

capabilities for the full and honorable fulfillment of the duties of Governor of Pennsylvania. His private and political character had always been marked by unflinching integrity, and he stood without reproach.

Mr. Ball, of Erie, desired to express his belief that so popular was Gen. Irvin, so eminent and generally known and appreciated was his character in the northwestern portion of the State, at least, that he could and would, if placed in nomination, regenerate that portion of our Commonwealth.

Mr. E. Hale spoke warmly and with much feeling, of Gen. Irvin as his neighbor whom he valued for his private worth and probity, and whom he had occasion to know was in principle and in heart a thorough Whig. He bore his testimony to the sterling excellence of his character, and to the propriety of his claim to be nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, with entire willingness, for he knew him well.

His benevolence was a prominent characteristic which gained general esteem for him, and among the latest of his good acts was to give fifty barrels of Corn Meal, raised by himself for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. He was beloved by all parties and in so uniting the good opinions of all men, all must concur that he could not fail to carry with him into the contest, great strength, both in moral and political point of view.

Messrs. Durkee, Adams, Cowan and Ogle, briefly responded in general terms, that as friends of the Hon. James Cooper, they had provoked inquiry, and were satisfied by the statements that had been made.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to vote on the nomination for Governor, and the ballot having been completed, it was ascertained that—

Gen. James Irvin had	89 votes.
Hon. James Cooper had	36 "
P. S. Michler "	4 "
Hon. Walter Forward "	5 "

Whereupon Gen. JAMES IRVIN was declared to be the regular nominated Whig Candidate for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the vote of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Convention adjourned in an excellent state of feeling. There was no loud exultation—no exhibition of triumph. It was manifest to all that the delegates were satisfied entirely with the result of their deliberations, and while there was expressed joy at the nomination of Mr. Irvin, there were hearty cheers, also, for Mr. Cooper and his friends.

The testimony in favor of Mr. Irvin was warm and unanimous when the decision was officially made known, and the Whigs have in this commencement of the campaign given glorious promise of the unity and harmony of purpose which in the contest itself will win them a great victory, and seat Mr. Irvin in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

SECOND DAY.

On the assembling of the Convention yesterday morning, Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin, moved the appointment by the President of a State Committee of 24 members, which was agreed to.

On motion of Josiah Randall, Esq., the delegates were directed to report County Corresponding Committees to the State Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Clark, Stewart and Martin, were appointed a Finance Committee.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners, as follows:

Mr. Adair nom.	Jos. W. Patton, of Cumberland.
Brinton	Philip D Thomas, Chester
Adams	H W Tracy, Bradford
Hager	Andrew Mehaffey, Lancaster
Ball	Addison May, Montgomery
Huddleston	H J Brooke, Delaware
Davis	P S Preston, Wayne
Pitman	A W Leyburn, Schuylkill
Taggart	Wm Tweed, Northumberland
Purviance	Samuel D Karns, Dauphin
Ninesteel	L Shuster, Philadelphia
Smith	E Harding, Wyoming
Reynolds	Col W Butler, Mifflin
Lane	G J Ball, Erie
Kerr	W F Murray, Dauphin
Richards	D J Marshall, Berks
Gleim	Adam Gittinger, Lebanon
Mills	Jona' Knight, Washington
Ogle	Samuel Elder, Somerset

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a selection, with the following result—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Patton,	25	31	32	40	65	89
Thomas,	7	9				
Tracy,	12	29	22	17	10	
Mehaffey,	23	30	30	27	8	
Brooke,	15	29	34	39	29	30
Preston,	9	11	10	10	13	

On the first ballot Mr. May had 1, Leyburn 7, Tweed 4, Karns 2, Shuster 4, Harding 2, Butler 2, Ball 3, Murray 3, Marshall 4, Gittinger 2, McKnight 1, and Elder 3, after which they were all withdrawn.

The nomination of Mr. JOSEPH W. PATTON was then unanimously confirmed.

Committees were appointed to inform Gen. IRVIN and Mr. PATTON of their election.

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

12 o'clock, M.
Convention re-assembled, when Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was ready to report.

The report was then read by Mr. CONRAD, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

