


mud and fragments of stone, one of which made a slight bruise on my right thigh. A guide was knocked from his horse within five feet of me, with a shocking wound in the head by a piece of stone. It is thought he will recover, but with the loss of an eye. The reconnaissance was continued right and left with some hopes of storming the battery that afternoon; but night and the rain came on, and it was given up.—Very early the next morning, I discovered from the top of the house in which we were quartered in San Augustin, a large body of the enemy, some 12,000 or 15,000, on our left, about three miles distant. The General had ordered reconnoissances in that direction towards San Angel, where I reported to him. He immediately ordered two divisions forward under Pillow and Twiggs, and followed soon after himself. The enemy were found in an entrenched camp, at a place called Contreras, with 20 pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy siege pieces. The attack commenced at noon, and the firing continued incessantly until dark, when it ceased on both sides, our troops maintaining their ground, and occupying a village near by. During the afternoon we watched the different movements of our troops with the most fearful anxiety, and could plainly see one of our columns resist a charge of a large body of cavalry, and the enemy falling from their saddles and taking to their heels, or rather to their horse's heels. During the whole of the fight, we could see on the right a body of at least ten thousand infantry, and cavalry in reserve, towards the city; but they had not the courage to advance, although Santa Anna himself was said to be there. The attack was ordered to be renewed at 3 o'clock next morning, and the General returned to San Augustin. He left at an early hour, taking with him Gen. Worth's and one-half of his division as a reinforcement; but en route he was met by an officer, who reported that the batteries had been carried by our troops in a most gallant style, Col. Riley leading the assault. As he approached the scene of action it seemed most incredible how our men got over the ground to the attack. It was over immense masses of lava, thrown up in the roughest, sharpest, possible shapes, and covered with dense brushwood. Streams had to be crossed and deep ravines; and most of them having passed the night in a pelting rain without shelter, it appears almost incredible that they should be able to drive double their numbers from a battery of 25 heavy guns. The scene of the arrival of the General was most exciting. The cheering of the troops left to protect the property taken, and their delight on seeing him was very gratifying. Many of the guns taken have been added to our siege train. The amount of ammunition taken exceeded by three times the whole which we brought from Vera Cruz, so that we are all well provided. But the greatest cause of exultation was the capture of two of our own guns, brought from Duena Vista, the last battle of General Taylor. When I saw the United States on them, I felt like dismounting and embracing them. What is remarkable about their capture, it was made by the 4th artillery to which regiment they formerly belonged. They with other small captured pieces, were immediately fitted up as a light battery, and the captain (Dunn) who took them, in command of it. The General, when he received the intelligence of this victory, sent General Worth back to make a demonstration on San Antonio, whilst he, with the portion of the army which was pressing the enemy, should get in its rear. I will not stop to describe the scene on the field of battle. On leaving it the road was literally strewn with dead Mexicans, arms, broken carriages, &c. In passing a bridge, I looked over and saw the bodies of at least twenty, piled one on the other, and the bank of the stream was strewn with them, and it was some distance before we got out of sight. Going on we came to a church, in which were confined 700 prisoners. The General halted a few minutes, and addressed the officers very kindly. Amongst them were four generals. He then hurried out to join the pursuing army. We came up with them at San Angel, where they had halted.—As the General passed along the line it was one continued shout. After a few minutes, we passed on to a village called Coyocacan, where we heard firing on our right, about two miles off, in the direction of San Antonio. The General immediately sent me, with Captain Kearney's troop, to ascertain the state of affairs.—We galloped on, and on approaching the place, I found that Worth had turned the place by both flanks, and driven the enemy from it, and was in hot pursuit. I returned to the General as quickly as I had gone; and as I galloped along I heard a brisk firing in front. When I reached him I found that he was fiercely engaged with the enemy at another strongly entrenched position—San Pablo. This action lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general, and more continuous than any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry was one continued volley. Captain Taylor's battery was obliged to retire, being most sadly crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two horses and a gun; but the enemy, although behind entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament, and a great number of prisoners were taken. In the meantime, Worth having hotly pursued the enemy, came up with him at another fortified place in advance of San Pablo, called Churubusco; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it, made many prisoners, and drove the enemy before him. The dragoons pursued, and followed him to the very gates of the city. Two officers are said to have been killed inside the entrenchments of the gateway. Thus ended the day; and I think you will agree with me that it was a tolerable active one—four distinct battles having been fought and won, and

