Arrival of the Steam Ship GREAT WESTERN

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steam ship Great Western arrived at New ork on the morning of the 15th inst. We take a subjoined summary of her news from the U. S. azette:

Gazette:

The Cotton Market was firm, holders showing but little inclination to sell at lower rates. The naws brought over by the Cambria, was considered as favouring holders of cotton.

The Corn Law Bill had passed second

The Corn Law Bill had passed second reading by a majority of forly seven. The war of this country with Mexico would, it was supposed, operate adversely to the final passage of the bill.

The news of the Mexican war had been received by the Cambria, and had awakened strong interests—the sympathy, generally, being in favour of the Mexicans.

The Queen has had an addition to her family. The royal family now counts an other daughter.

The Obegon Notice.—The question

family. The royal family now counts an other daughter.

The Oregon Notice.—The question whether or not the President of the United States had given the notice respecting sthe occupation of the Oregon Territory by the British Government baving formed the subject of controversy in the English and American press, we have the satisfaction of stating, upon the highest authority, that such notice has been given. The Great Western carries out on her present trip the answer of the British Government, which is of a consiliatory character.

The King and Queen of France are expected to visit England early in July.

The London Sun says nothing whatever can prevent the triumphant settlement of the Corn Bill, the fate of the Irish Coercion bill is scaled.

Lord George Bentick has declared that the great body of the agricultural members are opposed to its forther progress.

The Cambria arrived on the 20th, taking out the news of the battle on the Rio Grande. The English papers publish all the facts without comment.

Money Market-London, 29th, 1 o'clock.—The English searnties have been

the facts without comment.

Money Marker-London, 29th, 1 o'clock.—The English securities have been effected in a considerable degree by the news from America. Declaration of war by that country against Mexico may, it is feared, involve us in fresh difficulties with the United States, and the Oregon dispute will now become a question of secondary interest compared with others that will, in all probability, arise from the hostilities of our transatlantic neighbors.

ESCAPE OF LOUIS BUONAPARTE FROM HAM.

FROM HAM.

On Monday last the Prince succeded in effecting his escape from the Fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment for some years, having assumed the disguise of a workman.—He contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries to regain his freedom, without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the zarrasson or the Casale, and to arrive safely in Landon. Where we halivable is treated. The Morning Herald says, as the Prince escaped at seven o'clock of the morning of the 25th, and as the event was not discovered for ten hours afterwards, he could easily have reached the Belgian frontiers, only 20 leagues distant, long before the telegraph itself could have been set to work. The papers say he embarked at St. Valery.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the Commons Mr. O'Connell moved that the order of the 27th April, for the committed of Mr. 8. O'Brien, be discharged on the ground that the Committee of Selection, which had directed his attendance on a private bill committee was not itself properly constituted. In the Lords on Monday, the Duke of Wellington moved an address to her Majesty, congratulating her upon the addition to her domestic happines, in the birth of another Princess—unanimously agreed to. The discussion on the Corn Bill then commenced.

Manyers Livers 1.

discussion on the Corn Bill then commenced.

Markets — Liverpool Corn Exchange, Friday.—At the commencement of our market to-day, a few sales of free wheat were effected to necessitions business at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. from the reduced rates of last market, but the London morning papers arriving by express about noon, stating a majority of 47 in favour of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, appeared wholly to engross the attention of the trade; and subsequently very little business was done, although rather lower prices would have been generally conceded. It is difficult however, to form any precisely accurate quotations for the moment; we therefore wait the result of our next market, when the effect produced by this important measure will probably be more clearly ascertained. Notwithstanding the large stock of wheat and flour lying here in bond, will shortly be released at the new duty, we hear of no

Punjaub—the British garrison remains inactive at Lahora, where the people are
conducting themselves with propriety, but
there seems a considerable amount of furbulence op and down throughout the country. The new cantonments were being
arranged in the Jullunder doab and their
garrisons assigned to hem. The Bombay
troops begun to arrive at Roro about the
first week of April, and were to be distributed in the manner formerly described.
People in the Western India were beginning to suffer from scarcity, mainly broght
about by the deficiencies of last season's
rains.

Cholera was spreading amongst the na-

tives.

India generally is quiet—some failures of European houses connected with Bombay have occurred.

The weather is unusually cool for the middle of April.

