THE JOURNAL.



HUNTING DON:

Wednesday, June 10, 1846.

Democratic Whig Candidate For Canal Commissioner

JAMES M. POWER, OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. Charles Hudson will please accept our anks for a pub. doc.

Will be seen that Gen. Taylor and his gallant army are snugly located in Matamoras, ready to "receive

GEN. SCOTT.

to precipitate itself upon Mexico, until it is ascerto precipitate itself upon Mexico, until it is ascer-tained that the 49th parallel will satisfy the sons of St. George. Before our flag can wave on 54 40, blood must flow on many a gory fleld; the young, the gallant and the daring, must rush to meet an enemy that has conquered half the world. The young American soldier will follow, with a firm step, the chief who cheered his father to victory in e last age, with nodding plumes and sword flash-g in the sun beams, which lighted the morning of indy's Lane.

CF Sam Houston is said to be Mr. Polk's most confidential friend and adviser. Perhaps it is de-igned to push him forward for the succession. His l'exas exploits may be made his passport to the nighest honor of the Republic.

Both branches of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have adjourned. The New Goo papers of this county, without feeling the School will meet in Cincinnati on the third Thursday in May, 1847, and the Old School will meet next year at Richmond, Va.

The Whig Candidate for Governor.

We are happy to inform our readers that the best spirit prevails among the Whig presses of the State, on the subject of the next Gubernatorial nomination. The views we expressed a short time since, in an article announcing our preference, and those whom our paper represents, for the "popular those whom our paper represents for the "opular to except the "popular to expression of Centre county, have been warmly applauded by our Whig cotemporaries in various parts of the State; some of whom, too, are supporting the claips of another gentleman. Union of action among the opponents of Locofocoism, is, as we before stated, the first and paramount object with us, and we can now inform our respected cotemporaries throughout the State, that we correctly be a represented the fellings of our favorite, Gent, Jams, I tion a tion as the first great object with himself.

As an evidence of what may be expected from the friends of another distinguished and able chambas in the size of the control of the cont views we expressed a short time

As an evidence when may be separate the friends of another distinguished and able champion of Whig principles, we extract the following from the Geltysburg Star, published in the town in which the Hon. James Coopen resides. After

from the Gettysburg Star, published in the town in which the Hon. Janes Coopen resides. After extracting a large portion of our former article on this subject, the editor of the Star remarks:

"The editor of the Journal is a friend of Gen. Invira, and warmly urges the propriety of his nomination, as the next. Whig candidate for the office of Governor. Yet he deprecates any 'bickering and heart burnings between the friends of different candidates,' and cheerfully accords the same devotion to principles to the other gentlemen named, that he claims for his own favorite. This is the right spirit, the feeling that should actuate the friends of all the candidates named.

The general spirit of the above extract commends itself to the friends of the different candidates, and by none, we feel assured, will it be more cordially reciprocated than by those who have urged the nomination of our immediate fellow-citizen. Holding the triumph and successful administration of Whig principles in our State legislation to be an attainment infinitely paramont to all personal considerations, we have but little preference as to the individual to be our 'standard bearer,' and stand ready to do battle under any good Whig to whom the majority of our friends shall point as combining in his qualifications the better requisites for a successful leader. We support Mr. Cooper, not that we regard him a better Whig than Gen. Irvin, Gen. Markle, Mr. Stewart or Mr. Strohm, but that we believe the qualifications which should attach to the next Whig candidate for Governor developes themselves more pre-eminently in him than in any other individual named—not that we doubt the possibility of an election of an other man, but that we believe the qualifications which should attach to the next Whig candidate for Governor developes themselves more per-eminently in him than in any other individual named—not that we doubt the possibility of an election of an other man, but that we believe the qualifications which should attach to the next whig candidate for

"The cellur of the Journal is a friend of Genare anugly lected in Matamora, ready to "receive
company."

(EEN. SCOPT.

