

ma, showing that they were intended to be of the character of colonists and settlers of a conquered territory, rather than soldiers to take part in the strife of war. By this letter, the volunteers were required, as far as practicable, to be men "of various pursuits, and such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war either in Oregon or any territory that may be then a part of the United States;" exhibiting a remarkable coincidence of views between the distinguished Naval Commander and the Chief of the War Department. Though the gallant Commodore sailed for the North-west Coast about the 1st of November, 1845, it is evident enough that he knew, before he embarked, what was in the wind. Indeed, in his address to his crew, on the deck of his ship, before leaving the port of Norfolk, he seems to have hinted at his ultimate destination when he said: "We now sail for California and Oregon; and, then, what Heaven pleases."

These acts of sovereignty, such as no one would suspect either Gen. Kearney or Capt. Stockton of undertaking to exercise without other authority than their own, though they had not expressly declared in what they have done they have acted by authority of the President of the United States. Do not these acts of theirs, so sanctioned, constitute sufficient proof that "the spirit of conquest" has had something to do with this war? When we look, too, at contemporaneous indications of the disposition of the Executive and his official advisers, as is supplied by the columns of the Government paper—the most ultra and most odious doctrine of which against public liberty the President has just endorsed in his Message—we cannot doubt but "the spirit of conquest" entered into the motives of this war? We find in that paper of the 18th of May last, immediately after the receipt of the first news of the conflict of the arms on the Rio Grande, exhortations to "throw volunteers at once across the Rio Grande, march into Mexico, and terminate the war with Mexico, if necessary, in the halls of Montezuma?" Nor was this hankering after the halls of Montezuma a new idea with the Administration, thrown out in the heat of pursuit of a retreating army. The same idea was broached by the organ of the present administration in cold blood within three months after its first establishment in office, and within one week after the editor of the new Government paper took his post. In the "Union" of the 8th of May, 1845, referring to some speculations of a London newspaper upon the supposed designs of the United States upon Mexico, our Government editor took occasion to say that not 25,000 men nor 20,000 would be necessary, but that 10,000 men would be enough to march upon Mexico, adding as follows:

"Sound the bugle through the West and Southwest—let the United States raise the standard tomorrow, and in this proclaimed crusade to the Halls of Montezuma and the mines of Mexico, twenty thousand volunteers would appear," &c. And on the 23d of the same month, replying to the Cincinnati Gazette's exception to the spirit and temper of the above intimation, the "Union" said—

"Was it wrong in us to tell the London Times that, though we might not have regular troops enough, yet volunteers would start up, at the first sound of the bugle by the Government of the United States, sufficient to overrun Mexico, occupy the Halls of Montezuma, and conquer the valleys of California?"

What thoughts were running in the head of this Administration, on its very first accession to power, is sufficiently shown by these indications.—Nor, by the way, was the thought of bringing on a war by the advance of Gen. Taylor's forces to the Rio Grande entirely out of the mind of the Administration long before that march was actually ordered; for, on the 11th September, 1845, many of our readers must well remember, the Union held the following language:

"If Arista dares to carry out his bragged threats—if he ventures to cross the Rio Grande with reinforcements to any little armed post which Mexico may occupy on the east side of that river, General Taylor will attempt to prevent him—blood must flow—WAR MUST ENSUE."

Arista did not cross the Rio Grande; and so, after waiting four months in vain for such a godsend, the Administration ordered Gen. Taylor to march his force to the Rio Grande. With what object? For what purpose? These are questions which the reader will answer for himself, if he be not satisfied with the view which, in the preceding columns, has been already taken of that matter.

As early as the 6th of June last, the Union inadvertently disclosed the fact that our squadron was instructed, long before the breaking out of this war, to be in the way to take possession of California, in the shape of a supposition that "an American force may possibly at this moment be in possession of the principal harbors of California." And before the news of our occupation of those harbors or of the capital of New Mexico reached this country, (that is to say, on the 26th September), the "Union" discoursed as follows:

"There is every reason to believe that General Kearney is already in possession of Santa Fe; that Gen. Taylor is now or will be in a few days at Monterey, and perhaps at Saltillo; and that Gen. Wool will be at Chihuahua by the 10th or 15th of October. Shall we then fold our arms and relinquish one of the advantages which we may have obtained? On the contrary, shall we not prosecute our victories and make additional conquests—toward California and toward the capital of Mexico itself?"

