



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Thursday, April 22, 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.

Gov. Shunk has signed the death warrant for the execution of James Briggs, convicted of murder in Schuylkill county. His execution will take place on the 13th of August next, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

Gen. Irvin in the West.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. THOMAS M. T. MCKENNA, of Washington, Pa., to a friend in Reading:

"I am pleased with the nomination of Gen. IRVIN, who will receive the cordial support of the Whig party in the West. I know him well. He is a man of strong good sense and incorruptible integrity—if we can succeed in electing him and I believe we can, he will be an honor to the Whig party and to the State."

WHIG TRIUMPHS.

At the election in the City of New York on Tuesday of last week, the Whigs elected their candidate for Mayor, and a majority of both branches of the Common Council, by considerable majorities. The following is the vote for Mayor:

For Brady, Whig,	21,730
Brownell, Locofoco,	20,259

Majority for Brady, 1,471
The Locos succeeded in carrying the Alms House Commissioner. A letter writer says "the Locos are completely astounded at the result, and cannot realize that their strong hold has slipped from them. It has however gone from them, and it will be the fault of the whigs, if they get it soon again."

In BROOKLYN, Stryker, the Whig candidate for Mayor, is elected by a large majority, carrying all the wards but the 5th, which gave 350 for his opponent, and the 8th and 9th, which gave small majorities against him. The Whigs have 13 of the 18 Aldermen, and the Supervisors are all Whig.

The Election in WILLIAMSBURG resulted in the choice of the entire Whig Ticket in the First District by an average majority of 150; in the Second the Locofocos have a majority of 56, and in the Third the Whigs have a majority of 70.

In ALBANY, the Whigs have elected their Mayor, by a majority of 2700. The Board of Aldermen, are nearly all Whigs. Verily New York is following in the footsteps of Pennsylvania.

Steubenville, Ohio, elected the whole Whig ticket, except one councilman, by majorities ranging from 15 to 61. This is an uncommon result in that heretofore Locofoco town.

These Whigs are a terrible set of boys—while their Generals are thrashing the Mexicans, wherever they can find them—the rank and file at home are vanquishing Locofocoism in every section of the country.

NEW ORLEANS, which has been almost hopelessly Loco-Foco for some time past, was thoroughly renovated at her Charter Election on the 5th inst. The total vote sums up—Whig 5,627; Loco 4,372: Whig majority 1,255.—Each of the Three Municipalities is now Whig. The vote was very large, and must have been affected by local considerations.

NEWARK, N. J.—The charter election took place on the 12th inst., and resulted generally in the choice of the regularly nominated Whig ticket. The only opposition was in the shape of Union tickets, rising out of local questions, irrespective of general politics. BEACH VANDERPOOL was re-elected Mayor, and eleven Whig Aldermen; last year there were twelve.

AUGUSTA, GEO.—Mr. FORD (Whig) was on the 12th inst. re-elected Mayor of the city of Augusta, in Georgia, by a majority of upwards of one hundred votes. As in New York, he was supported by some of the Democrats in preference to the nominee of their own party.

INDIANA COUNTY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of IRVIN and PATTON was held at Indiana, on the 22d ult. The Ball is rolling on! Let Locofocoism stand from under.

Locofoco Testimony.

The following paragraph we copy from the Brookville Jeffersonian, a locofoco paper: "Gen. Irvin is, we admit, a strong man, and one who possesses a good moral character and business habits—a man whom we know nothing against and therefore will say nothing."

How honorably this is spoken, although true to the very letter.

Mexican Whigs.

"Mexican Whigs," shout the Locofocos!—While such gallant Whigs as Taylor, Worth, Wool, Gaines, May, Cochran, Clay, Crittenden, Hardin, and scores of other equally brave Whigs have been acquiring imperishable honors on the bloody fields of Mexico, and sacrificing their lives upon the altar of their country, James K. Polk, the Locofoco President of the United States was engaged in a dark and disgraceful intrigue with Santa Anna; and by means of a private pass restored that blood-thirsty villain to Mexico to stir up the Mexican troops and lead them to battle against our little Army. While the gallant Whig General TAYLOR, and the chivalrous Whig soldiers under his command, have won unfading laurels by their deeds of noble daring in defending the proud symbol of our Union, James K. Polk, the Locofoco President of the United States has been guilty of conduct that will damn him to an immortality of infamy. The name of the HERO OF BUENA VISTA will shine bright on the historic page, and his memory be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people, long after "James K. Polk of Tennessee" shall have gone

*Down to the vile dust from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.*

Harrisburg Intelligencer.

