

in the Marine Corps. Should I pass without dishonor through the ordeal which probably awaits me, and attain, in due time, to the command of a vessel entitled to a marine officer, I ask no better fortune than to have the services of Sergeant Garty in that capacity.

I further respectfully recommend that boatswain's mates Oliver B. Browning and William Collins, and captain of the fore-castle Charles Stewart, may be appointed boatswains in the navy; that gunner's mates Henry King and Andrew Anderson, and quartermaster Charles Rodgers, be appointed gunners, and Thos. Dickerson a carpenter in the navy. I believe that nearly all of them would make excellent forward officers. I know that all of them, without exception, would find on the Navy Register associates inferior to themselves. If promoted, and found unworthy, they will quietly fall back into the stations from which they were advanced. It would be remembered in the navy that, in the only mutiny which has been regularly organized in it, the stern law of necessity had, in the opinion of the commanding officer, compelled him to hang the ringleaders at the yard-arm; that the petty officers who had been found faithful to their colors had been promoted. It will not be recorded whether they subsequently failed by sobriety and good conduct to sustain themselves in the honorable elevation to which their fidelity had raised them.

If I shall be deemed by the Navy Department to have had any merit in preserving the Somers from those treasonable foils by which she has been surrounded since before her departure from the U. S., I respectfully request that it may accrue without reservation for my nephew, O. H. Perry, now clerk on board the Somers, and that his name may be placed on the register in the name left vacant by the treason of Mr. Spencer. I think, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, an act of Congress, if necessary, might be obtained to authorize the appointment. Throughout the whole period of his service on board the Somers he has performed zealously and with ability the duty of midshipman, and since the discovery of the mutiny with an energy and courage not unworthy of his name. I pledge myself to his entire worthiness; if he were not worthy, the navy is the last profession in whose lists I would wish to see his name enrolled.

For myself, I only ask that, in whatever proceedings it may be necessary to institute against me, as I have considered before all things the honor of my country and the sanctity of its flag, my own honor may also meet with consideration. I ask only that I may not be deprived of my command until proved to be unworthy of it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
ALEX. SLIDELL MACKENZIE,

**The Taking of Monterey.**

Lieut. Hartstorne, U. S. Navy, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th, from Vera Cruz, with despatches. The Bee gives the particulars of the capture of California. About the first of September, whilst the squadron under the command of Commodore Jones was lying at Callao, arrivals from the United States brought intelligence of the angry correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States. Amongst other items, the letter of Bocanegra, the Mexican minister of war, was received at Callao. The American Consul and Commodore Jones, from the tenor of this epistle, concluded that war had been declared between the two Governments, and a rumor prevailing at the time that Mexico had agreed to surrender the Californias to the British for the purpose of raising money to prosecute it—which was confirmed by the mysterious departure of the British fleet at Callao, the night after the reception of the intelligence—caused Commodore Jones to weigh anchor immediately, and sail for Monterey.

Upon the arrival of the squadron before Monterey, on the 19th of November, Commodore Jones caused the fleet to anchor with spring cables, and sent Capt. Armstrong with a message to the commander of the fort, with a peremptory order to surrender upon the penalty of a bombardment, allowing him eighteen hours to decide upon his course. At 12 o'clock at night, the Mexican governor, Alvarado, anticipated the expression of the time allowed, and sent a message to Commodore Jones, informing him that the fort was surrendered to him, together with all the property of the Mexican government, and the command of the Californias as well. Whereupon an detachment of troops were sent to take possession in the name of the United States, and on the morning following the stars and stripes were seen fluttering over the battlements of Monterey.

On the 21st of November Com. Jones, whilst on shore, got possession of a file of American papers, of several weeks later date than those received at Callao, which contained information of the pacific settlement of the controversy between Mexico and the United States. Upon ascertaining that the capture of Monterey had been made under a mistake, he withdrew the American force from the fort, released the property surrendered, and on the 26th the squadron withdrew from the coast.

Archibald McGrew, Esq. Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, hung himself on the 12th inst. Lowness of spirits was the cause.



**THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.**

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1843.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

General Jonathan Haworth, one of the founders of the Washingtonian Association, delivered a Temperance Lecture in the Presbyterian church in this place, on Monday night, to a large and respectable audience.