Sir George Arthur, Gov. of Bombay, is greatly improved in health, and able to transact buisness and take his customary evening drive.

COMMERCIAL I NTELLIGENCE. - Provins. There is nothing to report in the

COMBRIGIAL I NTELLIGENCE.—Provisions. There is nothing to report in the market for American Produce of such a kind as to require an extended notice.

There is no important change in the value of any article except U. S. Flour which has been sold on lower terms, say 22s. to 24s. for New Orleans. Western Canai Provisions without charge.

Caledonia Arrived.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, June 18.

The Steam ship Caledonia, Capt. E. G.
Lott, was telegraphed this forenoon, at 12
o'clock, and arrived at her wharf at half

past 12.

The Cotton Market has been reduced ag in to a state of comparative quiet.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived in England incognito. and is about to leave for Florance, there to join his invalid fath-

for Florance, there to join his invalid father.

It would appear from what O'Connell stated on Monday, that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Lish Coercion Bill, when Parfiament re assembles after the Witsuntide holidays.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.

England has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico.—Mr. Packenham has received instructions to that effect from the Eritish Government, by the Caledonia.

Notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of tonnage, the Paris paper, La Presse, of Monday, reached our office last night, which announces that orders have been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbors, to dispatch a number of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron stationed there, lie consequence of the war between the Li

ber of ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the U. States and Mexico.

On the subject, the same paper states that much uneasiness exists now in Paris. The opposition prints are all on the side of America, and predict an early conquest of Mexico by the United States.

The apprehension caused by the war of the United States with Mexico, weighed on the Paris Money Market on Monday.

The closing scene in the French Chamber of Deputies show that M. Thiers has lost none of his pugnaciousness. He had kad a smart tilt with his great rival, M. Guizot, in which the calm philosophy of the first Minister was more than a match for the fiery little historian of Mexy the Let.

The Overland Mail of Mexy the Let.

The Overland Mail of May the 1st, The Overland Mail of May the 1st, reached London yesterday. It possesses no political and little intenst. The seeds of another Sikh controversy were sown at the termination of the late war.

Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the Ministry. It appears, for the Portuguese, to have been a more than an ordinarily energetic affair.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22. ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.

I regret to say that the cholera is ma-ing rapid strides towards this city, from hence, no doubt, it will in time make its ray to Western Europe.

DANCING .- The Presbytery of Harrisburg, (New School,) at their recent meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution on the subject of dancing:

solution on the subject of dancing:
Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this Presbytery that dancing by professed Christians is in its tendency sinful; that church sessions should regard it as a fir subject for admonition, and if persisted in, of discipline; and that we commend every appropriate effort which is put forth to suppress this evil.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By an extraordinary express which with explaint on the mail, we have received and floor on the 25th ints. The superior of the mail, we have received and floor by mg here in 5...d., and the American men of war have been free for the mail, we have referred to floor by mg here in 5...d., we hear of no sale's to-day in anticipation of the expending at 28 sper barrel.

BRUSSLAS, 56.—The Minister of the integration of the expending on the country seat and elegant furniture, as the first weeks, have in some instance a caused great at 28 sper barrel.

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THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, June 24, 1846.

Whin Candidate for Canal Commission JAMES M. POWER. OF MERCER COUNTY.

Hon. John Blanchard, Hon. A. Stewart and Hon. J. M. Clayton, have our thanks for pub. docs.

Appointments by the Attorney General.

JOHN SCOTT, Ju., Esq., to be Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county,

JOHN CRESSWELL, Esq., to be Prosecuting Attorney for Blair county.

"The Falsehoods of the Fair." The above is the caption of an article in the Washington Union, Mr. Polk's official organ, referring to the late exhibition of specimens of American Industry in Washington city, which astonished and delighted the heart of every true American and friend of his country, who had an opportunity of examining them. It is a subject of fractional and the country of the co examining them. It is a subject of regret and sor-row that Mr. Polk should select as his Organ, Printer and Dictator, such a deadly enemy to Am ican Manufactures and American Mechanics and Laborers, as Father Ritchie. This venal editor, in

Laborers, as Father Ritchie. This venal editor, in the four years of Mr. Polk's administration, will realize not less than ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS by the public printing alone, besides the trimmings and stealings. And what consideration will be give to the country for such a reward? He will sacrifice our Domestic Manufactures and Domestic Industry, to foreign cupidity and avarice, so far as he has the power to do so. Read the following from the columns of the Union, and say whether the man who can thus a sacer at the ingenuity and skill of his countrymen is not a Tory and friend of Great Britain at heart:

From the Washington Union.