A naive confession is made by the Executive organ (the "Union") of Saturday night last, in the following brief paragraph:

"Should this be the case, then we may speculate on peace, and the fact of Santa Anna being permitted to slip into Mexico will not prove the great blunder in diplomacy which the Federal party have been so clamorous in charging upon the administration."

Premising that, so far from an unreasonable clamor having been raised about the President's contriving Santa Anna's return to Mexico, never was a high public functionary so tenderly dealt with, so indulgently spared, as the President has been in reference to this matter—is it not plain that the Administration and its Editor, who now confess "the diplomacy" are ready, in the event of a pacification with Mexico, to claim the entire credit of it for that "diplomacy," in consequence of which the Army as well as the Navy, and all the powers of this Government, have been made instrumental in overthrowing the existing Government of Mexico for the purpose of placing Santa Anna again at the head of the Mexican nation! Upon which we have, for ourselves, to remark, by way of retort of the Executive organ's aspersions upon this press, that, if it had afforded the thousandth part as much "aid and comfort" to the enemy that our Administration has done by this most extraordinary piece of diplomacy, followed up, as it was, by the invasion of Mexico on the grounds proclaimed in its own Manifesto to the People of that country, we could not have mustered effrontery enough to hold up our heads in the presence of an abused people, whose blood and treasure have been lavishly poured out on the arid soil of Mexico for the achievement of objects so unworthy of the national arms and the national character.—National Intelligencer.

A Traitorous Remark.

Last Thursday, while the flag of the United States was hanging in its place in this Borough, the editor of a locofoco paper, in passing by, called it "THE MEXICAN FLAG." This is perfectly consistent with his course in general, as well as being consistent for an editor whose paper supports the administration of a President who holds private correspondence with a foreign enemy; and who gives that enemy a passport to reach his own country in safety, with a staff of accomplished officers, to take the command of a hostile army in opposition to the brave Whigs, who are gallantly battling in their country's service. This same unprincipled editor calls those Whigs, and all others who support the federal government, "federal Mexicans;" and now, as if to consummate his infamy, he raises that hand which has so often written the scurrilous libel, points it at the "star-spangled banner," and calls it "the Mexican flag." That flag is the pride of every true American heart, and eternal shame should cover the "traitor knave" who dares to call it an opprobrious name.—Bucks Co. Intelligencer.

Lieut. Crittenden says that when the Mexican balls were shot through the coat of old "Rough and Ready," he very quietly remarked that he thought the government ought to give him a new one!

Hoe & Co., New York, have invented and put into successful operation at the office of the Philadelphia Ledger, a power press which achieves the wonderful result of working 12,000 sheets an hour.

The Union of the Purse and the Sword Consummated.

The boldest stretch of Executive power has just been promulgated. The President has waited for Congress to adjourn, and for the excitement of the first flush of a brilliant triumph of our arms to spread over the country, and has seized the favorable moment for a new extension of his prerogative. He is not satisfied with the amount of money which the representatives of the people by act of Congress placed in his hands for war purposes, but has taken a new mode in the history of our country, if not of the world, to take within his exclusive control the entire revenues of the Republic of Mexico. To this end he has issued his decree requiring the establishment of a tariff of duties for Mexico, and forbids the amount collected to be placed in the Treasury, but it is to be held by him for war purposes in the War and Navy Departments. He says "the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy." And Mr. Walker, in his plan, produced pursuant to the President's order, says that the officers of the army and navy will "collect and keep these moneys, and account for them, NOT TO THE TREASURY, but to the Secretary of War or of the Navy respectively." By his decree, then, he has enacted a revenue system for an entire empire; he constitutes his military and naval officers his collectors; he keeps the money "not in the Treasury" of the United States, but in his own hands, and disburses it without any direction of Congress or any appropriation act!