PREAMBLE.—The Whig delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of presenting to the people suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, and having discharged that duty, present the following resolutions as expressive of the views of the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention offers its sincere congratulations to the people of this Commonwealth, and of the United States at large, upon the rallying of so large a majority of the people to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the faith of the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the triumph of the Whig Democracy, as exhibited by the majority in both houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, cannot be viewed as complete, until the Executive branch of the government shall be made to harmonize with the Legislature.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the political integrity and sound Democratic Whig principles of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, as exhibited in a long and active life—believing his talents to be of the highest order and fully equal to the due performance of any trust that may be reposed in him by the people, and knowing his public and private character to be pure and unspotted, this Convention unanimously recommend him to the people of Pennsylvania as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in offering the name of this distinguished citizen for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania, we design to make no new issues as to measures or principles, but adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic Republican party, as established by the Father of his country, by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—the most prominent of which are the protection of the Agricultural, the Mineral and the Manufacturing interests of this Commonwealth and of the United States at large, against the competition and hostility of foreign nations, and pauper labor; especially of England; equal justice towards all nations but entangling alliances with none—the supremacy of the people over their servants—the restriction or control of Executive power, and the preservation of national prosperity and individual happiness.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Pennsylvania—the practical men who are concerned in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, the development of its resources, and the protection of its industry, have heretofore had from friends of candidates enough of hollow profession for the particular interests of the State, and are called upon now to sustain a candidate whose life and principles are pledged for his faithful administration of public affairs, as they are identified with the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of JOSEPH W. PATTON, presented to the people by this Convention as a candidate for the important office of Canal Commissioner; and feel confident that if elected, the happiest consequences will result from a thorough change of men and measures connected with the public improvements of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of that energy and economy so necessary for their prosperity.

Resolved, That the Protection of American Manufactures, and the independence of American labor, as they were the policy of the Whigs before and during the Revolution, and their policy now: that the Tariff of 1842 was the source of unexampled prosperity to the country, and that its repeal has been attended with results detrimental to the true interests of all sections and classes.

Resolved, That if an addition to our territory be desirable, it should not be attained by injustice, nor attended with an extension of slavery; that while we respect and will sacredly observe every compromise of the Constitution we believe that the interests of North and South, the welfare of the race, and the honor of the nation, demand that territory should not be acquired for the purpose of an extension of slavery.

Resolved, That true democracy demands a jealousy of Executive power;—that a renewal and continuance of the power of a Chief Magistrate is corrupting and dangerous in its influence and tendencies; that we recognize and adopt, as the expressed will of the people, the ONE TERM principle.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole nation are due to Major General TAYLOR, and the brave officers under his command, for their distinguished conduct in the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and the storming of Monterey; and that we also view with a just pride the spirit and alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have, in numbers far beyond a proportion of the State, responded to the call of their country, and rallied under its victorious banner. It is an earnest that the fame of our ancestors will never be tarnished, and that Pennsylvania is ever ready to do her duty.

The President, in pursuance to the resolution of that effect, appointed the following State Committee:

John C. Kunkel, of Dauphin county; Thomas Dungan, do; James Martin, do; Thomas C. Hambly, York; Wm. M. Watts, Cumberland; Daniel M. Smyser, Adams; John P. Weitherill, Philadelphia city; Joseph R. Chandler, do; Robert T. Conrad, do; Thomas McGrath, Philadelphia county; Diller Luther, Berks; Robert M. Bard, Franklin; Thomas M. T. McKenna, Washington; Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset; Harmar Denny, Allegheny; Richard Irvin, Venango; Joseph H. Kuhns, Westmoreland; G. J. Ball, Erie; H. D. Maxwell, Northampton; J. B. Salisbury, Susquehanna; Elhanan Smith, Wyoming; Samuel A. Purviance, Butler; Henry S. Evans, Chester; Robert T. Poite, Montgomery.

Mr. Kunkel having declined being chairman of the committee, the President thereupon appointed THOS. E. FRANKLIN of Lancaster in his place.

Mr. Duffield moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the County Commissioners for the use of the room. Adopted.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, March 18, 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.

Wanted at this Office,
An apprentice to the Printing business. A lad of about 15 or 16 years of age, having a reasonable English Education, and of good character and industrious habits, will find a situation by making early application.

Will the publisher of "Scott's Weekly Paper," oblige us by sending us copies of his paper of the 20th and 27th of February, and of the 6th of March.

Canal Commissioner.
By reference to the proceedings of the State Convention, it will be seen that JOSEPH W. PATTON, Esq., of Cumberland county, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. We congratulate the Whig party, and the whole people of the State, upon the nomination of Mr. PATTON, for a more excellent selection could not have been made. He is well known as a man of fine talents, sterling patriotism and unbending integrity; and his nomination will be received with universal satisfaction. He was formerly Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, and discharged his duties in a manner that won golden opinions from men of all parties. He is intimately acquainted with the important duties devolving upon the Canal Board, and if elected, would make an officer of whom the Whig party and the State would have reason to be proud. With such men as Gen. JAMES POWER and JOSEPH W. PATTON in the Canal Board, the interests of the Commonwealth would be guarded with a watchful eye.—*Har. Intelligencer.*

A correspondence between President Polk and Major General Benton has been published, by which it appears that the General had laid before the President his determination to be "Cæsar or nothing," and that thereupon the President, with the help of his Cabinet, wisely decided that the General was better qualified to be *nothing* than to be *Cæsar*. So that General Scott will keep the field for the present.
[Belvidere Apollo.]