"The eyes of honest men cannot be so dazzled by the exhibition of splendid articles of manufacture, although of American workmanship, as to lead their judgments astray; and when the attention of the farmer is called to magnificent bedsteads, wardrobes, pier glasses and coaches, costing each their thousands, what will they say? They will say, "who can afford to luxuriate in the enjoyment of such extravagant articles, fit only for enervated royalty, or princely dissipation; none save the Lovids of the Loom and the Spindle, who have fleeched our pockets to enable themselves to sleep on beds of down and revel in luxury, to enable them to pour out their gold for such purposes as the making of all this show, in the hope that an American Congress is veak enough to be led away from the true interests of three-fourths of the people of this country, to leave them in poverty and axial them down with indirect taxation, while they lavish on the other fourth the means of living in the magnificence of lordy luxury? This is what the farmer will say on this the hade.

fleeched our pockets to enable themselves to sleep on beds of down and revel in luxury, to enable them to pour out their gold for such purposes as the making of all this show, in the hope that an American Congress is veak enough to be led away from the true interests of three-fourths of the people of this sentity. To leave them in povery and ariph them down with indirect taxation, while they lavish on the other fourth the means of living in the map niticence of lordly inxury! This is what the larm once weakness exists, the eyes of many amendment of living the service of lordly inxury? This is what the larm of will said: "It the does not asy it. And will said: "It the does not asy it. And will said in the other fourth the means of living in the map niticence of lordly inxury? This is what the larm of will said: "It the does not asy it. And will said: "It the does not asy it. And will said: "It the does not asy it. And will said in the other fourth of the extraveogance of the section when the other of many and the man who converts his control was also as the section mechanical skill had arrived at in this country under our protective system; yet he gives it this defent to prove the other of the commandation from the will know that the object of making these magnificent bedsteads was to show to what perfection mechanical skill had arrived at in this country under our protective system; yet he gives it this degent—no tool of Sir Robert Peel, has published anything so malignant and base against our meanines, as this publication in the Union. And yet this old man is still permitted to conduct the greatent process. Whatever he dictates, the President and a majority of Congress submit to and dare not resist. He easys, "Now is the time to repeat the Tariff of 1842," although our expenses for the war with Mexico are four times as much as the Tariff of 1842," although our expenses for the war with Mexico are four times as much as the Tariff of 1842, "lityleid in duties. If the duties were doubled, they would not meet the

tariff.

It is a manufacture, as Father Ritchie himself. He can retire with a princely fortune, as Blair did before him; and his successor in office may then describe his country seat and elegant furniture, as he did Hair's, to the astonishment and delight of the hard-fisted Democracy. Yet thisold man claims to be the friend of the poor and laboring classes of the country!!

Of all the States in the Union, Pennsylvania days!

What is Patriotism?

There is a class of newspapers which denounce traitors and tories all who do not glorify President as traitors and tories an windo not ground ressecting the best policy for getting up the war with Mexico; and the same papers are warm in their commendations of the President's policy in relation to the Tariff—a policy so extremely favorable to British interests, the President's policy in relation to the Tariff—a policy so extremely favorable to British interests, that Secretary Walker's report, illustrating it, was printed in immense numbers, by order of the Brit-ish Parliament, for circulation among the aristocracy of England. A just rebuke is administered to that

ish Parliament, for circulation among the aristocracy of England. A just rebuke is administered to that kind of patriotism, by the Germantown Telegraph, a neutral paper, in the following paragraph:

We see papers and individuals denounced as lacking patriotism who disapprove of the war with Mexico, and others as traitors who would not go and fight for their country. This may be right enough; but we would ask what epithet is to be applied to those who are apposed to the industry of their country, by which the masses obtain their support, and in favor of the industry of other countries coming in competition with ours, and in a measure destroying it? What epithet should be applied to them? Do not they lack patriolism, and are they not traitors? It would seem to be a work of supererogation, almost, to fight in defence of your country, when your country, after you have, at the hazard of your life protected it, turns round and refuses to protect you in the enjoyment of the fruits of your labour, against the very people whom you had just before been called upon to fight and kill, for reasons a thousand times less important to you personally—Germantown Telegraph.