Men of eminent talents, who by their great services to the people, attract the favorable regard of
the constry, are always sure to be followed by the
envy and shador of the undeserving. Such is the
condition at present of Gen. Wayritan Scort
Having by his daring bravers and consummate
military skill in the lest war, attained the highest
pinacle of military renown, it only remained for
him to preve to his countrymen, by a long admunstration of the avisus datable, both civil and miltary, connected with the gavernment of the army
in an extended period of peece, he entire fitness for
the discharge of the whole duties of the Chief
Magistracy. The firm hand with which he has
brought the army to its present uncropased stade
of moral firmness—no less than by his bland and
courteous conduct to all such of his fellow citizens
as have had occasion to meet him as citizens, mantiefe to the world his through and minute knowlcally of the delicate but manifest distinctions which
agrarate the soldler from the citizen as
grarate the soldler from the citizen as
a proper form of the property of the sold that the
centry in an stitude of civil than of military independence upon foring countries. Hence, whils
the has at all times enforced the most rigid and indecide discipline in the sermy, he has constantly
alvocated the right of the farmer, the manufacturer
and the mechanist, the protected against the encroaselments of foreign nations, by an efficient
tainff of duties upon all eyes of the soldand the mechanist, the beprotested against the encroaselments of foreign nations, by an efficient
to drive of the delicate but manifest distinctions which
agyrated military government, be haze constantly and
coated the right of the farmer, the manufacturer
and the mechanist to be protected as gainst the encroaselments of foreign nations, by an efficient
to have been been allowed to the sold that the sol

The Miltonian, published in the gallant "thir teenth district,' at present represented by the in-vincible Pollock, has the following in regard to the sentiment of the Whigs in that section of the

state:

It is with pleasure that we record the fact, that many of the Whig papers of Pennsylvaria, have at this early day, spoken on the subject of the next Whig candidate for Governor; and they have, with but few exceptions, given their preference for Gen. IRVIN. of Centre county. This is no doubt, gratifying to the Whigs in this section of the State, for we believe they are all, without a single exception, in favor of him for the next Gubernatorial candidate.

The Senate, it is thought, will again reject him.

The Portage Railroad and the western division of the Canal, have been considerably damaged by the late heavy rains. We also learn that a breach occurred in the canal in the narrows below Lewistown, a few days since. All of which have been repaired.

The Muney (Lycothing co.) Luminary says:—

"We have no hestation in expressing it as our belief that Gen. JAMES IRVIN. the 'popular Congressman' of Centre county, will receive the undivided vote of the interior for nomination. The other candidates spoken of are all good men and fully competent for the office, yet we look upon Gen. Irvin as the most available man in the State."

IT wow the non-The Union seeks to the form of the county will receive the undivided vote of the interior for nomination. The other candidates spoken of are all good men and fully competent for the office, yet we look upon Gen. Irvin as the most available man in the State."

IT wow the non-The Union seeks to the form of the county, will receive the undivided vote the candidates spoken of are all good men and fully competent for the office, yet we look upon Gen. Irvin as the most available man in the State."

It wow the non-The Union seeks the full that the proposed proposed the state of the interior for nomination. The other candidates spoken of are all good men and fully competent for the office, yet we look upon Gen. Irvin as the most available man in the State."

Ir won as the most available man in the State."

Ir won no.—The Union seeks to manufacture an idea that the Whigs are facetiously opposed to the Administration at the present time in is difficulties. All fulge! The Whigs are voting the men and the money, freely and liberally. They are doing all they can for the country. The Administration plunges us into troubles, and the Whigs are kept biasy in extricating the country, or preventing it from failing into greater disasters.—Alexandria Gazette.

From the North American.

