ARRIVAL OF THE

GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western, Capt. Matthews was telegraphed at New York at half-pa-ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult.

28th ult.

Commercial matters wear an improved aspect. Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparitively speaking, not so much as they were by the last arrival.

The Tariff is suspended in mid air, but pending its fate, more advantage is being taken of the Treasury order for liberating goods from bond on payment of the reduced duties.

Three months have nearly clapsed since the Tariff was introduced, and the measure still lingers in the House of Commons.

measure still lingers in the House of Commons.

There has been a somewhat serious failure in Liverpool, and rumors touching the stability of other firms abound. The firm in question, Messes. Crane & Tolo, are extensive merchants in the Russian Trade. Their liabilities are said to exceed half a million of dollars. One of the joint-stock banks which suffred seriously by a large failure some six weeks ago, are the unlucky creditors of the house to a considerable amount.

The American provision trade has par-

considerable amount.

The American provision trade has partaken of the facilities which the Treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provision have been released from bond under the low duties, and are nding their way into general consump

Discussions continue as to how the Tariff will fare in the Lords. The opinions of some 500 members of the House are ascertained, it is said, and they are nearly balan ced; but the views of some 50 more are ascilliating. Upon these the fate of the measure and the Government

ou more are ascillating. Upon these the fate of the measure and the Government depends.

It is asserted, with a good deal of confidence, by the advocates of the Tariff, that a majority of at least 25 will affirm the bill, but that some amendments in committee may endanger its existence.

In various parts of the country large numbers of operatives have struck for an advance of wages.—The masters and the men are thus at loggerheads. Neither will give way, and the retail trade in many branches has been seriously injured by the capital thus withdrawn from the usual channals of circulation.

Since the sailing of the Caledonia there were no later a rivals from New York, except the Independence, Captain Allen, which arrived in the Mersey on the 9th inst., after a passage of 30 days; which, considering the strong head winds she had to encounter, and the extreme weight of her cargo, was a fair one. Her news extending to the 10th March was anticipated at London by the arrival of the Havre, at Havre. The latter vessel brought dates to the 19th of March.

An arrival at Havre, with New York papers to the 18th of March, brought the debates in Congress, on the Oregon questions, three weeks later than the previous packet.

Parli ment had adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Parli ment had adjourned for the Eas-

The British Corn trade continues dull,

ter holidays.

The British Cora trade continues dull, and prices are 8s. lower than at the begining of the year.

The Revenue returns to the 5th of April exhibit some curious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quartet's revenue, owing to the general stagnation of trade, shows a deficiency in the customs of nearly half a million; in the excise of more than a quarter of a million. The year's deficiency in the customs amounts to nearly two millions and a half, and up wards of £300,000 in the excise. But the stamps have increased £400,000, the Post Office £90,000. The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions.

M. Guizot, it is saud, has applied to Lord Aberdeen proposing to have a consultage and the same than the same transfer and the same than the

M. Guizot, it is saul, has applied to Lord Aberdeen proposing to have a consul for each nation at Cracow, in order to watch the proceedings of the three continental powers, in regard to any encroachments on the liberties of that republic.

Now that the war in India is decided, the Oregon question begins to attract more attention, but the specches of Mr. Calhoon, Mr. Haywood, and others, had convinced the British Public that our intentions were peaceable.

The Polish insurrection is on irely crusked. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders of the late revolt has been conciemned to death, and executed at Siedlee. In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

The present average rate of wages in Paris is 28 11d a day, and 18 65 in the

The present average rate of wages in Paris is 2s 11d a day, and 1s 6s in the

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, May 6, 1846.

Democratic Whig Candidate For

JAMES M. POWER,

The first and fourth pages for a variety of teresting matter. Some of our clippings will be

found amusing.

(T) It will seen by reference to another column, that C. J. Ingersoll has been allowed to consume one day mere of the time of the House, in belching forth his malignant slanders upon the character of Daniel Webster. After the rebuff he received from the President, one would have thought this would-have-been-a-Tory, could not have mustered the effrontery to again hold up his head in Congress. Nothing of interest has transpired since our last at Washington, except what we have given. On Thursday last, both Houses adjourned over until Monday.

Monday.

Brady Township

Brady Township.

We neglected to mention in our last, that at the late sessions of the April Court, a new township was formed out of the lower end of Henderson township, and named "BRADY" by the President of the Court, in honor of his friend Gen. Hugh Brady, of the U.S. Army, who was born in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, near where the borough of Huntingdon now stands; and who it is said, was the first white child born within the territory of said county.