"Aid and Comfort."
Gen. MITON, who took Cassius M. Clay and his party prisoners, is one of the Generals who returned to Mexico with Mr. Polk's especial friend, Santa Anna. If any man in this Union has given "aid and comfort" to the enemy, that man is James K. Polk. If there has been any thing like treason during the whole of this war, who are the traitors? Who but Jas. K. Polk, the patron and friend of Santa Anna! Who but James K. Polk, whose base attempt to crush old "Rough and Ready," the laurel-crowned hero of Mexico, will damn him to an immortality of infamy? "Aid and comfort," indeed! When the Locofoco charge traitorism upon the Whigs, let them remember the *private* pass to Santa Anna, and the disgraceful attempt to tear the well-earned laurels from the brow of the heroic TAYLOR, and then blush for the man they have placed in the Presidential chair! Polk's Administration has proved a curse to the country—a curse from which it will not recover for years to come.—*Har. Intel.*

The St. Louis Reveille, mentioning the arrival of Mr. Coons, from Santa Fe, which he left on the 14th of January, says—

"On the route in, he encountered the Government wagons that had started from Fort Leavenworth on the 8th of December last.—The teamsters who had them in charge were in a very destitute condition, twenty of them having subsisted for ten days on the meat of a Government mule!"

Thirty Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

The Adjutant General of the United States Army offers in the National Police Gazette, a reward of Thirty Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty Dollars for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the U. S. Army! The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

Gen. James Irvin.
The Whig Convention having by its action placed this gentleman in nomination for the office of Governor, he is now regularly before the people as a candidate for their suffrages. We have upon so many occasions expressed the high opinion we entertain of Gen. Irvin's qualifications and merits, that we need scarcely say to our readers that this result is highly gratifying to us. Among the first, if not the very first, to urge his claims upon the party, and believing from the outset that he would receive the honor which has been bestowed upon him, we have, nevertheless, taken care upon all occasions to do justice to those who were named as his competitors. To each of them, and especially to Mr. Cooper, who was the most formidable of all, we have awarded the credit which high talent and sound Whig principles ought always to command; and now that the preliminary contest is over, we expect to see them uniting their efforts to ours, to secure Pennsylvania such an administration as will not only rescue this great State from the shame and dishonor which evil councils have brought upon her, but enable her so to develop her mighty resources, as to secure to her citizens those advantages, which, under proper government, they cannot fail to possess.

General Irvin is emphatically a man of the people. All his instincts, sympathies and feelings are associated with theirs, and the great aim of his life has been to promote their good, and enlarge the means of their happiness. At the head of a large establishment, which gives employment to hundreds, he is eminently distinguished for his paternal care of all connected with him, and in return he receives from them all the affection which such kindness and disinterestedness merit. His neighbors love him for the amiable qualities of his heart, and all who have intercourse with him respect him for his sterling and unswerving integrity, while to the public at large he is recommended not only by the qualities referred to, but by a clearness of intellect, a steadiness of purpose, and a soundness of opinion, which cannot fail to make him a valuable public functionary.

If General Irvin is known to the whole country by his inflexible adherence to the protective principle during that period, when, notwithstanding it was most fiercely assailed, it triumphed over all opposition. In the memorable Congress of 1842 he bore a conspicuous part, and by his expositions of the true bearings of this great question, derived in part from his own practical experience, and by the influence of his great personal popularity, he contributed very largely to the success of the measure, which was so intimately identified with the interests of Pennsylvania. His speech on the tariff in that eventful session was justly regarded as one of the ablest and most conclusive of all that were delivered, for like himself it was plain, direct, sensible, without unnecessary trickery or ornament, but solid, substantial, cogent and statesman-like.

The Whigs will enter upon the approaching canvass with every thing in their favor. An imbecile State administration, originally unpopular, and rendered doubly so by its feebleness and follies, has contrived, by patronage and fawning, to place its head again before the people for re-election; and the symptoms of disgust and discontent among the trained bands, who have heretofore been relied upon, are already visible. In some places, indeed, the "faithful" do not limit themselves to doubtful signs or inaudible murmurs, but boldly exhibit their dissatisfaction and loudly declare their purpose of opposition. Added to its own intrinsic and richly deserved unpopularity, the State Executive will have to bear its full share of the odium of having fastened upon the country the miserable Administration which now inflicts upon it innumerable evils by its wickedness, and disgraces it in the eyes of all foreign nations by its meanness. It will have to bear its share—a very ample share it will be—of the shameful fraud by which the people of Pennsylvania were cheated into the belief that Mr. Polk was friendly to their interests, nor can it avoid the shame of having connived with the Vice President to betray those whom they were bound alike in honor and conscience to protect.