THE ADMINISTRATION & GEN. SCOTT. THE ADMINISTRATION & GEN. SCOTT.
The statements made by our able Washington correspondent, in relation to the course pursued by the Administration towards Gen. Scott, cannot fail to excite apprehension and indignation among all parties. The selection of Gen. Scott to command the forces raised under the recent act of Congress was announced in the "Union," and hailed in all the forces russed under the recent act of Congress was announced in the "Union," and hailed in all quarters and by all parties, with exultation and delight. What has occurred to excuse the capricious inconsistency of the Administration? Is not the hero of Chippewa as worthy now as then? If there be a reason for a step which thus outrages the nation and our bravest defender, it must be a secret personal and political reason. The indulgence of such motives, at such a time, is utterly inexcusable. The injustice to a gailant, able and faithful officer has no parallel in our history, and is rendered the more obvious by the magnanimous example set by Gen. Scott in refusing to pluck the profiered laurels which have been earned by the heroic Taylor. The effect of such an act must be to discourage the army and to inspire distrust in the people. It is a blow a heavy blow, at the service in general. The position to which General Scott was called, not only by the President, but by the voice of the whole nation, was due to his virtues, genius and experience—to his past achievements and his present high rank and character. The country will not sanction the course of the President who, startled into jealous by the acclaim with which all parties hailed the selection of the hero to lead on our armies to victory, now seeks to dishoner and dismiss him.—The design and attempt will kindle a flame of popular indignation such as the country has not witnessed for years. The war is now the cause of the country not of a faction; and the effort to betray and degrade the army through its chief, in order to subserve unworthy political purposes, must meet with universal reprobation.

Correspondence of the North American

Correspondence of the North American

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1846.

Correspondence of the North American

Washington, May 24, 1846.

It is hardly necessary for me to make any comments upon the intelligence received from the frontier last night, inasmuch as no official accounts have been received by the President or at the War Department, and the subject is by far too grave a one for mere speculation. I can only say, the facts as stated are supposed to be greatly exaggerated.

I now turn to a matter, the promulgation of which will, I have no doubt, occasion no little surprise to the country, and if it should result, as circumstances now seem to warrant the apprehension of, will cause one general and spontaneous burst of just indignation throughout the Union—in a word, there is serious reason to betieve an effort is being made by the Administration to supersede Gen. Scott in the command of the South Western army! !!

In order to present the case fairly it is necessary to refer to the circumstances which trought about his selection for this post. After the first indications of hostilities from the frontier, Gen. Scott was called into council as to the military operations. It was then proposed to him by the President and Secretary of Wgr., 12 proceed to the Rio Grande and take command of the forces—in plain terms, they desired to displace Gen. Taylor. With all the true in satisfacts of a soldier and the noble qualities of a man, Gen. Scott respectfully requirested to be relieved from such a duty. He stated that Gen. Taylor was his present friend—they had served on the field of battle together—he had always shown himself superior to every aftergency in which he had been placed, and was a brave and gallant officer, and would come out victoriously. After this urgent remonstrance, at various interviews the subject was revealed to the care and would come out victoriously. After this urgent remonstrance, at various interviews the subject was revealed to the cereal Taylor would have no proper ground of a xception inasmuch as his higher rank would nitile him to the position, and could not

a entitle him to the position, and could not be regardled as any disparagement to Gen. Taylor. When this understanding had been perfected, the President at once entered into what was presumed to be very confidential intercourse with Gen. Scott. and they were closed nearly two days without interruption of siny sort, in arranging the requisitions upon the States, and other details.

It is well known with what a cordial and universal response the selection of Gen. Scott was received all over the Union, and by men of all parties. The echo found its way back to Washington, and fell upon the ears of some high in office, in snything but graceful notes. I shall not say how much or how little the prospect of a future, beyond the successful termination of this Mexican war, may have influenced those in power in the course of conduct which has been manifested towards Gen. Scott since this acclamation was heard; but I. Know, and proclaim it, that the President and his advisers have acted with marked coloness, and in a manner utterly at variance with their recent profession. Whether this be the result of cause and effect, is left for others to judge.

During all the consultations and councils, no order of any sort was issued to Gen. Scott. The President expressed his desire he should take command of the army, when it was mustered into service, and Gen. Scott made but one stipulation, vizithat in the event of war with England, he should be permitted to return from the frontier, to the more homorable command, which was granted.