Congress, at its recent session, appropriated over forty millions of dollars for the Mexican war, and placed that amount at the President's disposal. The President now announces that by authority of his prerogative as commander-in-chief of the army and navy—by virtue of his rights as "conqueror"—he intends to raise millions more, as many as the entire revenues of Mexico will afford, and dispose of it as his uncontrolled will may suggest. He will not place it in the Treasury; for our constitution would prevent its being drawn from thence except by authority of law.

The ninth article of the constitution provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations by law;" and, therefore, in order that he may use it without the restraint of law, he directs that these new revenues shall not be placed in the Treasury, but shall be disbursed by his own authority exercised over his War Departments. He declares martial law over all this portion of the money which our conquests may gain for us! He constitutes his military subordinates a new corps of subtreasurers, whose only checks and bolts and bars are his will!

If such assumption of power is sustained, what need have we of Congress to make appropriations; and what control exists any where over the President of our Republic? He needs no vote of Congress authorizing him to borrow money or to use money. He helps himself to the whole revenue of a nation, uses it as he sees fit, and snaps his finger at the restraints of the laws regulating the Treasury, and at all constitutional control over his war measures or purposes.

There is no doubt of our right, as a belligerent nation, to appropriate to our use whatever of an enemy's property may, in the fortunes of war, be captured. Vessels, whether national or private, public stores, munitions of war, and treasure, are all liable to be seized. But they become at once part of the national property, and when condemned, sold, and turned into cash, they, like every other dollar of the people's money, should go into the national Treasury, and be subjected to the laws and restraints which have been enacted to protect it from abuse. The President, by no assumption of prerogative, by no claim as conqueror, has the right to control one dollar, or to expend one dollar, except according to a law which Congress may have passed.

Neither is there any question that an invading army may levy contributions for its immediate subsistence upon the surrounding country. It is a custom of barbarous origin, and but rarely resorted to. But the right exists. This, however, is a far different thing from the creation of a grand system of revenue for a nation, and the collection of its entire revenues by a digested system of rules and by a corps of revenue officers. Revenue belongs to the Treasury, and should there be placed, so that the laws and the constitution may control their use.

This new scheme of the President, however, jumps at once over all restraint, either by any law of Congress, or by the constitution. It claims for him, as "Conqueror," the right to decree a tariff. It disdains to ask the aid of Congress, either to establish it or to authorize the President to do it. Holding the sword, he proposes to conquer a new power, to be filled by a tariff of his own imperial enactment, and to be used as the prerogative of a conqueror may direct!—Springfield Republican.

NOVEL FISHING.—In crossing the Three Bridge Branch a few days since we were much amused by the performance of a dog, apparently of the water species, who was as eagerly intent on catching fish as the most enthusiastic follower of old Izak Walton could possibly be. The stream was low and the dog stood in the centre; and, as the fish came down, as quick as thought his nose was down and up came a "sunny," which he carried soberly ashore, much to the delight of two little negro children who were anxiously watching his proceedings. We had heard of this before, but we acknowledge that to witness it was new to us.

[Centerville Times.]

From the Miners' Journal. Gen. Irvin—Tea and Coffee—The Tariff of 1842.

As some of the Locofoco papers continue to assert that Gen. Irvin, the democratic Whig candidate for Governor, voted for laying a duty on Tea and Coffee, while in Congress, the Hon. George N. Eckert, addressed a letter to the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, who served in Congress with Gen. Irvin at the period alluded to, propounding several queries with regard to the course of Gen. Irvin, the answer to which, with the consent of the writer, has been handed to us for publication. This letter flatly contradicts the charge, and those who reiterate it hereafter do it with a knowledge that they are uttering a base slander against an honest citizen and a pure patriot:

Philadelphia, March 27, 1847.

