



Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 14, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!

By the news in this paper, it will be seen that Vera Cruz and the far-famed Mexican Castle, have been surrendered to the American Army, under General SCOTT. This great achievement, to accomplish which it was supposed would cost us many valuable lives, has been attained—thanks to the superior Generalship of WINFIELD SCOTT—with but very little loss on our side. It is supposed that Gen. Scott will now march with his army direct for the city of Mexico, and if it is possible, bring the Mexican nation to terms. The conclusion of a speedy peace, without further carnage, would certainly be the most glorious achievement of Gen. Scott's long and eventful life.

On first page will be found an interesting description of the battle of Buena Vista, to which we invite attention. Knowing that all that relates to this glorious achievement of old Rough and Ready, and his gallant little army, will be very acceptable to our readers, we have devoted considerable space this week to giving all the incidents of interest that have come under our notice.

The proprietors of that spirited and able Whig journal, the *North American*, illuminated their buildings on the receipt of the news of the glorious victory at Buena Vista. For this they are receiving the abuse of the tory papers of the State in the employ of the National and State administrations. The popularity of old Rough and Ready makes Locofocoism grit its teeth.

GEN. TAYLOR.—Since the late gallant achievement of old Rough and Ready at Buena Vista, the enthusiasm of the people in his behalf appears to know no bounds. A number of leading and influential papers have already hoisted his name as a candidate for the next Presidency; and should he consent to run, he would doubtless make sad havoc with the prospects of all other aspirants. The opposition of the Polk administration to this gallant old fighting captain, only endears him the more to the people.

"THE WHIG" is the title of a new Campaign paper, published by C. M'Curdy, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa. The first number has been received, and from the spirit and ability evinced, we feel warranted in commending The Whig to the support of the people. Wm. P. Coulter, one of the most spirited and able campaign editors in the State, is assistant editor. The terms are 75 cents for a single copy; five or more copies, 50 cents per copy—until after the October election.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.—Sergeant J. E. SMALL of the U. S. A. arrived here a few days ago, and has opened a recruiting rendezvous at the Hotel of Mr. Thos. Wallace, in this borough, where all who desire to enlist in the service of Uncle Sam can have an opportunity. The inducements held out to the adventurer are these:—\$12 bounty money—and 160 acres of land at the expiration of the term of enlistment.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—From the *North American* of Saturday we learn that the Directors at a meeting, held on Friday, selected JOHN EDGAR THOMSON as Chief Engineer, and EDWARD MILLER, and WILLIAM B. FOSTER, as Associates. The work will now be pushed ahead with all the vigor, of which the business habits and promptitude of the President and Directors give abundant warrant.

The Millin county Court has refused to grant any licenses to sell liquor in that county.

Some enterprising genius is to favor the New Yorkers, during the coming season, with "patent Ice Cream," made by steam.

GEN. IRVIN'S SLANDERERS.

The unanimous nomination of General JAMES IRVIN by the Whig party, and his unbounded popularity with the People, wherever he is known, has so greatly alarmed the Locofoco party, that they have concluded that nothing but their OLD GAME of FALSEHOOD and DE-TRIACTION, can save their life-office-holder, Shunk, from a most inglorious defeat. They feel encouraged to adopt this mode of warfare from the fact that they succeeded in deceiving the people in 1844 by the KANE FRAUD; and rendered in some degree available, their base and unfounded slanders upon the PRIVATE CHARACTER of the Patriot CLAY. Unfortunately for them, however, they have commenced their work of detraction and slander upon the private character of Gen. Irvin, not only too soon, but in localities where every man woman and child knows their assertions to be wilfully FALSE. And when called upon for the proof, the dastardly cowards dare not open their slander polluted lips. We shall give a few specimens of these Locofoco slanders. Three weeks ago the *Globe* of this place made an attack upon Gen. Irvin for contributing fifty barrels of flour to the aid of the suffering Irish. The editor, as we before remarked, did not dare venture a definite charge upon his own responsibility, but said "a gentleman from the neighborhood of Bellefonte," made the following statement in his office:

"I am aware that a move was made in and about Bellefonte, a few weeks since, to induce Gen. Irvin to subscribe liberally to the relief of the suffering Irish, as it would be a great thing for political capital, and, as a prominent Whig told me, it would induce the VAGABOND IRISH to vote for the General at the next election. I have heard, however, that Gen. Irvin was about to contribute fifty barrels of flour, and if he does, it will be more with a mercenary than a real charitable feeling."

