls of Democracy, trampled down its principles, tore up its old landmarks and compelled those who cherished their ancient faith and revered consistency as well as purity of political sentiment, to leave a party which was democratic only in name, and form themselves into the Whig party—a Whig party which combined all the essentials of that democracy which Madison taught when federalism reviled him; that democracy which Monroe practised, so lovingly as to dispel all partisan acerbity; that democracy which Crawford avowed when federalism assailed him; that democracy which Henry Clay championed when federalism like a rank weed was choking its growth, and which he has advocated through good report and bad report, until federalism wreaked its vengeance upon him, by poisoning the public ear to his virtues, misrepresenting his sentiments and acts, and following him up with a malignity of detraction and recklessness of perversion such as have never before been known in the history of the world.

Gen. IRVIN is one of these Whigs, a democratic Whig; and there beats not a heart in the country more warmly, fondly, and patriotically, for the best interests of that country. Gen. IRVIN is the son of a man who sought the refuge of our land, when tyranny assailed him too bitterly in Ireland; and from such a father's lips a son could learn nothing but the purest principles of republicanism. Ask the old men of northern Pennsylvania, whether any of the IRVIN blood were anti-war federalists—ask them to what "old school" of politics they were attached! Ask them whether the father now dead, or the son now living, were traitors to the country; advocates of unjust laws; ostentatious or pharisaic in their charities; the revilers of Jackson, or the oppressors of the poor! Thousands of tongues will be ready to respond and give testimony in their favor!—Thousands of hearts will leap at the remembrance of the many acts which have made the very name of IRVIN to be beloved where it is best and most truly known.

The vituperation which has been employed by the opponents of Gen. IRVIN, as the only weapon they could use against him, finds not a spot for the entrance in the armor of proof, with which a life of dignity and usefulness has invested him. The falsehoods to which those opponents have resorted we do not class with the means used to injure him; for it usually happens that misrepresentation recoils against its originators. Where Gen. IRVIN is known, it is a work of supererogation to defend his private worth, or his political fidelity to the best interests of the country at large, and of his Commonwealth in particular. It is for those who have not been thrown into daily intercourse with him—who have not been familiar with his public acts, nor conversant with his high and consistent course as a statesman, that we have deemed it a duty to notice the meanly disingenuous assertions, which the Adjutant General of the State has seen proper to utter in the columns of the paper which he controls.

North American.

**A Fair Hit.**

The New Orleans National has not done more than justice, in the following imaginary correspondence, to the practice of writing letters to eminent public men, propounding all manner of unmeaning questions, and then publishing their answers. It would seem as if every scribber in the land had been catechising Gen. TAYLOR, and that he, a frank old soldier, answers them as if it were an official duty. The questions propounded in the following imaginary correspondence by Mr. Snooks are not less important than many that have been propounded to the General.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

**Highly Important Correspondence.**

PROSPECTIVEVILLE, JUNE 7, 1847.

Dear Sir: As you are our candidate for the Presidency, so constituted by the people, you are, therefore, open to all sorts of impertinent questions. Your privacy is to be invaded and you are to suffer yourself to be daily examined, as if you were a simple witness in the hands of an indefinite number of sharp lawyers. I am one of the people, and, being an exceedingly small specimen, I have made it a practice, for years past, for the sake of notoriety, to endeavor to fasten myself on the tail of some great man, who happened, for the time, to be in the ascendency.

I am opposed to your elevation to any office, and would not vote for you were you, in the language of a late Locofoco Senator of this State, "pure enough to sit on the right hand of the Throne of Heaven." Yet I would be exceedingly delighted if you would answer the questions I put to you in this letter, not only for the purpose of having them published against you, if they can be so used, in case you are a candidate, but also for the sake of getting my name before the people, as having done something to assist in misrepresenting your real sentiments. If I accomplish this, and you are defeated, I am sure of some small office as a reward for my ingenious services.

I wish to know, firstly, whether you are in favor of putting corn in both ends of a bag that is sent to mill on horseback, or do you believe in the modern system invented by Bob Walker, who used a large stone in one end to balance the grain in the other? Secondly, are you in favor of mules having colts? Thirdly, are you in favor of crossing the nutmeg melon with the pumpkin?

A prompt and definite answer to these questions will oblige your fellow-citizen,  
AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS.  
General Z. TAYLOR.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, JULY 9, 1847.