**Revivals of Religion.**

We are pleased to state that extensive revivals of religion have been effected in different parts of this county, as well as in this borough within the last few weeks. We understand that scores have been converted at Alexandria and Williamsburg, under the preaching of the Rev. T. P. HUNT, who has just left this region of country.

The Hollidaysburg Standard of the 27th ult. says that that town has been the scene, for the past two or three weeks, of a revival of religion in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, all of which have been holding protracted meetings with singular success. That of the Presbyterian is over—the Methodist and Baptist are still progressing, and at both, especially the latter, under the preaching of Mr. BELL, numbers are nightly added to the list of converts.

The Lewistown Gazette of Thursday last says, the Methodist Episcopal church in that place has added about 120 or 130 new members to her fold in the past week, and the Presbyterian church has grown in nearly the same proportion. The Lutheran and Baptist churches in Lewistown have also made many converts, and are still engaged in the good work.

Many of our exchange papers contain similar notices of revivals in other places.

**Sheriff of Philadelphia.**

There seems to be much dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, on account of the appointment of the Governor's son to the office of High Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia. The 1st section of the constitution declares that vacancies in the office of Sheriff shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election. By virtue of this, after the death of Sheriff Morris, Governor Porter appointed his son, William A. Porter, to fill the vacancy. Now it seems that besides the great impropriety of the appointment, it is unconstitutional, for the 8th section of the 6th article of the Amended Constitution contains the following prohibition:

"No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected."

William A. Porter, it appears, went to Philadelphia in May 1842, when he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and in December following, his father appointed and commissioned him Sheriff. Upon this state of facts it is apparent that the new Sheriff has not resided in the county "one year next before his appointment," and therefore clearly comes within the above constitutional prohibition. The validity of the appointment will be tested before the Supreme Court, on a writ of Quo Warranto.

**Impeachment of Gov. Porter.**

The reader will recollect that two weeks ago we published the Petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia to the Legislature praying the House of Representatives to present articles of Impeachment against our "immaculate Governor." In noticing the said Petition, and the action of the House thereon, the York Republican remarks as follows:

"We can easily guess what the result of this effort will amount to, for we observe that the petition has been referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Elwell, McCaslin, Roberts, Kerr, (of Mercer) and Park—Locofocos enough in all conscience—who will 'soft sawder' his Excellency and report a little the greatest amount of palaver imaginable, for they are, we believe, the 'peculiar friends' of the Governor. The petition, it is understood, is not confined to the Whig party alone, but comprises the names of men in the Locofoco ranks as well as our own."

The celebrated "white wash" report of Mr. Lowry, on the part of the minority

of the Committee of Investigation, at the last session, failed to cover the *black spots* on the character of the great "Lumber Merchant;" and therefore it has become necessary to apply the brush again.—Hence the Petition and the **MOCK IMPEACHMENT.** The "immaculate Governor" himself is no doubt at the bottom of this movement.

**Massachusetts.**

On the 17th ult., Marcus Morton (Locofoco) was elected Governor of Massachusetts for the ensuing year, by the Legislature of that state. H. H. Childs has been appointed Lieutenant Governor; and the Executive Council is composed entirely of Locofocos. Thus it will be seen that the "Old Bay State" is clasped in the embraces of Locofocoism. This is the result of treason and Abolitionism—the Abolitionists uniting with the Locofocos. Morton was sent up by the House to the Senate by one vote only; and this is the second time that he has been elected Governor of Massachusetts by that majority. Next year the Whigs will probably unite and make a clean sweep, if Parson Miller will only be so kind as to put off the end of the world that long, and we think he will.

**Temperance Meeting.**

The Hollidaysburg papers contain a call, by the Executive Committee of the County Society, for the annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Washington Temperance Society, to be held in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday (which, by-the-bye, should be Wednesday) the 22nd day of February, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where "all the Temperance associations, whether Washingtonian or 'old school,' are earnestly invited to send strong delegations of strong cold water men."

**Congressional Apportionment.**

The Grand Committee appointed to divide the state into Congressional districts reported a bill, which, according to the speech of Mr. Deford, a Locofoco, gave the minority but *five and a half districts*. This bill made the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton and Clearfield constitute the 17th district, with a population of 72,133. We are pleased to say that this bill was, on Tuesday of last week, killed in Committee of the Whole.