Two weeks since we ventured the prediction that the above was a mere fabrication of the editor of the *Globe* himself, and that he could not give the name of the "gentleman" from Centre, or that of the "prominent Whig," who is charged with stigmatizing the Irish population as "vagabonds." The *Globe* of last week was silent on the subject, thus tacitly admitting our charge, that the whole story was wilfully false. And we now take the liberty, which we are warranted in doing, of pronouncing the author of the above extract a base and wilful slanderer—not entitled hereafter to any credence whatever.

The *Hollidaysburg Standard*, another paper of the *Globe* stripe, in an article abusing and impugning the motives of Gen. Irvin for his liberality to the Irish sufferers, has the temerity to make the following charge upon him in Blair county, where even the most rabid Locofocos will (if not openly) in their hearts pronounce them false. The *Standard* says:

"It is notorious that James Irvin has accumulated a princely fortune, by means of a government 'protection' in the shape of an enormous tax on every piece of iron imported into the country—and yet, with all the favors of fortune bequeathed to his back, who ever knew James Irvin to do anything but GRIND THE FACE OF THE POOR, until he became the Federal candidate for Governor?"

On the contrary, we are informed by persons acquainted with the facts, that all the labors living around Irvin's works have toiled like bees for years, and have nothing to show for it. BAD BACKS, Flour, Groceries, and Dry Goods dealt out to them at THREE TIMES THEIR VALUE by this Iron nabob, has kept them poor, and has enabled him to pocket double profits, so that a gift of a thousand barrels of flour to the starving Irish would still be a trifling remuneration for the money he has accumulated by the sweat of the poor man's brow."

Gen. Irvin's character was known to the People of this District to be the very reverse of what these slanderers now represent it to be, long before they took up their residence in it. His reputation is therefore beyond their reach.

But here is another paragraph of the same stripe, taken from the *Easton Argus*, a Shunk paper. We hope the Whig press will give these Locofoco slanders an extensive circulation, especially where Gen. Irvin is known. They will bring forth different fruits from those anticipated by their lying, black-hearted authors:

"IRVIN'S TYRANNY.—It is well known that the 'tea and coffee tax candidate' for Governor is the owner of an immense Iron Furnace in Centre county, and employs at almost starving prices, a number of hands. In the Presidential campaign of 1844, he made it a business to tyrannize over the poor workmen in his employ, telling them that they must either vote for the great Federal Idol, Clay, or be discharged! Several manly fellows, who too independent to follow the dictates of their federal Iron-master, [in every sense of the word], were discharged, and sought a living elsewhere! Is such a man worthy to fill the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania? Is he fit to govern a State of Freedom? How infinitely low does he sink when compared with the honest and straight-forward FRANK SHUNK!"

WHIG VICTORY IN CINCINNATI!—The Whigs of Cincinnati at their Charter Election achieved a glorious victory, electing their Mayor by a majority of from 800 to 1000, and the City Marshal and Councils by a still increased majority.

HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT OF GOV. SHUNK.

Gov. Shunk, in direct opposition to the will of the People, has commissioned J. M. Burrell, Esq., to be President Judge of the 10th Judicial district. Mr. Burrell, it will be recollected, was rejected by the Senate at its last session; and it is contended that to fill a vacancy which occurred during the session of the Senate, is a direct violation of the Constitution.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides [Art. II. Section VIII] that "He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all judicial officers of Courts of Record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in such judicial offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Under this fundamental law, remarks the *North American*, Gov. Shunk was called upon to make a judicial nomination for the 10th Judicial district. Judge White's term expired on the 27th of February, while the Legislature was in session.

Judge White's re-appointment was urged by two-thirds of all the people, and by all the bar, of his district; but, although unexceptionable, and desired by all parties, Gov. Shunk refused to re-appoint him.