The rains of the past week have had a most delightful and happy effect upon the grass and grain crops, and vegetation of every kind. Never did the whole face of Nature present a more splendid appearance than at present. We congratulate the farmers upon their cheering prospects of an abundant harvest.

National Fair. Great preparations are making to render the National Fair which is to take place in Washington on the 20th inst., an imposing an splendid affair. The manufacturers are moving in the matter in a proper spirit. This would be a very favorable time for all who could make it convenient, to visit Washington. They would there be enabled to form a correct idea of what is meant by the "Domestic Industry of the country." A full representation of all the various and diversified manufacturing operations of this great country, would be an interesting sight, tuly.

(m) We observe that Hon. Andrew Stewart and Ion. T. M. T. M'Kennan, are spoken of in concection with the next Gubernatorial nomination of the Whig party. Both good Whigs and true, and very capable.

mirror Daniel Webster passed through Philadel phia, with his family, on the 24th inst., en route for Boston, where he will remain a few days. On his arrival at the latter place, he received an enthusiastic welcome—some four or five thousand persiastic welcome—some four or five thousand sons having assembled at the depot to welc sons having assembled at the depot to welcome home the distinguished statesman of Massenbusetts. He was then escorted to the U. S. Hotel, where he was received by Mayor Quincy in a very neat and pertinent address. We learn from the United States Gazette that a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia have united in an invitation to the distinguished statesman to a public dinner, as a ti-bute eminently due to the great defender of the Constitution. Mr. Webster has acceded to the request, and the dinner will take place on his retu

From Boston.

THE OREGON RESOLUTIONS SIGNED ET THE PRESSIDENT.—The President sent a message to the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., informing that body that he had approved and signed the joint resolution, authorizing the giving of the notice to great Britain for a cessation of the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory.

tion of the Oregon Territory.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"We have rarely known our money market in a more stringent condition, and never remember a time when the prospect ahead showed more dangers to those institutions that may have run their credit beyond immediate control. The unsettled relations of the country with England and Mexico, the Independent Treasury and the Tariff, are all matters having immediate influence and bearing on the money market."

American Spirit.

American Spirit.

A correspondent of one of the New Orleans parts, in speaking of the posture of affairs between the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, gives the following:—
the troops of the United States and Mexico, on the banks of the Rio Grande, under the command, but sent his second—Gen. Vega—to receive the communication from General Worth. Its states that the right of the Rio Grande, Worth was offended at the Rio Grande, Worth was offend

Wext Governor.

Next Governor.

In our last we published a communication from the Pa. Telegraph, prefaced with a few remarks, on the subject of the next Gubernatorial candidate of the Whig party. We give below an extract from another communication, on the same subject, which we find in the last number of that spirited and ably conducted Whig journal, the York (Pa.) Republican. After remarking that he is only induced to enter upon the discussion of the subject thus early, by the example set by the friends of another gentleman, the writer makes the following truthful observations in regard to the favorite of this district:

"It will be recollected that in 1844 when Gen. Markle was nominated, Gen. James Irvin of Centre county, was a prominent candidate before the Convention, and received within two or three votes on the last ballot as many as were given to Gen. M. This being the case and no exception to Gen. In this connexion. Gen. Irvin any new aspirant? Let one or two facts be brought to mind in this connexion. Gen. Irvin was the first man who, by the strength of his popularity, was able to overcome the Locofoco majority in the Centre, Iluntingdon and Mifflin Congressional District.—This he did in 1840; he was re-elected in 1843, and declining in 1944 to be a candidate, Mr. Blanchard was elected his successor, who is also a Whig. Gen. Irvin, by redeeming his District, obtained the name of "the popular Congressman." While in Congress, he was a faithful supporter of Whig principles, and especially of the Tariff, his practical knowledge of which made him highly useful in franing the great measure of 1842, which, although no lawyer, he advocated in an able speech, and helped to carry by his vote. After Gen. Markle was nominated in 1844, Gen. Irvin was mong the first to come warmly forward in his support—he spoke in his favor at a Whig meeting held in Harrisburg immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, and he 'took the stump' in several places in the State to advocate his election. It is worthy of remark too that Centre

Harrison in 1840, proving a soutantial interease of Whig stength in his immediate section of the State."

The writer closes his article by confidently asserting that nine-tenth of the Whigs of York county are opposed to pushing Gen. Irvin aside to make room for a new man.

The British paper, in commenting on the speech of John Quincy Adamson the Oregon question, says to the Americans, "We would rather cottle than fight you!" Perhaps they would—and judging from the provisions of the British Tariff bill reported to the House of Representatives, a portion at least of the party in power are perfectly willing they should have their choice.