By the Bill reported by Mr. Penniman, in the Senate, the counties of Huntingdon, Cambria, and Bedford form a district; but that won't suit Old Davy, as it does not "use up Huntingdon county." If this bill passes, look out for another veto!

**The Somers Mutiny.**

To-day we give the conclusion of Commander MACKENZIE'S narrative of this awful tragedy. The Court of Inquiry has closed its labors, and transmitted its decision to the secretary of the Navy. The decision has not yet been made known by publication; but the general opinion is, that it is altogether favorable to Commander Mackenzie.

It is stated that the President has ordered a Court Martial in this case.

**A Queer Cake.**

There is an editor in old Virginia by the name of Cake. His wife says he is a sweet Cake.

A dough nut perhaps.—*Boston Bee.*

More like a slap jack.—*Penny Post.*

Most like a soft Cake.—*Bar. Gaz.*

And possibly though we should be sorry to believe it, a sponge Cake.—*Norwich Aurora.*

Perhaps his name is John, if so he's a Johnny Cake.—*Plain Dealer.*

We know better than the whole "onye." He is a hard Cake.—*Finslay's Cour.*

If he hasn't taken the pledge perhaps he's a corned Cake.—*Pitts. Manu.*

And unless baked hard, he's a rare Cake.—*Backwoodsman.*

On her marriage night his wife was a wedding Cake.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

And is there no "baby-Cake?"—*Huntingdon Journal.*

**Millerism.**

The York (Pa.) Press of Friday last, says:—"Mr. Litch, one of Miller's followers, has been preaching during the past week, to the people of York, on the second coming of Christ in 1843. As might be expected, he has found many persons who are weak enough to be beguiled by his absurd doctrine. He is a man of considerable talent, and seems well calculated for the station which he now assumes. He spoke twice every day since Monday to crowded audiences."

See the County Account on the 4th page.

We see it stated that an error of one thousand years has been discovered by Parson Miller, in his calculations touching the end of the world. We cannot say whether 1843 is one thousand years too early or too late.

**Ma. Editor:—**

For the Journal.

I am not in the habit of writing any thing for publication, but I was so struck with the remarks made by Mr. Hunt in a temperance address, delivered in your town, on the injustice and inequality of our laws in punishing some men for certain crimes and giving other men license to commit greater mischief and evils on society, that I could not help noticing another species of injustice which is equally as ridiculous.

It is this, exempting the tools and stock of Mechanics from execution, while the rich merchant, a lordly creditor will sell the plough, the harrow, the ax, the mattock &c., of the poor unfortunate farmer, and thus deprive him of the means of supporting his family or paying the rest of his creditors; and what is worse yet, if any thing can be worse, sell it for less than half its value; and thus rob him and his family of half the value of their property; and rob the rest of his creditors in as much as the unfortunate is deprived of the means by which he could make any thing to pay with. Now I hold that the man who sells and he who buys at Constable's or Sheriff's sale at any thing less than the real value and does not pay the original owner or the rest of his creditors the difference between the real value and what it sold for, is a robber in the sight of God and ought to be considered as such by all wise, good, and honest men.

The man who buys for 10 and sells for 20 or buys for hundreds and sells for thousands, which is often the case, has completely robbed the unfortunate and the rest of his creditors as if he had met him on the highway and robbed him.

And in my estimation he is a meaner and more degraded wretch than the highway robber who meets the rich man and robs him of his surplus cash, for he is too big a coward to rob on the highway and having no better principle, he robs the poor unfortunate and that under cover of law.

Thus it will be seen that while the law protects one class of citizens, so that you cannot deprive him of the means of supporting his family and making money to pay his debts, it leaves the unfortunate farmer who supports the nation and men of rank in every station, destitute of any protection—liable to be robbed and that according to law. What is so mortifying to a high-minded and honorable man, who from a miscalculation or a change of times has got in debt and is desirous to pay all his debts, to see himself deprived of the means, and what is so honorable as to see a man contend against wind and tide and pay all his debts almost in spite of fate. Such a man deserves more honor and respect in society than he who takes a city.

Now for humanity's sake, for justice's sake, for equality's sake, for the honor of our laws and institutions, secure to the farmer at least one plough and the necessary farming utensils, or let all laws for protecting the mechanics and others be repealed. Have there never been any farmers in our legislative halls that their interests are thus neglected, or are the farmers willing that the mechanic, manufacturer and others should be fostered and protected while he supports them all destitute of any protection.