The vacancy did not occur "during the recess of the Senate;" he had, therefore, no constitutional power to make such an appointment. If we consult the words of the Constitution, they are conclusive, and prohibit such an exercise of executive power. If we refer to the practice which has hitherto governed the executive of the nation and State, we cannot hesitate to pronounce this a flagrant violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution. It is not open to argument. The words of the Constitution are plain—the violation of its provision is bold, reckless and defying. Did the vacancy occur during the recess of the Senate? No man dares allege that it did. If not, had the Governor the power—especially in the face of a rejection by the Senate—to nominate and appoint a judge? The Constitution, in words that cannot be misunderstood, denies that power. Gov. Shunk in assuming it, derides and spurns the Constitution.

"Brotherly Unanimity." The brotherly unanimity which characterized every deliberation of this popular (Locofoco) Convention, has thrown an overwhelming shadow of gloom into the rank and file of our old Federal enemies.—*Douglstown Democrat*.

As a specimen of the "brotherly unanimity," says the Harrisburg Whig, which characterized the deliberations of the Locofoco Convention, it is only necessary to refer to the remarks of the Hon. Wm. Overfield, a leading and influential member of the party, who warned the majority to be careful how they proceeded to cut heads off. "You may nominate Gov. Shunk," said Mr. O., "but, so certain as you do, so certainly defied awaits the party!" Other gentlemen, too, were equally refractory, and boldly declared that "Shunk was not the candidate of the people!" By means of bargain and sale, the free trade Shunk faction succeeded in securing a majority of delegates, contrary to the wishes of the people. Like Foster, Shunk has been forced upon the party, and the fate of Foster awaits him. There was no unanimity in the Convention, and many of the delegates and spectators returned to their homes, determined to do all in their power against the FREE TRADE nominee. "Union and harmony!" There is no such a word in the Locofoco text book! The re-nomination of Shunk has thrown a fire-brand into the ranks of the party, that will utterly consume it.

The Mexican papers, alluding to Santa Anna's march from San Luis, says that his troops suffered very severely.—Stagnant water sold at Matchuela at one dollar a barrel. Soldiers frequently fell overcome with fatigue and perished without shelter in the snow. Bitterly is the administration denounced for not having raised means to mitigate their hardships.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—A very destructive fire has occurred at New Richmond, Indiana, which destroyed a large distillery and about a dozen dwellings. This is a terrible calamity, and for so small a village is only paralleled by the "great fires" in the East.

The Philadelphia Councils have resolved to illuminate that city, in honor of our recent great victories in Mexico.

The Law and Order Ticket for State officers in Rhode Island, has prevailed throughout. Also an increased Law and order majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WHIG VICTORY!

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The New York Tribune says the returns are nearly complete, and ensure the re-election of every one of her four able and faithful representatives in the last Congress (House), though two of the districts (Dixon's and Rockwell's) gave Locofoco pluralities last year, while another (Smith's) was Whig by only 111 votes. Now they have elected all Whigs by largely increased majorities. The following are the gentlemen elected: James Dixon, S. D. Hubbard, J. A. Rockwell, Truman Smith.

The State is revolutionized in every part, and the results of this election are A WHIG GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, A WHIG SENATE, A WHIG HOUSE, And a Whig Delegation to Congress!! all gains except the members of Congress. Nobly done, Whigs of Connecticut!

The new Senate stands 13 Whigs to 8 Locos; last year 10 Whigs, 11 Locos. The House stands 103 Whigs to 73 Locos.

Last year there was no election for Governor by the people. Now Bissell, the Whig candidate, has 2,773 over the Locofoco, and about 1,000 over all. There was 1,563 scattering votes.

The Washington Union counted certainly upon carrying one Loco member of Congress in Connecticut, but the result has been a sad disappointment to Father Ritchie. Did he derive his hopes from gentlemen belonging to the "best families in the State?"

Who is James K. Polk?