Thus stood matters until about nine days ago.—Gen. Scott was all the while pushing forward his arrangements, and was devotting night and day to the organization of troops. Then, much to his surprise, the President and the Secretary of War and others connected with the administration on different occasions, renewed the suggestion, that he ought to go to the seat of war. He replied as before—Gen. Taylor had accomplished as much as any effice could do, under the eigeness.

own officers, that three Generals of the regular army, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Worth and Gen. Wool, exclusive of the Commender-in-Chief are to be on the field, and therefore that no necessity, and no reasonable pretext exists for these new officers, and the mode by which this clause was inserted in the bill, is taken into consideration, it carried but be inferred, there was some decided motive for such a movement upon the part of the administration, when the personal agency of a member of the Cabinet, was necessary to procure its adoption.

Will the Government paper answer whether it was the President's purpose by this means to supersede Gen. Scott in the command of the army, or by securing places for his friends now, to retain them at the close of the war, when the peace establishment came to be formed, by giving the go by to Scott and Gaines? These are pungent interrogatories and explicit answers are demanded by the country, of whose glory and greatness the reputation of Gen. Winnings Root is on unimportant part. I challenge a manly and candid reply, and I call upon the President's organ, to tell us, why this increase of high officers was demanded by the President through the Secretary of War, when not needed for the public service.

In this connection let me venture a prediction—if this bill is passed Samuet Housdon, of Texas, will be a General in the army of the United States, mark that! The inferences are left to those who choose to form them.

But to return. Within the last few days Gen. Scott, being still without orders, the subject not being resumed, and this bill, itself singularly expressive, being still without orders, the subject not being resumed, and this bill, itself singularly expressive, being before Congress—he addressed a letter to the President stating at length his reasons for declining the appointment to supersede Gen. Taylor, and the properties of the command of the whole force to be called out. No reply has been given, as yet, and it is now a matter of much doubt if he will be ordered. If the

slaughed—if not, the President may take even a more exceptionable course.

The length of this letter precludes me from extending the remarks which I intended to submit to the public, but I cannot close without the expression of one opinion. If Mr. Polk and his cabinet design to make this Mexican war a political var, as events have already indicated, the sooner they abandon their places the better for themselves; no execration can be too loud for such conduct—no peralty too severe. The "Union" has, day after day, charged falsehoods upon statesmen of as pure patrio; mand unsulled integrity as any that exist in this land, and its tindes seem only to have been the preludes to a war upon the Hero of Ningara.—Let them beware! I shall resume this subject.

WAR ITEMS.

Pennsylvania Volunteens.—The Pa, Intelligencer of the 5th instant, says:—The work of organization of Volunteers for the army is progressing finely. Col. Petrekin informs us that the following companies have been filled up, duly organized and inspected, and tendered their services to the proper officers:

Washington Guards, Capt. M. Criswell, McVeytown, Mifflin county, numbering 77 officers and men.

lle, numbering 90 officers and men.
Patterson Guards, Capt. W. A. Stokes Phil-

adelphia, 77 officers and men. The Harrisburg Rifle, we learn are also full,

and only awaiting inspection to tender their servi-ces; and the Dauphin Guans want but a few more men to fill up their ranks. The St. Louis New Era of the 26th ult., says

We learn that at sundown last evening, the number of volunteers who had enrolled themselves for the mounted rifle corps organizing by Thornton Grim-sley, was over 900 men. This will make d very

The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ultimo.

ders have been received at Baltimore to ship as many men for the navy as possible. The Brandy-wine frigate is fitting out at Norfolk to join the Gulf squadron, and is waiting for men.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.—In Tennessee, upwards of 5,000 volunteers, says the Washington Union, have already offered their services to the Governor,

autprise, the President and the Secretary of War and others connected with the administration on different occasions, renewed the suggestion, that he ought to go to the seat of war. He replied as before—Gen. Taylor had accomplished as much as any efficer could do, under the circumstances—had proved himself capable of coping with the enemy, and deserved whatever laurels were to be won from the campaign on the Rio Grande. Still it was pressed upon his attention, so as to become disagree—able. About this time, (a week ago) it became necessary to frame a Bill systemazing the details of that granting the supplies. This was confided to Gen. Sect., and was laid before the Military Committee of the Senate in his handwriting. It was done with the knowledge and censent, and I believe at the request of the War Department.