Your favor of 24th March is received. If Gen. Irvin stood in no other relation to the country than that of a private man who had formerly taken part in its counsels and served it faithfully, there could be no hesitation on my part in replying to your enquiries respecting him. Having witnessed his course of public conduct at a critical and interesting moment, it has given me pleasure on many occasions to bear testimony to his merit. He is now a candidate for a place which will require in the discharge of its high duties, qualities of no ordinary character. He is therefore entitled to a cheerful expression of opinion, as well as a prompt statement of facts, concerning him.

You will not fail to recollect the condition of the country in the summer of 1842. A disastrous course of policy had, especially during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, involved the finances in embarrassment and confusion, which threatened to be ruinous. Its revenue altogether inadequate to the support of the Government was received from Commerce; and internal prosperity was blighted by the prostration of the manufacturing interest. The treasury was empty, and credit was lost. Loans could not be negotiated at home or abroad. The prospect was on every side gloomy. Bold, independence, and wise legislation alone could save the nation from permanent disgrace. Its bankruptcy was already achieved. It is not necessary to trace minutely the difficult and responsible steps that were taken. Much difference of opinion existed on the part of the Whig majority in Congress. Measures were at length adopted, the wisdom of which has been proved by the results which almost immediately followed and, although in some degree marred by recent executive and Legislative errors, have not ceased to operate. In all that was done General Irvin bore an active, intelligent, manly and efficient part. His views, as the event has proved, were just from the beginning. During the whole course of proceeding, while sometimes great uncertainty rested upon the issue, he never doubted, hesitated or withheld his efforts. A familiar acquaintance with the interests of his native state enabled him to bring a large contribution of materials to the cause which was eminently hers. He labored faithfully. Pennsylvania will deeply and lastingly enjoy the benefit of his exertions. I do not recollect that his judgment or action was different upon any of the incidental questions which led to the final passage of the Tariff Bill, from that of the bare majority by which it was adopted.

When it was ascertained that no Bill could pass which provided for a continuance of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, much difficulty arose. The effect of the proposed Tariff would necessarily be to raise the duties above twenty per cent.—In that case, by a proviso in the distribution act of 1841 the proceeds of land sales, must inure to the general government, unless special legislation should dispense with the proviso. As this special legislation appeared to be impracticable by itself, it was thought by many if equivalent revenue could be obtained by a duty on tea and coffee, the revenue arising from public lands might possibly be permitted to remain with the States. Gen. Irvin was not of this opinion. He opposed a duty on tea and coffee, and it was struck out by a vote of 118 to 70. The eyes and noses were taken on the 16th of July, and the name of "James Irvin" is recorded in the majority. The Tariff Bill was finally passed without any tax on these articles. Gen. Irvin voting of course for the Bill which made them free.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say more in reply to your enquiries. My intercourse with Gen. Irvin in public life was uninterrupted. I always regarded him as possessed of a sound, strong, and discriminating intellect, an amiable temper, and entire integrity of principle and conduct. His course as a statesman was wise and honorable. His deportment as a gentleman was correct and uniformly courteous. I have always understood that he enjoys amongst his neighbors an amiable reputation for benevolence and liberality. His hand is said to be open to the promptings of a kind and generous spirit. With qualities such as he is known to possess, there can be little doubt as to the safety of the concerns of the government of Pennsylvania, so far as he may have the administration of them. It might be very possible to select a chief magistrate of more brilliant accomplishments, but it would be difficult to find one of more solid and substantial merit, of greater simplicity of manners, or vigor of understanding, than the individual who has been nominated by the late Convention at Harrisburg.

I am with great respect

Your obt. servant,

J. R. INGERSOLL.

Is it not singularly strange that such a charge should come from the supporters of Polk, whose

Administration, not only recommended a tax on Tea and Coffee, but used its whole power to carry it through Congress at its late session, only failing through the determined opposition of Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, (since denounced by the party for his course,) and a few western members who united with the Whigs, and voted the project down. By making such a false charge against Gen. Irvin, do they not pronounce their own condemnation?

Vera Cruz.