And a few days afterward, the news of the occupation of Santa Fe having arrived, the "Union" expressed the views of the Administration thus: "The discretion which marked his (Gen. Kearney's) proceedings after he had reached Santa Fe, and the subsequent steps which he is about to take, will make this acquisition one of the most remarkable and important events of the war. He has located our victorious eagles at this point, and Mexico has to ask herself if we have thus acquired one of her finest provinces, what is to stop us in our career, or why will she persevere in the war amid so many difficulties?"

We have neither time nor space to multiply proofs, which might be adduced, of the intention of the Administration to consider New Mexico and California at least, when overrun, as having been acquired by conquest for the United States. The President himself almost avows the design in his recommendation to provide for the security of these

important conquests, by making appropriations for fortifications—permanent, of course; field fortifications or other operations proper to a state of war not requiring such specific appropriations—and for defraying the expenses of the civil government which our officers have, by order of the President, established in these "Territories of the United States." This recommendation by the Executive is a full recognition of what his officers have said and done.

The President refers to the Law of Nations as authorizing what he has done, and proposes to do in California and New Mexico. Leaving him to settle with Congress the question how far a state of war erects an Executive authority supreme over both Congress and the Constitution, we will content ourselves with saying that, in what the President asserts to be "the right and duty of the conqueror," he and his advisers have evidently suffered themselves to be misled by the antiquated maxims of writers upon national law who flourished at a time when such a thing as a written Constitution was as unknown as the Magnetic Telegraph; at a time when all power was deemed the prerogative of the ruler, and all rights of the people regarded as gracious concessions by him in their favor. These maxims, therefore, so far as they concern the relations between our Executive and his constituents or their representatives in Congress, have, in many cases, no application at all; and certainly have none when they are resorted to for the purpose of deriving from them by the President powers which are denied to him by the Constitution. The President has of himself no lawful authority to annex or acquire territory, or to establish civil governments over territories either within or without the United States. All such acts are foreign to his office, and, in the absence of any authority derived from Congress, cannot but be regarded as usurpations of power.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 7, 1847.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PETER S. MICHLER,
OF NORTHAMPTON.
Subject to the decision of the 4th of March Convention.

Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the city of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDGAR COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

The Monthlies.

All the monthly Magazines commence the New Year, with smiling faces, and otherwise improved appearances. The "Columbian Magazine," and "Godey's Lady's Book," particularly, are rich and handsome. The embellishments are really splendid, and the reading matter is equal to that of the best European Monthly. Both reflect great credit on their enterprising publishers, and should secure for them a rich return for their untiring efforts to cater for the public taste.

Map of Mexico.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. S. Augustus Mitchell, N. E. corner of Market and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, a splendid paper Map of Mexico, &c., seventeen by twenty-five inches in size, which he will furnish at the low rate of six copies for one dollar. Every man who feels an interest in the war that now exists between Mexico and the United States, should be possessed of a copy of this Map, of the scene of that war. It is arranged from the latest surveys and descriptions of that country; and is pronounced, by competent judges, to be very correct.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania convened at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, and, no doubt, most of the members were present. The Governor's Message will probably reach here on Friday, and will be given in our next paper.

A Warning.

The Locofocos of Schuylkill county, at their late county meeting, held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 4th of March Convention, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admonish our Democratic brethren in Congress, that unless justice is done to Pennsylvania on the Tariff question, during the present session, that there is great danger of a much greater storm in Pennsylvania about election day next Fall, than the one that visited us so sadly at the last election."

I. O. OF O. F.

FORT PENN LODGE, No. 134.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the purpose of preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Fort Penn Lodge, No. 134, on the 13th day of January, 1847.

Resolved, That the Members of Fort Penn Lodge, be respectfully invited to meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on the 13th inst., precisely at 1 o'clock p. m. arrayed in full and appropriate Regalia.

Resolved, That neighboring Lodges be respectfully invited to attend and form in procession with us.