Economy.—According to the promise of his friends, Mr. Polk's Administration was to be a very economical one—but witness the fulfillment of the same. Mr. Stewart, member of Congress from this State, declared in his soat in the house the other day, that Mr. Polk had expended about eight millions of dollars more than had been expended last year.

This is beofree seenemy with a venegance!

last year.

This is locofoco economy with a vengeance!

This is locofoco economy with a vengeance!

"The Tariff.—The N. Y. Courier says:—
"We wish those wise men in Congress who insist that the Tariff occasions high prices, could find time to pass through some of the fine warehouses in which our cloths, cassimeres, and twills, in wool; and fancy prints, calicoes, sheetings and shirtings, in cotton, are so perfectly displayed; and thus convince themselves by comparison of samples and prices with like goods imported from abroad before the Tariff of 1842, that the American fabrics while equal, and often superior, in quality, in texture, in color, and in taste, are many of them one-half and all of them much cheaper.

The Tariff of 1842 is now just producing that effect which among others, was predicted by its

majority in the Couvention.

Col. Todd.

The Boston Atlas says:—"Col. Todd, our late Minister at St. Petersburg, came out in the Caledonia, and is making a brief stay in this city. This country has never had a more faithful or more acceptable foreign representative than Col. Todd.—During his residence at St. Petersburg, his urbanity, and intelligent fidelity to the duties of his office, at once endeared him to the public and the private regard of all classes, and were productive of the most beneficial results. The Colonel was the bosom friend of the lamented Harrison, and we need hardly should be acceptable at Washington, then is the Oregon question settled.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Sr., one of the many hypocities who was loudest in denouncing Henry Clay as a duellist and a murderer, makes the following comments on the acquittal of his son, of the charge of murdering John H. Pleasants, Esq., late editor of the Richmond Whig:

"We will not detain the reader any longer upon a theme, in which we have taken the deeply regret the ragical and disastrous event which has burried Mr. Pleasants, to an untimely tomb, it was simposible for T. friend of the lamented Harrison, and we need hardly add, is, and ever has been, a firm, abiding, and in-fluential Whig."

fluential Whig."

(T) We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Thomas Wilson, Esq., in Masseysburg, this county, was consumed by fire on the night of the 22d ult., with nearly all its contents.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

An immense meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held in that city on the 27th instant, at the Chinese Museum, for the purpose of adopting measures to carry out as speedily as possible the great Pennsylvania project of making a continuous Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. In speaking of this meeting, the Pa. Inquirer says:—

"The Meeting was very large, consisting of thousands, and the liveliest enthusiasm prevailed.—

Philadelphia is determined to go to work, and in earnest, in relation to this great enterprize. Here citizens regard the speedy completion of this road as absolutely essential, not only to the prosperity of the chief Metropolis of the State, but to that of the Commonwealth at large. The Meeting of last night was an imposing demonstration. It was confined to no calling, or profession of society.

The merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the storekeeper, the artisan, the day-laborer—all

the storekeeper, the artisan, the day-laborer—al were there. Most of the members of the Legisla the storekeeper, the artisan, the day-laborer—all were there. Most of the members of the Legislature from the city and county, as well as several from the interior, were also in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Joseph R. Chandler. Esq., who, in a few brief and forcible remarks, stated its objects, and moved that the officers of the former meeting, at which Thomas P. Cope, Esq. presided, should again take their places, inasmuch as this was an adjourned meeting,—whereupon Mr. Cope took the Chair, and made a few appropriate observations.

Gope took the Chair, and made a few appropriate observations. He expressed a hope that there would be no debate on the subject of the line to-night, (last evening.) It was not intended that there should be; but rather to wait until we could have a survey and examination of all the specific routes.—It was not by speeches—not by reports of committees—not by mere professions—that the Pennsylvania line was to be carried through; but by money alone that we could do it—and by money only.—There was an old adage, which said that "money makes the mare go." It made the fire-horse go too; and we should see that he started on his way—not the Right of Way—but on the right way.—the Pennsylvania way, and the only way.

We extract the following from among the other resolutions passed:—

We extract the following from among the other resolutions passed:—

Resolved, That this meeting do most earnestly recommend to the City Councils and to the Commissioners of the several Incorporated Districts of this County, to make subscriptions to the capital stock of said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, agreeably to the authority conferred by the charter of said company, and that we advise a subscription on the part of the city of at least one third of said capital stock, say two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and on the part of said Districts such amounts, according to their several ability, as will in the aggregate amount to not less than twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars; making the whole subscription on the part of the City and Districts, equal to one half the capital stock authorized, leaving the other half for individual subscription.