The Whigs, on the other hand, have proved themselves, under all circumstances, to be the true and steadfast friends of the State and its interests. Battling in her behalf against all odds, against even the ungrateful and parricidal loco-misrepresentatives who, while sustained by her bounty were grappling at her throat, they have shown a constancy in maintaining the right, which cannot fail to be rewarded. On the great question of protection to her industry they have never faltered; and while the poor, mean, wretched tools of lococo policy crouched before the slave holder of the South, and licked the hand that smote them, they have stood up and spoken and acted like men—men who had breasts and consciences and intellects, and who could not be terrified by threats and seduced by corruption.

The result of a conflict in which honor and truth and justice are arrayed on the one side, and fraud and falsehood are arrayed on the other; in which plain dealing courage is opposed to knavish imbecility, of which the umpires are a betrayed and long-abused people, cannot be doubtful; and now at the very opening of the campaign we proclaim a victory which the whole nation will celebrate with thankfulness and joy.—*N. American.*

The Norfolk Herald truly says that the resignation of Major General Benton will leave room for a General always in favor with the people: general satisfaction.

Characteristic.
James K. Polk, the owner of 150 head of human cattle and plantations to correspond—the President of this Union, receiving a salary of \$25,000 a year, with rent and furniture free—the man who declared himself of Scotch-Irish descent, and by the votes of naturalized citizens of those countries was elected—this man has given fifty dollars to relieve the starving millions of Ireland and Scotland, a sum \$19 00 LESS than his salary for ONE DAY! A magnificent example for the head of this great nation! An affectionate token for his love of the fatherland! Why, almost every paper has accounts of Irish laborers who give a day's a week's, nay, a month's hard earnings to their friends over the ocean; but Jimmy O'Polk rolling in wealth, pules out the pitiful pittance of a PART of a day's cash salary! There are scores of private citizens who have given hundreds of dollars for this charitable object—some of them of Scotch or Irish descent, and some not. Polk in his message has spent page on page in denouncing manufacturers and capitalists—yet we see thousands of dollars contributed from this class. Locofoco partisans ever endeavor to induce foreigners to be jealous of Whigs as their deadly enemies: yet "Federal Whigs" have contributed thousands to relieve their friends abroad. In Congress and elsewhere, Whigs have taken the lead in efforts to arouse public action in aid of the suffering people of Britain. The efforts continue to be put forth, and with great success. How much nobler and purer the object to benefit and save the lives of fellow men, even over the ocean, than to assault, wage invasive war and take the lives of neighbors of an adjoining republic! How much better for a Christian nation to save life with its treasures in Ireland, than to sacrifice both in Mexico!—*Wyoming County Record.*

Record your Deeds.
The following act shows the importance of recording deeds without delay:
"A supplement to the act, entitled an act for the acknowledging and recording of deeds.

"Whereas, by the different and secret ways of conveying lands and tenements and hereditaments, such as are ill disposed to have it in their power to commit frauds, by means whereof divers persons may be injured in their purchases by prior and secret conveyances, and fraudulent incumbrances, for remedy whereof, be it enacted,

SECTION 1.—All deeds and conveyances which from and after the publication hereof, shall be made and executed of, or concerning any lands, tenements and hereditaments, whereby the same may be in any way affected, in law or equity, shall be acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas or Justices of the Peace of the county where the lands conveyed lie, and shall be recorded in the office for recording of Deeds in the county where such lands and hereditaments are lying, and being within six months after the execution of such deed and conveyance, and every such deed and conveyance that shall at any time after the publication hereof be made and executed, and which shall not be proved and recorded as aforesaid, (within six months) shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser for valuable considerations, unless such deed or conveyance recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser shall claim.

MORE OF HUMAN FRAILTY.—The Brooklyn papers contain a strange statement, from which it appears that a colored woman living as a servant at Williamsburgh, in the family of a copperplate engraver doing business in this city, recently confirmed her employer, his wife and wife's sister, in the belief that she was the Messiah and caused them to worship her as such. In the fulfilment of her divine mission, she ordained that her once employer but now abject servant, should kiss her every morning. This rather turned his faith and his stomach too, and he incontinently ejected the impostor from his household. Not so his wife and sister who were so indignant at the violence which had been done in the sacred pretensions of the pseudo prophetess, actually preferred to follow her forth as disciples rather than remain after she had gone. They are now both in the lunatic asylum.—*True Sun.*

A Nigger Tom Thumb.
The New Orleans Delta says, there is now in that city, a little nigger Tom Thumb, who is in his way a natural curiosity. He is a well informed intelligent little fellow, as fond of Tobacco as a monkey is of nuts. He belongs to Mr. Wells, of Point Coupee—his name is Manuel, he is from Mason county, Ky.—is 23 years old—fifty pounds weight, and three feet nine inches high in his stockings.