the enemy outnumbering us in each at least three or four times. They acknowledge to have had thirty thousand men in the field on that day; and yet we drove them on every occasion, and in the end, made more than twenty-three hundred prisoners, among them seven of their principal generals, and about forty pieces of cannon. Our loss, I am sorry to say, as may be expected, has been very great. It may possibly reach one thousand killed and wounded; but the returns are not yet in; but enough is known to satisfy us that we have lost many very valuable officers. Among the prisoners taken, I was mortified to see between fifty and seventy deserters from our army, with the Mexican uniform on. A court is in session to try them; and I trust that many of them will be punished. It is pretty well known, from their position in the battle at San Pablo, that a volley from them killed and wounded sixteen out of seventeen of the second infantry, including an officer and, leaving one officer (the adjutant of the regiment) standing. There are many of our friends, I am sorry to say among the killed and wounded; but I can hardly enumerate them now. Young Captain Hanson, of Washington was killed. Colonel Butler, of the South Carolina regiment was killed; Smith, badly wounded in the arm and thigh; hopes are entertained that his arm may be saved. Lieut. Irons, shot through the windpipe, slight hopes of his recovery. Capt. Phil. Kearney, lost his arm in the charge towards the gates of the city; he is doing well. There are others, no doubt, which I cannot recollect at this moment; but many that we are equally interested in are safe. Hagner and Galt are both safe. The next morning, the General, leaving a hospital and a garrison in San Augustin, set off with a determination of reaching this place before night. Halting at Coyocacan a short time to allow time for his various orders for the movement of the troops to be executed, he was met by a flag from the city, asking terms. After making his reply, the bearer of the flag, a general of engineers, very civilly proposed to the general, knowing his intention of coming here, that if he would halt a few hours longer he would request his government to send word to the castle of Chapultepec not to fire on us as we approached. But the General replied that it was his intention to come here, and he would take the risk; and on he went. On approaching the town, the General sent me forward with an order to Col. Harney, of the dragoons, to take possession of it, and make the necessary disposition of pickets, &c., and wait the arrival of General Worth, before unsaddling his horses. We rode into town without molestation; but a troop which had accompanied Captain Lee, in advance, had preceded us. It was lucky for us that Chapultepec did not fire upon us; for the town is in perfect range of its guns, and might have knocked us into a cocked hat.—Worth's division did not arrive until near dark, and we had none but dragoons with us. The same evening another flag was received from the city. I will not pretend to give the objects. Several have interchanged since; and I am happy to say, that an armistice was this day agreed upon, with the object of negotiating for a peace. The terms were dictated by the General, and every thing looks as favorably as may be. The General very magnanimously, and very discreetly, no doubt, too, did not ask a surrender of the city, as it is virtually under his control; and, to have taken the army into it, would have been productive of some trouble, as it would be next to impossible to control the troops. We are occupying the Bishop's Palace, a huge pile of buildings, with magnificent gardens attached, but as uncomfortable as can be, there being no furniture. The view from here, though, is beyond description. Chapultepec, a little on the left, looks frowning down upon us with its heavy guns; and the city with its innumerable spires, nearly surrounded by water is directly in front. But I have not space for further description.

News by Clairvoyance.
A friend of ours being put in the clairvoyant state last night, ascertained that the armistice was violated on the part of the Mexicans, and that Gen. Scott was constrained to take the city by assault, much blood being shed. We stake our faith in clairvoyance upon the truth of this vision. If it turns out to be a mere 'vision of the night,' then let Clairvoyance be written down a humbug.—Newark Adv. 13th.