Philadelphia evidently intends to do her duty in regard to this great enterprize, and we hope the country will warmly and promptly second her laudable efforts.

From the Pa. Inquirer.

Late and Interesting News.
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.
We give to-day late and interesting intelligence
from Mexico. The advices from the city of Mexico are to the 3d—from Vera Cruz to the 6th—and
from the Army of Occupation to the 13th. The
Mexican papers talk furiously of war, and military
preparations were in progress. Many desertions
from the Army had taken place.
Great excitement was produced in New Orleans
by a rumor that war had been declared by Mexico,
and that the whole Mexican coast had been blockaded by the American fleet. This, however, was
subsequently contradicted, although Gen. Ampudia

subsequently contradicted, although Gen. Ampudia had, as will be seen by a letter given below, threat-ened that he would open his batteries upon Gen

A LETTER FROM THE ARMY

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Camp near Matamorvs, April 12, 1846.

Dear Sit—Anxious to keep you correctly informed of passing events in this quarter of the world, I avail myself of some of the very few leisure moments I am permitted to enjoy. I wrote you last from Point Isabella, and will take up my narrative from the point Isabella, and will take up my narrative from the point Isabella.

from Point Isabella, and will take up my narrative from that point.

The day after writing my letter we set off for this place and the first day encamped with the main body. We started early next morning in one column, the nature of the country being such as to prevent any other order of march. When arrived within four of five miles of the river we found our advanced guard halted with the information that they had lost two men and three horses, captured by a party of Mexicans. This looked belligerent indeed, and preparations were made accordingly.—
The trains were parked and the traces cast loose from the wheel mules, while the whole command moved forward covered by light infantry skirmishers.

moved forward covered by light infantry skirmishers.

At last we came in sight of the Mexican flag, and a few minutes more and the town and its fortifications lay within 250 yards of us. We defiled directly along the river bank, (the river is about 180 or 200 yards wide) and halting within musket shot of their batteries, hastily erected a temporary flag staff and unfurled the "stars and stripes." Our standards and colors were unfirled by the different regiments as they passed it, and the bands saluted it with the national airs. We encamped in some large corn fields, (in which the corn was 18 inches or 2 feet high) and almost immediately Gen. Worth, with his staff officers, was sent with a white flag to demand a parley.

In a short time, a boat put out from the other side, bringing two Mexican officers in splendid uniforms, who in answer to General Worth, stated that they were forbidden to allow his crossing the river, They consented to receive a letter from Gen. Taylor, however, directed to Gen. Mejia, stating our peaceable intentions, &c., and so the matter, ended for the day. The next day, in answer to a demand from Gen. T., they returned us the two men and two of the horses they had captured, stating that the act had not been authorized by their military authorities, and that their magnanimous nation did not war upon individuals, &c., in their usual strain. By this time they had commenced new batteries, and at daylight next morning, we found that they had during the night thrown up a sand bag battery of very formidable appearance.—

The next night word was brought into camp, that 600 Cavalry had crossed the river below, destination supposed to be Pt. Isabella. Our squadron was ordered down there immediately. We received the order to saddle up at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock, and at half past 20 o'clock, we were at Pt. I, 28 miles distant. The night was rainy, and so dark that we lost the road twice, We remained there two days without hearing or seeing any thing. Whilst there, the garrison of the place committee office conceasing with a rengennee!

Cauter.—The N. Y. Georise ays is shown the men in Congress who insist office conceases help prices, could find concease the control of the control of

after dark. You cannot imagine how arduous this service is upon the Dragoons. They have been out 7 times this mouth on outlying pickets, and only yesterday rode 43 miles before 3'oclock.

A prisoner has just been brought in by the picket.

He says the enemy are going to cross the river at a certain point to-morrow. A squadron goes with him to the place at daylight—1500 men are hard certain point to-morrow. A squamon gar-him to the place at daylight—1500 men are hard at work at the ramparts and traverses, and Gen. T. and his staff just now passed by at a gallop—all showing that matters are growing serious. The lower picket also reported about an hour since a large body of cavalry on their way down the river bank about 4 miles below, or, the other side of course.

James M. Power at Home!