**SOLITUDE.**

Union Township, Jan. 2, 1843.

**Miller's Theory.**

Prophet Miller has found a somewhat formidable competitor in the Rev. Abel Thomas, who delivered a lecture before the Brooklyn Lyceum, adverse to the monstrous and ridiculous doctrines taught by Miller. The New York Express reviews the lecture in the following manner:

"The foundation of Miller's theory was upon the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. The precise year of 1843 was obtained in several ways, by the different lengths of time he allowed for the accomplishment of the prophecies, and by the manner in which he computed the time meant by the 2300 days in Daniel and the 70 years. That Miller's theory was erroneous he proved by quoting some other prophecies in which the terms of days and years were used, and the length of time taken proved completely that days and years were used in prophecy as in common language with us now.

"As instances, first he quoted the destruction of Nineveh predicted by Jonah, and that it was destroyed at the time specified, no one could doubt, he said. So in the case of Joshua, in his promise to the Israelites that he would take them across the Red Sea in three days, no one could

doubt that it was completed in three days instead of years. He also quoted the passage in Genesis, where God promised Noah that at the end of seven days it should rain forty days and forty nights, which was also fully completed; and to show in a more striking light the absurdity of calling a day a year, as done by Miller, he would apply the rule to some of the passages quoted by Miller, as for instance, Nebuchadnezzar was to pass seven times seven years among the beasts of the field; Miller's rule of a year for a day, would leave Nebuchadnezzar at grass at the present time, and 130 years to remain. And apply it to 70 years captivity of the Jews at Babylon, they have at present more time to fulfil than has yet elapsed. The other errors in Miller's calculation are of the same sort."

**MAMMOTH BONES.**—The skeleton of the mastodon has recently been discovered in a lick two miles from Warsaw, Mo., which exceeds in number and size any hitherto met with. The bones we found two or three feet below the surface, embedded in a black gravel. The number of different heads found, amounts to seventy or eighty, and the large amount of detached teeth shows that a greater number of these monsters have found a common grave in this basin. The skeletons of various species of animals are found deposited in this basin—as the buffalo, elk, deer &c.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**

**SENATE.**

Friday Jan. 20, 1843.

Petitions were presented by several Senators.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting a list of the Clerks of his Department, their duties and salaries, and stating his opinion that the business of the office cannot be done with a less number.

The resolution to provide for the meeting of the Senate at 9 o'clock in the morning, was taken up; and after various amendments and considerable discussion, the resolution was lost, yeas 14, nays 15.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. Rounfort submitted a series of joint resolutions relative to the sale of stocks held by the state.

Mr. Karns reported a bill the more effectually to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, and for other purposes.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth in answer to a resolution of the House, informing that the State Department had paid \$164 for postage on returns of taxables, and informing the House further that a package had been sent to the Governor from Westmoreland county on which there was a charge for postage of 50c. Owing to this exorbitant charge the Governor had returned the package to the Post office in this place where it remains subject to the disposition of the Legislature.

The bill to erect the town of Milesburg in Centre county into a borough, was read a second and third time and passed.

**Adjourned.**

**SENATE.**

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1843.

The Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, directing the State Treasurer to cancel the Relief notes in the Treasury, as provided for by the act of 24th June last, without any reference to the subsequent act of 27th July.

The question was on a reference of the bill to the committee on Finance. A lengthy debate arose, in which Messrs. McLanahan, Bigler, Darsie and Farrelly participated, and the whole matter was postponed for the present.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating WILLIAM DOUGHERTY to be an Associate Judge for the county of Bedford.

On motion of Mr. Mathers, the nomination of Joseph Stilwell, to be an Associate Judge for the county of Union, was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, the nomination of Philip Noon, to be an Associate Judge for Cambria county, was unanimously confirmed.

The consideration of the bill providing for cancelling the Relief notes was resumed, and after being briefly considered.

The bill from the House relating to contractors and laborers was returned, with information that the House non-concurred in the proviso added by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Penniman, the bill was immediately taken up, the senate receded from its amendment, and it passed.

**Adjourned.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Canal Commissioners, in reply to two resolutions from the House on the subject of the contract to carry passengers on the Columbia Railroad, accompanied with a statement of the bids received, and a copy of the contract already entered into, and the bond to fulfil that contract.

After some debate the communication and documents were referred to a select committee, who will report upon the whole subject.

The resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest was then taken up.

Mr. Sherwood moved to limit the number to five copies, to be placed in the Library for the use of the members. He re-

garded this number as sufficient, and as in accordance with the finances of the State, and the expectations of the People.

Mr. Hahn moved an amendment to furnish one copy for each member.

After a considerable debate, the question was postponed for the present.

Mr. Elwell, from the committee to apportion the State for members of Congress, made report of a bill which was then read. It is a most unjust bill to the Whig party, and one which we predict cannot pass.

**SENATE.**

Monday, Jan. 23, 1843.

Mr. Penniman from the Committee on the subject reported an apportionment bill, directing the State for Members of Congress, which was made the order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Hill read a bill in place, to reduce the number of Canal Commissioners, and curtail the expenses of the board generally, which was referred to the committee on reform.

The following nominations for printers were then made:

- Mr. Kidder nom'd M'Kinley & Lescurc.
- " Wilcox " J. B. Bratton.
- " Bigler " J. H. Dimock.
- " Cochran " Collin M'Curdy.
- " Huddlestone " E. Guyer.
- " Darsie " T. Fenn.
- " Healdly " J. H. Steck.

**GERMAN JOURNAL.**

- Mr. Fegely nominated Babb & Hummel.
- " Healdly " Vouthe & Drucker.
- " Cochran " G. A. Sage.
- " Sullivan " Bibbhouse & Becker.
- " Wicox " Hutter and Bigler.

**BILLS.**

- Mr. Bigler nominated J. B. Bratton
- " M'Lanaghan " Henry Ruby
- " Hill " J. H. Dimock
- " Healdly " J. H. Steck.

Mr. Cochran submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Commonwealth for a list of all the parlons granted by Governor Porter, and the nature of the offences.

The resolution providing for cancelling the Relief notes came up again in order. The motion pending still being to refer to the committee on Finance which was discussed till the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

It was petition day, and a large number were presented. Among them were several praying that the expenses of Government be reduced, and some for a repeal of the law to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The Speaker laid before the House, a memorial from Northampton county, praying for an official investigation into the conduct of Mr. Heckman, a member of the present and last House of Representatives, in relation to the passage of a bill to authorize the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to raise money on mortgage, &c. The memorial stated that Mr. H. was almost the only creditor of the company paid.

Mr. Parker, his colleague, moved its reference to a select committee, which course Mr. Heckman himself desired a select committee. He said it was due to his character and standing that this memorial should be investigated—that the memorial placed him where the God of nature nor his own ambition and conduct, never intended him to be placed, to wit, on a par with David R. and James M. Porter.

Mr. Lowry moved its reference to the committee on Vice and Immorality. He said these investigations amounted to nothing—that the people were tired of this. Such committees, he said, smelt in the nostrils of the people.

Mr. Sharswood replied that he did not know how it was with the committees, but he was sure the disclosures made by them could not be pleasant, that they opened sores at least offensive to the sight—after considerable debate the amendment was negatived and a select committee appointed, of which Mr. Parker is chairman.

The Governor returned the bill to regulate printing and binding, with his signature. The House then proceeded to the election of Printers, which resulted as follows:

**ENGLISH JOURNAL.**

M'Kinley and Lescurc, 55 votes.

Theo. Fenn, 50

**GERMAN JOURNAL.**

Hutter and Bigler, 54 votes.

G. A. Sage, 50

**BILLS.**

J. H. Steck, 55 votes.

E. Guyer, 56

The bill to form a new county to be called "Carbon," out of parts of Northampton, Monroe and Pike, passed final reading, yeas 51, nays 30. Adjourned!

**SENATE.**

Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1843.

Mr. Gibbons made a report from the committee to whom the subject was referred, against the prayer of certain petitioners for action on the part of the Legislature recommending a repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The Report is adverse to the repeal of the law, and urges several strong reasons why the law should be continued in force.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Printers. For Printer of the English Journal the votes stood as follows:

John B. Bratton received 19 votes.

Theo. Fenn " 8 "

Collin M'Curdy " 5 "

John H. Dimock " 1 "

**Printer of the German Journal.**

Babb & Hummel received 19 votes.

George A. Sage " 14 "

**Printer of the Bills.**

John H. Dimock & Co. received 26 votes.

Collin M'Curdy " 5 "

John H. Steck " 1 "