Resolved, That SAMUEL HAYDEN be Marshal of the day; DOCT. ABRAHAM LEVERING, C. G. NEBE, DOCT. M. G. GRATTAN, and J. J. POSTENS, assistant Marshals.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The procession will be formed at the Court-house, headed by a Brass Band, which will be in attendance—then proceed up Monroe street to William—down William to Elizabeth—down Elizabeth to Walnut—down Walnut to the lower part of the town, from thence return to the Church, where an Oration will be delivered by the Rev. J. J. ELSEGOOD, of Pottsville, on Odd Fellowship.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Music by the Band.
Prayer.
An appropriate Hymn by the Order.
Oration.
Music by the Band.
Prayer.
Benediction.

The Citizens of the Borough and the public generally, are respectfully invited to be present.

SAMUEL HAYDEN, M. G. GRATTAN,
CHARLES G. NEBE, SILAS L. DRAKE,
JAMES N. DURLING, ROBERT HUSTON,
J. J. POSTENS,

Committee of Arrangements.

N. B.—R. E. WRIGHT, Esq., of Allentown, is also expected to deliver an address on the occasion.

By the Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.

Washington, Jan. 4th.

The Senate transacted no business of importance to-day. A message was received from the President asking for an increase of field officers, and the creation of a general officer to take command of all the forces during the war with Mexico, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

House.—Mr. Thompson, of Pa., who was absent on Saturday, said he would have voted for Mr. Wentworth's resolution, declaring it inexpedient to lay a tax on tea and coffee.

Mr. King, of Georgia, offered a resolution to furnish the President with thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of sending a peace mission to Mexico, and two millions of dollars to effect the negotiation—with the provision that slavery was to be prohibited in the territory secured. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution lies over one day.

Mr. Bailey, of Virginia, who was recently held to bail in \$5000, in consequence of the difficulty between him and Mr. Davis, which it was supposed would lead to a duel, made an explanation, and said the correspondence with Mr. Davis was withdrawn, and the quarrel settled.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, explained, and expressed himself as satisfied.

The President's message also asks for ten additional regiments of troops, to be added to the regular army.

Baltimore, Jan. 4, 10 P. M.

The Southern mail reports the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer Fashion, with a bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool.

A passenger who came in her reports, that 7000 Mexican cavalry had attacked Tampico on the 16th of December. The American troops opened a fire upon them, when the Mexicans broke and fled.—No particulars of the affair are given.

An express had reached Gen. Patterson, at Matamoros, stating that Santa Anna was advancing on Saltillo, for the purpose of cutting off Gen. Worth's division. Generals Twiggs and Smith are at Victoria; and Gen. Taylor had started on the 15th ult. for the same place.

Gen. Patterson was to leave for Tampico on the 20th December. Captain Stone had captured a Mexican captain, who was engaged raising recruits on the Rio Grande. He had with him a lot of munitions of war, which were also secured.

Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, died at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on the 29th ult. He had left Washington as the friend of the Hon. G. DAVIS of Kentucky, with a view to the adjustment of the difficulty with Mr. DAYLY, of Va., was taken ill very suddenly and so violently as to baffle the skill of the best medical advisers.

Railway to Easton.

Application is to be made to the New Jersey Legislature to incorporate a company to make a railroad from the western terminus of the Elizabeth and Somerville railroad to the Borough of Easton, Pennsylvania, and from thence to the Delaware Water Gap.

Bribery in Iowa.

It will be seen by the following statements, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican, that the Loco-Foco politicians of Iowa are resorting to bribery to secure the election of United States Senators in that State:

"On the 10th inst. immediately on the assembling of the House, Mr. King, a Whig member from Keokuk, a Loco-Foco County, informed the House that Mr. Marshall, a lawyer from Lee county, had been negotiating with him, from the second day of the session up to that time, to vote for Gen Dodge—that his first offer was a suit of clothes and \$100 in cash, which was increased, as he held off for higher wages, to the promise of a 'd—d fat office,' and as 'much money as he wished.' He stated, also that Marshall told him 'there was six thousand dollars there to secure Dodge's election,' and that on Tuesday Marshall gave him fifteen dollars to 'bind the bargain'—which he (King) by the advice of friends took. These are leading facts. When King took his seat, Clifton and Conlee, Loco-Foco 'possums,' rose and stated that they too could 'a tale unfold' whenever interrogated. The House at once raised a committee to investigate the facts, and the Sergeant-at-Arms took Marshall into custody. During King's speech, it is said that some of the 'royal family' were present, and that they looked black as a thunder-cloud. To give Mr. King an excuse for voting for Dodge, a set of instructions were procured directing him to vote for Loco-Foco Senators. Mr. King made allusion to these instructions in his speech—said that every man who signed them 'voted against him;' that he 'received his instructions at the ballot box;' that he was 'elected as a Whig,' and should vote with his party."

More of the War Balloon.

Mr. Wise, of Lancaster, has published another communication relative to the construction of a war balloon, by which or rather from which to batter down the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa. He says that a balloon one hundred feet in diameter, would sustain a weight of 32713 lbs., and after making due allowance for the weight of the materials, the net-work, harness, ropes, car, ten men in the car, and proportion of weight of manœuvring cable, he secures a net power of 20842 pounds for missiles, bombs, etc. The manœuvring rope to be supported by buoy balloons, "which would answer a good purpose for sentry stations." The car is to be constructed in the shape of a cone, so as to cause the shot from the castle to glance off, and Mr. W. ingeniously endeavors to smooth over the objection that some entertain to the project, that the balloon itself might be hit by a ball, and so tumble the whole to the ground. Some, also, may be tempted to ask whether Mr. Wise's calculations were made with reference to the atmosphere at the altitude of one mile, or to our denser medium close to the earth.

The Luzerne Democrat indignantly denounces the conduct of Wm. J. Leiper, Commissary of the State of Pennsylvania, for charging a bill of \$650, or \$650 to each man, against the Wyoming Artillerists, for "provisions furnished, transportation," &c. on their way from Wilkesbarre to Pittsburg—when the Company had paid all expenses on the route, except where the hospitality of the citizens provided for them. It is certainly an outrageous attempt at extortion, and should hold up its author to public infamy, unless he can satisfactorily explain his conduct.

Massachusetts.

The returns of the election in the second and fourth Districts of Massachusetts, where no choice was made at the regular election, exhibit the gratifying result of a complete Whig triumph. Daniel P. King, and John G. Palfrey are chosen, and the whole delegation from that State is Whig.

Postages.

It will be borne in mind that after the first day of January, 1847, the Sub-Treasury law requires all postages at the different offices throughout the country to be paid in gold and silver—and that the Postmasters are compelled to demand and receive nothing else than gold or silver for postage of letters, papers, &c.

Among the latest rumors from Mexico, is one that General Ampudia has been tried for his conduct at Monterey, and ordered to be shot.

Women in Coal Mines.

The attention of the British House of Commons was some time since attracted to the employment of women and girls underground, in coal and other mines, and a law was enacted prohibitory thereof. A recent explosion in a coal pit near Manchester revealed the fact, however, that women are still employed, and that they disguise themselves in men's apparel in order to procure the employment.

Counting House Almanac.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Jan. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31							Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Mar. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Apr. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							May 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							July 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Aug. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Nov. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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							29	30	31				

GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.

Executive	Salary	
President	James K. Polk, of Tennessee	\$25,000
Vice President	George M. Dallas, of Penn'a.	5,000
Sec. of State	James Buchanan, of Penn'a.	6,000
Sec. of Treasury	Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi	6,000
Sec. of War	William L. Marcy, of N. Y.	6,000
Sec. of the Navy	John Y. Mason, of Virginia	6,000
Postmaster Gen.	Cave Johnson, of Tennessee	6,000
Attorney Gen.	Nathan Clifford, of Maine	4,000

Judiciary—SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice	Roger B. Taney, of Baltimore, Maryland	\$5,000
Associate Justices	Salary	\$4,500 each.
John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio.	P. V. Daniel, Richmond, Va.	
J. M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.	S. Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	
J. McKinley, Florence, Ala.	L. Woodbury, Portsmouth, N. H.	
J. Catron, Nashville, Tenn.	R. C. Grier, Pittsburg, Pa.	