The Military Committee of the Senate met, and Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of Wer, appeared in person before them—a proceeding altogether unurual. Several members being absent, a section was introduced without any conference with General Scott, which appears as the very first in the Bill reported on Tuesday morning last by Col. Benton. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States he, and he hereby is suthorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two mojor-generals, and four brigadier generals, in addition to the present military etablishment.

When it is remembered, that according to the recent act, the States are allowed to sppoint their content act, the States are allowed to sppoint their content act, the States are allowed to spoint their content act, the States are allowed to spoint their content and the face of things it is very unlikely that the British Government has had any thing to do with the recent act, the States are allowed to spoint their content and the face of the presentatives of the Content and the presentative and the present and the pre

From Washington.

June 3, 1846. In the House, the debate upon the supplemental bill (to appoint additional generals, &c.) was resu-med and continued until two o'clock, the hour fixed bill (to appoint additional gentrals, &c.) was resulmed and continued until two o'clock, the hour fixed
for closing it. But the debate was without interest,
and listened to by no one. When the debate closed, the committee proceeded to vote upon the various amendments offered, most of which were rejected. The amendment proposed of striking out
the first section of the bill, which authorizes the
appointment of two Major and four Brigadier generals, was negatived; but the amendment which
reduces the number of each one half—one Major
and two Brigadier generals—was adopted. An
amendment was also adopted requiring the number
of Major Generals to be reduced to one and the
Brigadier Generals to two, & at the close of the war,
authorizing the President to select the Major and
Brigadier Generals to be retained, without reference
to the dates of commission, and providing that the
others shall leave the service, was adopted.

This is a blow at Gen. Scott, and a cowardly one
too, for it is an indirect back handed stroke. Gen.
Taylor will be appointed the other Major General,
and then, should the Senate concur in this amendment, as soon as the present context closes, he would

sensible of them clauses and due the income of the government—cut off the sources of revenue, at a time when the expenditures greatly exceed the income as it is, and when the deficiency will have to be supplied by loans or Treas-

The National Fair.

This exhibition closed on Wednesday night atten o'clock, in Washington City. The Intelligence says:—This great exemplification of American in-genuity, projected and prosecuted under some doubts of its success, has far more than equalled the highest hopes of the patriotic gentlemen who originated and carried it forward. During the entire fortnight that it has been open, its immense saloons have been thronged by day and crowded by night with interested and gratified spectators. As an experi-ment, it has been crowned with the most complete. we will add, the most merited success. Such play of beautiful specimens of American skill

The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ultimor, has the following:—

Trenute or Referent to Gen. Tatlon.—It is with no small degree of pride that we refer to the action of our Legislature yesterday, in having made an eppropriation of \$500 for the purchase of a aword on behalf of the State, to be presented to General Taylor as a token of the universal admiration with which the people of this State view his indomitable skill, as displayed in achieving two brilliant victories. The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and there is not a citizen of the State that will not approve and sanction the act.

The Spanish Fleet in the Gull.—It may not be uninteresting at this juncture to have some knowledge of the strength of the Spanish squadron yet at its composed of one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, three steams transports.

Orders from the Navy Deparament.—Orders have been received at Baltimore to ship as many men for the navy gs possible. The Brandy-ment and the state of the navy gs possible. The Brandy-ment and the state of the navy gs possible. The Brandy-ment and the state of the navy gs possible. The Brandy-ment and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the sta

Gen. Scott Traduced.

The report which has reached New Orleans that Gen. Scott was about to be appointed to supercede Gen. Taylor, has caused great excitement and dissatisfaction. This explanation will render the following, from the Tropic, more intelligible to our readers:

A beautiful and emphatic libratration of the good sense, consistency and self-respect of the people of New Orleans, was exhibited last night at the commercial exchange, immediately after the meeting to honor Gen. Taylor had adjourned. One Col. Hays appeared upon the platform, and invited the stituntion of the citizens for five minutes. He then held out a paper, from which, said he, I intend to prove that Major General Scott is a courard. The nout-burst of indignation pervaded the vast meeting, and to terrible and overpowering had it become in a few minutes, that the speaker was silenced, and he had to quit the platform. Major Mountfort, Col. Fulton and C. Moise, Esq., then addressed the meeting in defence of the valiant and brows Scott."