Fishes Tamed by a Child.
In a quarter of the town of Hingham, known as Rocknook, there is a pond where a little girl, not six years old who resides near the bank has tamed the fishes to a remarkable degree. She began by throwing crumbs into water.—Gradually the fishes learned to distinguish her footsteps, and darted to the edge whenever she approached; and now they will actually feed out of her hand, and allow her to touch their scaly sides. A venerable turtle is among her regular pensioners. The control of Van Amburg over his wild beasts is not more surprising than that which this little girl has attained over her finny plymates. Visitors have been attracted from a distance of several miles to the spectacle she exhibits. The fishes will have nothing to do with any one but their tried friend. They will trust no one else, let him come with provender ever so tempting. Even fishes are not so cold blooded but they will recognise the law of kindness, and yield to its all-embracing power.

Wants an Owner.
A fortune, said to be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, wants an owner in England. Half that amount could readily find an owner this side of the big pond.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, September 23, 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.

A Lecture.
At the special request of the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, the Hon. JAMES M. PORTER will deliver a lecture on "Mental Cultivation as applicable to the Mechanic Arts," at the Court-house in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Wednesday evening, October 13th, 1847, (Court week) at early candlelight.

Fire in Easton.
The drug warehouse of John Dickson, with the adjoining shop of J. Drinkhouse, were consumed by fire on the 15th inst. Both buildings were insured.

Election News.
In Wisconsin, the Whigs have elected John W. Tweedy, a Delegate to Congress, by from 800 to 1200 majority.

Maine.—The election in this state has gone in favor of the Locofocos. One whig member of Congress only is elected,—and one comfort truly, the whigs never claimed more.

An Opposition Ticket.
We understand that a Volunteer Ticket for this Representative District, (Northampton and Monroe,) in opposition to the regular nominees, has been agreed upon. We will publish the Ticket in next weeks paper.

The "Native American" National Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia a few days since, nominated Gen. Z. Taylor, of Mississippi, for President, and Gen. Henry A. S. Dearbon, of Massachusetts for Vice President.

Millerism is starting up again in N. Y.—The prophets have hit upon the 19th of October as the day, and urge that there can be no mistake about it.

Explanation.
The story of the woman living with ten husbands, in New Hampshire, without molestation, is explained in the following way:—The woman's name is Husband, and she has nine children; of course she lives with ten Husbands, and it is proper and right she should.

The British Tariff of 1846 does not keep up the price of grain, as was predicted by its advocates. Prices are going down, down, DOWN, and are destined to fall still lower. Farmers, how do you like the Locofoco Tariff of 1846?

Can any of our Locofoco exchanges tell us why Francis R. Shunk was dismissed from the office of Secretary of State by David R. Porter?
Huntingdon Journal.

The Locofoco editors are *man* on that subject. If the true reason of Shunk's dismissal from Gov. Porter's Cabinet was known, it would be found that Mr. Shunk was one of the "incapables" so frequently alluded to in the "Union."
Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Vegetable Curiosities.
The editor of the Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y. says: "We were yesterday shown a limb of an apple tree which had upon it within the space of seventeen inches, no less than sixty-five apples! They were placed upon the stick like kernels upon a corn cob. Yesterday we saw a cucumber which 'beats all.' The length is three feet eleven inches and a fraction. Also, a branch of a peach tree about two feet long, which bore sixty-three peaches!"

It is estimated that this years sugar crop in Louisiana will exceed last year's by 50,000 hogheads.

A comparative view of the representative system of governments, as far as it obtains in three of the principal countries in the world, exhibits these results:
"In Great Britain, a population of 26,711,059 in 1840 contained 1,066,860 electors, or about one person in every twenty-five had a vote.
"In the United States, a population of 17,063,258 in 1840 gave 2,403,485 votes at the Presidential election, or about one in every seven had a vote.
"In France, a population of 35,000,000 contains about 200,000 electors, or very nearly one in every one hundred and seventy-five have a vote!"

IMPORTANT EXPOSITION.
Locofoco Calumny Refuted.
The Locofocos have been assiduously in circulating a most vile slander upon our worthy candidate for Canal Commissioner, respecting his failure and his having taken advantage of the Bankrupt Law to the amount of \$20,000. The lie is at last 'nailed!' as will be seen by the following certificates of men well acquainted with Mr. Patton, and who many of them, differ from him in politics. Read them!
Testimony of Jacob L. Haldeman, Esq. and others.