A friend of ours, says the *New Orleans Tropic* not long ago was asked with great confidence and gusto, "Who is James K. Polk now?" Our friend replied, that he believed he was the man who wrote the *Kane Letter*, and received "aid and comfort" from *Plaquemines*; who said he had a clear and unquestioned title up to 54 40, and then took 49, to show his accommodating disposition; and he believed he was the same man who said that the United States mail service was conducted with an energy worthy of all commendation; and he further believed he was the same man, who with Lilliputian eloquence and cunning, declaimed against a tax on tea and coffee, while stamping it in Tennessee, but who recommended a tax on those articles the moment he had the power to do so. The Locofoco slooped, his visage having fallen from 54 40 to 49!

General Butler is now in Washington City, where he attracts much attention. He is suffering considerably from the wound he received at the battle of Monterey, and is obliged to use a crutch and cane to get along—in other respects he is in good health. The wound is through the calf of the right leg, and is of so mangled a character as to refuse any healing process.

Santa Anna, says the *Perry Freeman*, must be a kind of Locofoco, for he complains of the rain during the battle with Gen. Taylor. He intimates that he could have done better if the day had been pleasant. Every body knows the Locos say the rain defeated them at the late elections.

HENRY CLAY.—The citizens of Philadelphia expected a visit from the great Kentucky Statesman this spring. But in this they will be disappointed. In writing to a friend in that city the other day, Mr. Clay says: "I have no expectation of visiting Philadelphia this spring, nor can I say now when I shall be able to do so; at present I feel overwhelmed by the deep affliction which has just happened to me in the fall of a beloved son in the bloody battle of Buena Vista."

The Whigs of Easton, Pa. held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Monday of last week, at which they nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.—A. C. Brown, Esq., presided. A meeting of the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, having the same object in view, was called for Saturday evening last. The proceedings have not yet reached us.

NARROW ESCAPES.—A note addressed to the Washington Union, by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, mentions the fact that the General received two balls during the battle, one passing through the cuff of his coat and the other through the front.

The President has opened the Ports of Mexico in our possession and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a Tariff of duties and custom house offices for the collection of the same.

FOREIGN NEWS.

During the past week there has been two arrivals at New York, with later news from Europe. The first brought dates from Liverpool to the 6th March, when corn was rising. By a later arrival, bringing dates to the 10th March, we have the following in regard to the Markets:

Flour is quoted 43s to 43s 6d, being an advance of full 6d sterling over the Liverpool market of the 9th, brought by the Liberty.

Breadstuffs, which by the quotations at Liverpool, on the 6th, were dull, and prices barely supported, are reported at London, on the 10th March, as in very large demand.

On Friday last the ship Wyoming arrived at Philadelphia, by which the North American received London dates to the 14th of March:

The Corn market remains in about the same state.

Flour selling from 40 to 42 shillings, the latter the extreme quotation for the best.

Indian corn is a shade lower; yellow is quoted at 70 shillings, and white 68s per qr.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 10. This is perhaps one of the finest seasons ever known for the early sowing of the oat crop. A day lost in expediting the hopes of an abundant future becomes a national calamity.

Drainage works are beginning to be extended, as the Dublin works draw near to a close. On the main drainage works in the county of Cork, there was employed for the week ending Feb. 27, 1625 men and 204 horses.

Health of Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his sons, John and Daniel, arrived at the Marine Hotel at Hastings, on Saturday. Mr. O'Connell is evidently suffering great debility, and he bears about him undeniable proofs of having been seriously ill. He is reduced to a mere shadow of his former portly figure.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, March 9. The latest accounts from Rosshire, show that food rioting still prevails to a dangerous extent. A new method of preventing the shipment of grain is to break open the granaries and mix the different kinds of corn, &c.—a plan which has twice been resorted to in the above county.

Dingwall has hitherto been the chief scene of disturbance in that quarter, and, accordingly, 100 men of the 27th, under the command of Lieut. Col. Goodman, have arrived there from Invergon, carrying with them thirteen prisoners, of whom eight were females.

Dr. Chalmers has addressed a letter to the *Edinburgh newspapers*, in which he earnestly solicits public attention to the extent and intensity of Highland destitution.

Gen. Taylor's Orders.

The following Orders were issued by Gen. Taylor after the decisive action of Buena Vista. It is understood that a portion of the Indiana and Arkansas volunteers are those spoken of by the General as having fled.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, BUENA VISTA, Feb. 26, 1847. [ORDERS No. 12.]