The Picayune has the annexed account of the surrender of Vera Cruz, furnished by Mr. HAILE, one of its regular correspondents:

"This (the 29th of March) has been a proud day for the American army. The garrisons of Vera Cruz and of the much-talked-of and dreaded castle of San Juan d'Ulua have vacated their quarters and retired into the interior, and the stars and stripes float gracefully where this morning was to be seen the green, white, and red of the enemy. The spot selected for the ceremony of laying down arms was a plain, extending back from the city walls, in the direction of Malibrán. Our army was drawn up in two lines, facing inward, and occupying a mile in extent. Gen. Worth appeared on the field in full uniform, to direct the arrangements and receive the conquered troops. The morning was very clear and pleasant, and our army was in admirable condition. A detachment of sailors and marines added much to the effect. At ten o'clock precisely the well-known sound (heard under similar circumstances at Monterey) of bugle, fife, and drum, played as Mexicans only can play them, and as nobody else ought to do it, was heard in the direction of the great gate, and the Mexican army soon began to appear, the column passing between our lines. Women and children accompanied the troops, bearing heavy burdens. Their army halted between our lines, stacked their arms, laid down their colors and equipments, and then marched off, our troops (those detailed for the purpose from Worth's division) marched into the city at the same time with colors flying and the bands playing national airs. Capt. Anderson's company (3d Artillery) and Captain Kendrick's (of the 2d) entered the castle, and Lieutenant Van Vliet's company (of the 3d Artillery) took possession of Fort Santiago, run up the American flag, and fired a national salute. The effect of our shells upon the city was now seen, and proved to have been deplorable. Hardly a house had escaped, and a large portion of them were ruined. The shells had fallen through the roofs and exploded inside, tearing every thing into pieces, bursting through the partitions and blowing out the windows. The killed and wounded among the soldiery was very slight, but the citizens suffered severely. It is said that between six and seven hundred men, women, and children were killed and wounded—more than three hundred being killed. "There were one hundred and six pieces of artillery in position around the city, and as many more dismounted, many of the latter useless. The enemy laid down about four thousand stand of arms, and one thousand more were found in the city, saying nothing of the swords, lances, and very large stores of shell, solid shot and powder.

The great castle is garrisoned by the following companies: Capt. Anderson's, Capt. Taylor's, and Lieut. Van Vliet's, of the 3d Artillery, under the command of Col. Benton. It has one hundred and sixty guns mounted, several of them 68-pounders. It is a regular bastion work, with a demi-lane and covered way on the sea side. A vast quantity of ammunition was found in the work.

Santiago Fort, that spiteful little place which played so warmly upon our entrenchments, is a beautiful work, with nine guns in barrette, most of them fine English pieces. In fact most of their best ordnance is of English manufacture, though they have some fine pieces made in the United States.

Gen. Scott ordered ten thousand rations to be issued to the suffering poor of Vera Cruz, and it was an affecting scene to witness the crowd of half famished creatures as they gathered timidly around to receive their respective shares. These rations will, as Mexicans usually eat, last five thousand people at least four days, but it is probable that not more than one thousand will partake of the provisions. The city and castle were exhausted of provisions. It is a characteristic of Mexicans that they never lay in stores, but live from hand to mouth."

Of the destruction of the city by the bombardment Mr. KENDALL writes as follows:

"Hardly a building south of the Plaza Grande but is either burnt, torn in pieces, or much injured, and the streets are filled with rubbish and fragments. The National Palace, which is on the Plaza and near the outer range of our mortars, had five shells burst within it, one of which killed a woman and two children lying asleep in the kitchen. The Cathedral, on an opposite side of the Plaza, was also somewhat injured, but the churches south of it, and nearer our mortars, suffered the most. I write this letter in a house which must have been hit enough during the bombardment, for the signs of shell are all around me. The residence of our former consul, Mr. Hargous, was struck twice. One of the shells came through the roof, lodged at the foot of a bed, which a gentleman had just left, and completely demolished every thing in the room, and the furniture was of the most costly description. One of the inmates describes the explosion as tremendous—the house shook in all its parts as with an earthquake, and his first impression was that every thing in it had been rent into fragments. Months, probably years, will elapse before Vera Cruz is in the situation where the siege found it."