HARRISBURG, September 2, 1847.
To the Editors of the Pennsylvania Telegraph:
Sir—I have learned that Joseph W. Patton is charged by some of his political opponents with defrauding his creditors by means of the Bankrupt Law. Believing the charge to be unfounded and unjust, and having an intimate knowledge of the cause of his pecuniary difficulties, I have thought proper, as an act of justice to Mr. Patton, to make the following statement.
In 1831, I owned one-third of an Iron establishment in Cumberland County, at which Mr. Patton had managed the year preceding. Mr. Patton, although entirely without capital, was induced by the sollicitations, and liberal offers of assistance from the owner of the other two-thirds of the property, (who was anxious to have his services in the management of the concern,) to purchase my interest for \$22,750, besides agreeing to pay my share of the debts then owing by the concern. Some time after making the purchase, he discovered that the owner was very much involved in pecuniary difficulties, and that it would most likely involve himself, and prevent him from paying for the property. He expressed a wish to sell out, but did not succeed in getting a purchaser. I advised him to go on and do the best he could. The next year his partner failed, and from that time Mr. PATTON carried on the works himself under many difficulties and embarrassments until the fall of 1835, when he failed. I then stated that if he would pay me a balance of about \$450 of unpaid interest, I would take back the real property and release him entirely, which he was then not able to do.
He paid while he held the property, the yearly interest on the purchase money; (excepting the \$450,) \$2,750 on account of the principal, and a portion of the debt due by the concern when he purchased. His personal property was sold for the benefit of other creditors, and the real estate was bought by me at Sheriff's sale for about twelve thousand dollars less than he was to pay for it. In 1839 he paid me the balance of interest due at the time he failed, and I then told him I would give him a release at any time he wished. It appears that as the judgments were still unsatisfied, he thought it necessary to return the amount of twelve thousand dollars in his statement of liabilities, although I never intended asking him to pay it. Mr. PATTON was young and energetic, and easily led to embrace an opportunity, as he and I thought of, rising in the world. Unfortunately it turned out very differently from his expectations, when he entered into the concern. Mr. PATTON came to live with me upwards of twenty years ago, a young man, and assisted me in carrying on my Iron works, milling and farming for several years. I can state with pleasure that I never had in my employment a man with whom I was better pleased, and I cheerfully give my testimony as to his industry, sobriety, integrity, and qualifications for business.
J. L. HALDEMAN.

CARLISLE, Sept. 7, 1847.
This is to certify that when Joseph W. Patton failed, I was liable for him to the amount of about two thousand dollars, from which I was relieved by the sale of his personal property, with the exception of about sixty dollars, which he paid me some years after; and, although differing in my political opinions with Mr. Patton, I consider it due to him to say that his conduct towards me was highly honorable.
WM. MOORE.

MILLERSTOWN, Sept. 6, 1847.
When Joseph W. Patton failed in business he was indebted to the firm of J. D. Paxton & Co. about eleven hundred dollars. He made several payments on account, amounting to about nine hundred dollars, and leaving a balance unpaid of two hundred dollars. Knowing that the means of paying his debts was to be acquired by his personal exertions, I think he merits praise for what he has done, rather than censure, because he has not been able to pay all.
J. D. PAXTON.

ADAMS COUNTY, Sept. 7, 1847.
This is to certify that when Jos. W. Patton failed in business, he was in my debt for hauling wood. That he made payments at different times, on account, both before and since he took the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, until the whole amount was paid.
EDWARD WARREN.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1847.
This is to certify that when Jos. W. Patton failed in business, he was largely in my debt. That since then he has made me frequent payments, amounting altogether to about fifteen hundred dollars. One or two payments was made shortly after he received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. He is still considerably in my debt. I have always had confidence in Mr. Patton's disposition to pay his debts whenever he would be able to do so, and that confidence has been strengthened by the fact of his making payment when nothing compelled him to do so, but his own honor and honesty.
PAUL MARTIN.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1847.
This is to certify that Jos. W. Patton was about sixty dollars in my debt when he failed in business. That about two or three years after, when I was prevented by bad health from attending to my business, I sent my account against him to a friend, to whom he paid the full amount. Although differing from Mr. Patton in my political opinions, I deem it due to him to thus certify to his honorable conduct towards me.
L. K. DONAVAN.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1847.
This is to certify that when Jos. W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, he owed me fifty dollars. That since then he made me several payments until the whole, (with the exception of one dollar) has been paid; the last payment being made on the 21st February, 1846. I may add that I had been offered forty dollars for my claim but refused it believing in the honor and honesty of Mr. Patton, and that he would pay whenever it was in his power. I have not been disappointed. I have generally voted with the Democratic party.
JOHN BUTTS.