The Whigs of Mercer county held a meeting on the 7th ultimo, to respond to the nomination of their fellow citizen as the Whig candidate for Canal r. That he stands well among those

their fellow citizen as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. That he stands well among those who know him best is shown by the strongly-expressed praise in the following resolution:

Resolved. That we most cordially respond to the nomination for Canal Commissioner made by the recent Whig conveution in Harrisburg. We feel that in the selection of a candidate an honor has been conferred on our county, and a duty imposed on her, that it will be her pleasure and inclination to redeem. We know that in James M. Power, we have a man whom we can support with the utmost have a man whom we can support with the utmost unanimity, and whose election by the people of Pennsylvania we confidently anticipate. His unimpeachable character—his known ability—his sterling integrity—his long and extensive experience in public business—his knowledge of the public improvements of our State, together with his entire devotion to her interest, all entitle him to the warm support of his fellow citizens. And in presenting him as our candidate for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner the Whig party has shown what is due to itself and the interests of this great and noble State.

The meeting is represented to have been large

The meeting is represented to have been large and enthusiastic.

Public Debt of Texus.—The House of Representatives of Texas have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of ceding to the Government of the United States the public lands of Texas for a just equivalent, for the purpose of providing means to liquidate the public debt of the State; and to take into consideration the propriety of classifying and defining the public debt, and of appointing a board to ascertain and allot the same.

A bill has also been introduced into the Scaate, "for the liquidation and adjustment of the public debt." The bill proposes the appointment by the Governor and Senate of three commissioners to act upon the claims, at Austin, commencing on the 1st of June next, and thereafter on the first of every alternate month with the powers of a court of law and equity, and whose decision is to have the effect of a judgment. The right of appeal is also to be allowed from their decision.

The Goolest Yet.

allowed from their decision.

The Coolest Yet.

The Boston Traveller says:—"As one of the Roxbury omnibusses, fully loaded with passengers, was coming eyer the Neck, a young man jumped in, and deliberately collecting all the fares, jumped out again. To the astonishment of the poor passengers, on arriving at the head of State Street, they were informed by the driver that the gentlemanly collector had nothing to do with the concern, and that his collections were made entirely on his own account."

The following supplement was passed a few days previous to the final adjournment of the Legisla-

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Act erecting Blair County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the uthority of the same, That the eighth and iwenty-third sections of said act are hereby so altered and amended, that the first court of said county of Blair shall be held on the fourth Monday of July next, and the October court of said county shall be held on the third Monday of July next, and the October court of said county shall be held on the third Monday of July next, and the off sections of said act wherein the words "fourth Monday of July" are contained, the same are hereby altered and amended as to so read and be in each of said sections the "second Monday of June;" and the Governor shall on or before said second Monday of June ext, appoint three judicious persons as Commissioners of said county, to serve until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, who shall perform the usual duties of County Commissioners of said county to Serve until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, who shall perform the usual duties of County Commissioners of said county in the second Monday of June ext, appoint three judicious persons as Commissioners of said county to Bulit to the Court of Section of the count of the section of said act were imposed on the commissioners to be elected at the next general election.

Section 2. That the sixteenth section of said act shall be construed to authorize the removal of all mechanics' liens which may be liens on property in said county of Blair to the Court of Common Pleas thereof, there to be proceeded in as the case may require to final execution; and any other civil sait pending in the Court of Bedford or Hunting don county, wherein one or more of the defendant reside in said county of Blair, shall be in like manner removed to the courts of said county,

FINDLEY PATTERSON, Speaker of the Esenate.

Approven the twentieth day of April, one thoutand eight hundred a

of the Senate.

Approved the twentieth day of April, one though and eight hundred and forty-six.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

full and unmistakeable confirmation of the intelligence which we copied from the Journal of Commerce yesterday, in relation to an arrangement having been agreed upon in London for the settlement of the Oregon question. The information is received here on no less authority than Lord Morpeth; and if there is an equal degree of certainty that the terms of settlement will, as we are assured, be acceptable at Washington, then is the Oregon question settled.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Sr., one of the many hypocities who was loudest in denouncing Henry Clay as a duellist and a murderer, makes the following comments on the acquittal of his son, of the charge of murdering John H. Pleasants, Esq., late editor of the Richmond Whig:

"We will not detain the reader any longer upon a theme, in which we have taken the deepest possible interest. But the hope we may be excused for saying, that whilst we deeply regret the tragical and disastrous event which has burried Mr. Pleasants to an untimely tomb, it was impossible for T. Ritchie, Jr., under the circumstances of the case, to have accel otherwise than he has borne himself under the whole is trial, down to the last seene of the eventful, yet painful drams, with the equanimity which became aman."

About an hour since two Moxican officers crossed to this side with a flag bearing a despatch to Gen. The trust of Gen. Worth, who left here the same day that Col. C. was lost. 3 °CLOCK, P. M.
About an hour since two Moxican officers crossed to Gen. The trust of Gen. The trust of Gen. The hard to Gen. The trust of the sarived there in advance of his arrived there in advance of his