RESPECTED SIR: Your very important communication came to hand in due course of mail and baggage wagon transportation. I read it with profound pleasure. I was delighted with the independent expression of your sentiments, and the laudable motives that induced you to place them before me in writing. The Government has kept me so exceedingly busy of late doing nothing, that I have not had time to write you as promptly as I could have desired; nor can I as explicitly, when I do sit down to the task, as the importance of the subject demands. Your first question—I shall answer all categorically—is one that involves a favorite system of exchange, which would be indelicate for me, in my present position, to enlarge upon; but I will say, in passing, that it is better to have a stone in one end of the meal bag than in the bladder. To your second question I answer, I am in favor of mules having colts, provided it suits the mules, and don't interfere with the vested rights of the people. Your third question involves a point upon which I have many doubts—crossing the melon with the pumpkin certainly enlarges the melon, but it will require a large share of the attention of philosophers to show it don't ruin the nutmeg. With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE SNOOKS.

**Western Crops.**

A gentleman who has lately travelled through a large portion of the southwestern States, assures us that the Cotton crop never looked more promising, and that the yield will be large. We perceive also that the fears expressed by some of our Southern exchanges a few weeks since, in regard to the apprehended damage by the worm, have not been realized.

Along the Wabash and Erie canal the Wheat crop has been very good, and more Wheat will be sent forward this year than there was last. The Wheat in that region will average more than sixty pounds to the bushel.

[Louisville Journal.]

**FARTHER NEWS FROM MEXICO!**

By the arrival of the steamship Galveston at New Orleans, advices from Puebla to the 6th of August have been received, which is one week later than previous dates.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th, but the army was to take up its line of march the next day for the city of Mexico.

Gen. Twiggs' division was to form the advance and leave on the 7th, Gen. Quitman on the 8th, Gen. Worth on the 9th, and Gen. Pillow on the 10th. Col. Childs was to remain in command at Puebla.

The most agreeable news by the arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Midshipman Rodgers from the city of Mexico, and their safe arrival at Gen. Scott's head quarters.

Mr. Kendall mentions the death of Lieut. Hill of the 2d Dragoons, and Dr. Hamner, of the South Carolina regiment.

The correspondent of the Picayune, writing from the camp at the Bridge, twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz, under date of August 11th, gives the particulars of the attack on the train that left Vera Cruz on the evening of the 6th, under the command of Major Lally. He says:

"The train was met by guerrillas in considerable force at the pass, one mile to the rear of our present camp, yesterday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Attacks were made in the front, rear and centre of the train, but they were repulsed at all points, and we advanced to the encampment.

"Our loss is severe—two officers were seriously wounded, Capt. James H. Caldwell, of the Voltiguers, and Capt. Arthur C. Comings, of the 11th Infantry. The former is a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. Ten men, non-commissioned officers and privates, were also wounded, but none were killed outright. One has since died, and some are perhaps dangerously wounded. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of the two Captains.

"I think we will be able to make our way through securely after fighting perhaps for many days.

"We are about twelve miles from the National Bridge, and will move on a few miles to-day."

The Sun of Anahuac says, that eight of our men were killed, and that Capt. Loyell's Georgia mounted men killed twenty-five of the enemy.

Governor Wilson immediately ordered the preparation of reinforcements.

Verbal reports say that the Americans had thirty men wounded and as many horses killed. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of this train, as the Mexicans have made extensive preparations to cut it off.

The Mexicans are under the impression that the wagons contain a million of dollars in specie.

It is reported at Vera Cruz that the Mexicans have destroyed part of the National Bridge, and erected defensive works there. A decisive action at that point was therefore expected.

The Sun of Anahuac sets down the number of the guerrillas at four thousand.

Col. Wilson had nearly recovered, and was now considered convalescent.

The health of Vera Cruz had much improved. The Spanish Minister was expected at Vera Cruz on his way to Spain.

Mr. Kendall writes from Puebla, August 5th, that Captain Ruff of the rifles, has given the guerrillas at San Juan de Loslanos a severe drubbing, killing 43 and wounding some 50.

Major Gaines thinks that Santa Anna has about 15,000 tolerably disciplined, uniformed and drilled troops, besides undisciplined recruits, adding but little strength to his force.

Mr. Kendall adds that, "since the commencement of the letter Gen. Scott has issued his orders for the march of the army."

The sick and convalescent are to be left behind. Gen. Scott is to accompany Gen. Quitman, and the whole army will probably be concentrated at some point beside the Capital.

Under date of August 6th, Mr. Kendall writes that Gen. Pierce arrived that morning, and his men, though jaded and travel-worn, making a most soldierly appearance. They came through without losing a man, though attacked several times.

His letter concludes as follows, having been written late at night:—Gen. Twiggs will move to-morrow morning. Reports continue to come in that large bodies of the enemy are moving in the neighborhood, and I have just heard that a body of one thousand guerrillas had been seen at El Pinil.