MARY ANN FURNACE, Sept. 4, 1847.
I do certify that when Joseph W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law he was considerably in my debt for coaling wood.—That since then he has made me three payments on account, and I have confidence that Mr. Patton will pay me the whole whenever he may be able to do so.
DAVID BAXTER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sept. 4, 1847.
This is to certify that since Jos. W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law he has paid part of what he owed me, and I rely on Mr. Patton's promise to pay more whenever he can do so.
JOHN HORNISH.

PAPERTOWN, Sept. 7, 1847.
This is to certify that when Jos. W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law he was indebted to me. That since then, about two years ago he paid me fifty dollars on account, and that he has made me another payment since; about one half of the debt being paid.
MATTHEW MOORE.

The Contest in this State.
The political canvass of this fall in the State of Pennsylvania is a most important one in reference to its present and future consequences; and it is therefore regarded with great interest by all parties in all sections of the country. It has been conducted by the Whigs in a spirit of candor and moderation, without mass meetings or inflammatory appeals to the passions of partisans. They have felt that they could, in the consciousness of truth and right, leave the issue to the calm reason and patriotism of the people. The contrast between the position of the two parties is striking. The locos offer a candidate who has lived upon public patronage for twenty years; we present one fresh from the ranks of the people, who has earned his independence by the hard hand and the moist brow of labor. They ask a renewal of office, for an old party pensioner; we present a man of the people and pledged to a single term. Their candidate is admitted to be, and glories in being, not merely the hired and paid slave of party, but of a faction of that party, proscribing the friends of Muhlenberg and all beyond the circle of a peculiar clique. Our candidate is free from all shackles, all influences—save those of duty and patriotism. Shunk has been and is the feeble and facile instrument of Jesse Miller, a man most obnoxious even to his own party; Irvin is high-souled, self-sustained and independent: the former is tremulous and uncertain, without the resolution to be faithful to the glimmer of a principal which the life of a party hack has left him; the latter, sagacious, firm and ever honest and true, knows no shadow of changing, but goes on, right on, in the path of duty. The contrast might be extended: but suffice it to say that between such men the good people of Pennsylvania cannot and will not hesitate "which of the two to choose."

Again, the Locofocos endorse the Tariff fraud of '44, and now openly sustain the British Tariff and war against the coal, iron, farming and laboring interests of the country. We sustain domestic independence and industry, our own workshops and our own worth. They promised, from British favor, inordinate prices for our bread-stuffs; but they have depreciated prices, spread terror and dismay, and already, in the fall of the largest produce houses, announced the work of destruction. They have encouraged imports of foreign manufactures excessive and extravagant; and to pay the foreign artisan already the wealth of the country is flowing out in streams that must exhaust and impoverish us. Against all this, and in favor of coal, iron and wheat, home industry and a home market, we continue to raise our hands and voices.

They sustain national debt and excessive taxation—we oppose them. They sanction the persecution of Scott and Taylor by the general government—we exclaim against it. They are in favor of extending slavery over territory now free—as witness Mr. Buchanan's letter; we oppose it. And thus, in relation to every question involving the rights and prosperity of the country, they are for the wrongs committed by the present administration—we proclaim open hostility against them. We are content that the people shall decide between us.

The friends of Mr. Shunk have made many friends for our candidate by their malignant slanders against him. Several of their own journals of the better order, have denounced the calumnies not only as shamelessly false, but impolitic. It has been said that he voted for a tax on tea and coffee, although it is known