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the Army.

By order of Major Gen. Taylor: W. W. S. BLISS, Assistant Adj't.

VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia will take place on Thursday, the 22d of April inst.

FROM MEXICO.

From the Harrisburg Union.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ AND CAPITULATION OF CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA. WITH 4,000 MEXICAN TROOPS—THE SLAUGHTER IMMENSE ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY—ONLY 65 AMERICANS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

The Princeton sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., bringing the glorious intelligence of the reduction of the Fortress of San Juan de Ulloa and unconditional surrender. We are indebted to one of the officers for the following summary of proceeding. This most brilliant achievement will redound more to the glory of the Army and Navy than any that has yet taken place in our military annals:

March 9th, disembarkation of troops took place; on the 13th, investment of the city completed; 18th, trenches opened. On the night of the 22d city summoned to surrender—on refusal, seven mortars opened a fire of bombs—24th, Navy batteries, 3 long 32-pounders and 3 64 pound Paixhain guns, opened fire in the morning—distance, 700 yards. On the 25th, another battery of 4 24 pounders opened.

Navy batteries opened a breach in the walls of the city—the fire very destructive to the town. On the 26th, early in the morning, the enemy proposed to surrender. Gens. Worth and Pillow and Col. Totten were appointed commissioners by Gen. Scott. On the 25th, negotiations completed, and Castle surrendered; and Mexican troops marched out and laid down their arms. The American troops occupied the city and batteries of the town and castle at noon of that day—American ensign hoisted over both, and saluted by our vessels. The garrison of about 4000 men prisoners of war, and sent to their homes on parole; 5 Generals, 60 superior officers, and 270 company officers taken.

Loss in our army from the day of landing, March 9th, is 65 killed and wounded. Officers killed, Capt. John D. Vinton, 2nd artillery; Capt. Alburts, 2nd infantry. Midshipman P. B. Shubrick, navy. Officers wounded, Col. Dickinson, S. C. volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly. Lieut. Delone, in Davidson's 2nd infantry, very slightly. Lieut. Lewis Neil, 2nd dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

Of the Mexicans the slaughter is said to be immense. The commanding general stationed in the city; second in command held the castle. Regular force about 3000—the same number of irregulars. Outside the city was General La Vega, with a force of 6,000, between 200 and 300 U. S. dragoons charged and repulsed this immense force with terrible carnage, scattering them in all directions. They had barricaded the bridge but our artillery soon knocked away this obstruction, and gave Harney's command a chance at them. In the attack on the town and castle, only our smaller vessels, drawing not more than 9 feet water were available; but few shot and shells were thrown into the Castle.

MR. BUCHANAN.—Mr. Secretary Buchanan has returned to Washington from his political tour to Harrisburg. The distinguished gentleman's journey had a double intention—one object was to arrange the difficulties and dissensions embarrassing and agitating the Locofoco party in that State; the other, through the arrangement, to promote the interest of certain persons in the Presidential canvass of next year. He failed, most decidedly, in his first attempt, and the other, of course, falls with it.

Not Mr. Buchanan, nor the Cabinet united, can save Gov. Shunk from the certain fate that awaits him. There are Old Hunkers in Pennsylvania as well as in New-York, and Silas Wright is not destined to be a solitary example of party abjuration.

The Whigs intend to carry Pennsylvania next Fall—and what the Whigs there intend, they do. Kane letters are obsolete among the honest farmers of the Key-Stone State; and their authors and propagators will soon be as obsolete also.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Gen. Taylor and his Troops. At a meeting of the Democratic Whig Executive Committee of the city of Philadelphia, held on the evening of April 5th, on motion of Mr. Charles Gilpin, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our common country is at war with a foreign foe, and it behooves the people to tender thanks and evince gratitude to those who have borne our Flag, victoriously and triumphantly, with disparity of numbers, through the sanguinary fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista.

Resolved, That we do commend Major-General ZACHARY TAYLOR and his fellow soldiers, our fellow citizens in arms, to the favorable consideration of our fellow countrymen, as deserving the thanks and gratitude of our common country.