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says:—

George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, one of the George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, one of the platform.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says:—
"The Locusts are here. The woods are vocal with
their music. Untold millions cluster upon the
boughs of the forest trees, and the orchards are
hterally black with them."

Hon. T F. Marshall and Cassius M. Clay, each raised a volunteer company for the war.

The citizens of Hagerstown, Md., have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Major Ringgold.

Further News From the ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Matamoras taken without Opposition by the American Army Mexicans Soldiers deserting in great numbers.

From the Galveston News of May 22

The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel. Through the politeness of her obliging clerk, we have been furnished with the following information.

tion,

He reports that on the 17th inst. a detachment of 300 regulars and 550 voluuteers proceeded to Barita, and took possession of it, and established a military de-

sion of it, and established a military depot.

On the night of the 19th, an express arrived from General Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken the city of Matamoras, without oppsition—the Mexicans having fled from the city.

The Mexicans from the last accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions. Two American regiments, with the exception of about 350 men having marched a few days previous, were stationed at Brazos Point, awaiting the orders of General Taylor, as it was thought they would leave on the 20th for Matamoros; via the old Baritá road.

Taylor, as it was thought they would leave on the 20th for Matamoros; via the old Barita road.

Col. McIntosh, Capt. Page, and all the the others that was wounded in the action of the 8th and 9th are at Ponit Isabel, and were recovering. The Telegraph is 25 hours from Point Isabel. Capt. Auld, of the Telegraph, who has had opportunities for obtaining correct information, has given us some interesting particulars in relation to our army opporations. We have now scarcely time to allude to them.

The escape of Capt Thornton at the time his company was so badly cut up, is most incredible. After carrying him safely over a high helge enclosive, into which he had been decoyed, his horse carried him safely over several very high fences and very deep ravines swimming the Rio Grande, above Matamoris, then passing down below the town, on the opposite side. In attempting to leap a broad ditch, he missed his footing, when both borse and rider were thrown. By the fall Capt. T. was so sfunned that he was soon after taken up by the Mexicans perfectly unconscious of what had happened.

After the battle of the 9th, he was exchanged and restored to our army. Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our kill-

After the battle of the 9th, he was exchanged and restored to our army. Capt. Auld thinks the whole number of our killet and wounded must amount to more than 300, besides the wounded to be removed. All but three, it is thought, will recover. There are three Mexican prisoners having but one leg between them all.

After theing shot in the arm Col. McIntosh received a bayonet wound in the mouth, which passed through ane side, of

mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are nopes of his recov-

mouth, which passed through one side of his head. There are nopes of his recovery.

He communicates his thougths by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with mush difficulty: he dose not desire to to live, but converses with cheerfulness upon the success of of our army.

The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt. Page is melancholy indeed. The whole of his lower jaw, with part of his tongue and palate, are shot away by a grape shot. He however, survives, though enstirely incapable of speech,

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought on the 9th with codinge and desperation that would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation.

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case they could secure the victory.

They met the charge of our troops manfully, and stood the distructive fire that was poured in upon them without giving way, until their works were encumbered with the dead and wounded.

Nothing farther has been heard of the resinforcements that were reported to be on their way to the relief of Ampudia.

Gol. Sympton found a Mexican, a few days since, in a thicket. Assoon as he was discovered, he threw away his arms, saying that he had been fighting for a month with nothing but bread and water for provisions, that he now wished to surrender to the Americans—as he would fight no longer onder the Mexican Government, and that two-thirds of the whole Mexican force wished to do the same.

Capt. A. says that a report reached Victoria last Friday, that one hundred.

George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, one of the Captains of the new regiment of Mounted Rifle-men, was one of the "men of Mier," and fought in that famous battle.

G. W. Kendall of the New Orleans Picayune, while on a hunting excursion in Texas for Buffalo as well as health, hearing of the commencement of hostilities on the Rio Grande, immediately started for the seat of war, and is, it is supposed, now in the Army.