The Vera Correspondent of the Delta says that a letter from Puebla under date of the 11th inst. to a mercantile house, mentioned that Gen. Scott moved forward on that day.

Tampico is very unhealthy, and the yellow fever prevails among the squadron at Anton Lizardo.

Nothing further had been received from Gen. Taylor's army.

**LATER!**

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama at New Orleans, Vera Cruz dates to the 15th inst. have been received. All was quiet there.—The most important news is the return of Paredes to Mexico. At the last accounts he was in Parras. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th in the English Royal Steamer Tevion, under an assumed name. This steamer was telegraphed at 6 o'clock in the morning from the Castle. A private signal was hoisted from the steamer, known only to the English merchants, intimating that a distinguished personage was on board. Preparations were made for his reception by his friends, but all was kept as still as midnight. The steamer anchored, and the passenger, Don Masteno, from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, and was landed at the Mole, and went to his friends. Pepe

Tamora borrowed forty ounces of gold, three horses, hat and coat, and with two servants was past the gate in thirty minutes, with a fast horse and clear track.

The mail from the steamer in the mean time came on shore, and among the letters were some to the Collector and others from Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Paredes, the Ex-President of Mexico had taken passage on board the steamer an hour too late. The bird had flown.

We are deeply pained to learn the death of Col. Wilson of the 12th Infantry, who was reported at the last accounts as convalescent, but died on the evening of the 12th inst., and was buried the next day. He was to have commanded the train that left on the 7th inst.

**Cheap Fare for Travellers.**

Competition has so reduced the fare in New York that five dollars will enable a person to visit almost every prominent place within a hundred miles of the city, including fares both ways. To Albany, the fare is \$1; to New Brunswick it is down as low as 12 1-2 cents. To Perth and South Amboy and intermediate landings, 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 cents. To New Haven and almost all the other places on the Sound, \$1 and 50 cents. To Staten Island, 12 1-2 cents.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, November 25th as the day of annual Thanksgiving in that State.

It is said that whenever Prince Albert dances, either at Buckingham Palace or elsewhere, his partners are invariably married ladies.

The various Irish societies in New York have completed their arrangements for paying appropriate honors to O'Connell. Ex-Governor Wm. H. Seward has been invited to deliver the address, and has accepted. Castle Garden is to be the place, and the 22d of next month the day.

It has been ascertained that the time required for the electric fluid to travel from New York to Washington and back again, a distance of 450 miles, is so small a fraction of a second, that it is inappreciable to the most practised observer.

**Silver and more Copper in N. Jersey.**

A farm lying in the neighborhood of Princeton, at Rocky Hill, was recently ascertained to contain a rich vein of copper ore, and it was forthwith purchased by a mining company for \$12,000. The rumors now are that the copper is exceedingly rich, and that in opening the mine a vein of silver has been detected in connection with the copper, which yields 20 per cent. of pure metal. Under these circumstances the farm has suddenly increased very much in value, and it is said that \$100,000 could not buy it.

**A Challenge to the World.**

We find the following challenge to the world in a Columbus paper:—

A BANTER TO THE WORLD.—We the undersigned, will match Miss Forte against any other race horse in the world, for any sum from one to five thousand dollars a side, half-foreset—to be run over the Columbus course, the 1st day of November next. This proposition is open until the 20th of September next. Jesse Ivey, A. B. Moore, F. A. Henry.  
Columbus, Miss., July 27, 1847.

We saw, says the Baltimore Clipper, a Dutch woman yesterday morning, who had a barrel of flour strapped on her back which her husband had just purchased, and which she was conveying to its destination, whilst her affectionate lord walked very quietly before smoking his pipe!

The following advertisement appears in the Times. "Wanted a coachman to drive a pair of horses of a decidedly pious turn of mind."

**The Guard.**

"Jack, was yer ever appointed to stand guard at fire? It is a glorious chance, I assure you."  
"How so Bill? I should think that it was a plaguy bad job to have to stand over a pile of goods and look that nobody steals 'em."  
"Not at all my boy. It's the way I've picked up many a glorious nab; for when you stands on guard, you know that nobody is guard over you, and the way you can monopolize is glorious."

**COSTIVENESS**, headach, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c. are the usual symptoms of a disordered liver. The Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints, because they remove from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance according to directions, will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body. The Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanses the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for colic, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the intestines.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.

The original genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.

For sale by George H. Miller, who is the only authorised agent for Stroudsburg; see advertisement for other agencies in another column.

Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phila.

**BLANK MORTGAGES**  
For sale at this Office.