Expenses of the Government.

Expenses of the Government.

Week before last, Mr. Webster, in debate, stated to the Senate that the expenses of the government were about \$500,000 per day; and on Monday of last week he referred to the subject again, and said he did not wish to be understood as speaking from any knowledge of his own, but from calculations made by persons familiar with the subject, the presentexpenses of the government, including the expenses of the army, transportation of troops, &c., could not amount to much less than half a million of dollars not day they are day though it was not received to of dollars per day, though it was not probable they would long continue at that amount. We should

NEW JUNGE.—The debt discharged.—President olk has nominated John K. Kane, Esq. of Phil-delphia, as Judge of the Eastern District of Penn-lvania, in the place of Judge Randall, deceased, is understood that this appointment is in consider-tion of the important correspondence between Mr. Kane and Mr. Polk, in the campaign of 1844—the "Kane Letter" having secured Mr. Polk's elec-

Those our neighbor of the Globe claim to be the organ of the entire Locofoco party of Huntingdon county, the 'Gwin faction' included? If so, his interrogatory to us of last week is answered.

Plan of the Campaign against Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th inst., contains a plan of the Mexican campaign under Gen.
Taylor, in which his course of operations will be,
first, the capture of the town of Camargo, situated
on the Rio Grande, 250 miles by water above Matamoras, so soon as transports can be procured for

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Important FROM WASHINGTON.

river, up to where it strikes the line of forty-nine degrees, to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company, ng the continuance of its charter.

Art. 3. The rivers, ports and harbors north of forty-ninth degree, to be free to the commerce

of both nations.

Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading sta-Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading stations of the Hudson's Bay Company south of forty-nine degrees, and of the Americans north of the
same, if any there be.

Art. 5. Indemnity for private property of citizens
or subjects who may be south or north of fortynine degrees, if they wish to retire within their own
territory.

territory.

Gen. Gaines, with his aid, Capt. Calhoun, arrived in Washington this evening, having received his orders from the War Department on the 10th, and started on the 11th.

offinate of the settlement of the Oregon dispute, Mr.

Allen became disgusted / ! and asked to be excused from serving any longer as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate excused him unanimously; and Mr, McDuffy has since been elected.

cused him unanimously; and Mr, McDuffy has since been elected.

The War:

A letter from Major General Taylor to Governor Johnson, written at Matamoras on the 27th ultimo, is published in the New Orleans papers. He says that "until more fully instructed as to the policy and intentions of the General Government, he cannot speak with any certainty of the amount of force that may be required. He says that "if the Government is contented with a simple occupation of the Rio Grande," his present force is quite sufficient. "If, on the other hand," he continues, "an invasion is contemplated, an additional force will be required, consisting in part at least, of inounted from the required, consisting in part at least, of inounted from the required, consisting in part at least, of inounted from the required of the required of the same invasion is contemplated, an additional force adopt suitable measures for raising an additional military force. In this view of the case, I would respectfully recommend that no more volunteers be despatched at present from Louisiana."

General Taylor concludes as follows:

"In case I shall require an additional force of this description, which cannot be the case until proper depots of supplies and means of transportation are provided, I will not hesitate to make a call, feeling assured that it will be as promptly answered as before. In the mean time the organizations which have been already made will prove useful as the basis of future regiments or corps, should they be wanted."

Later From Mexico.

Later From Mexico.

Later From Mexico.

By the schr. Merchani, Capt. Kean, arrived at Charleston on Sunday last, the Courier has received files of Havana and Matanzas papers to the 10th inst. From the Diario del Marianna, of the 9th inst., the following letter is translated:

"Vera Cruz, June", 1846.

The consuls of the neutral nations have protested against the blockade of this port, declared on the 20th of last month, by the commander of the U.S. leet, which allows only 15 days for foreign vessels to leave the port.

The principal portion of the American fleet is

leave the port.

The principal portion of the American fleet is ow at Jola Verd, and the American men of war it. Mary's and Plymouth, and a small brig, are

The principal portion of the American fleet is now at Jola Verd, and the American men of war St. Mary's and Plymouth, and a small brig, are cruising before Tampico.

Many families are leaving the city for the interior. We are now here, as in 1838, with the only difference that the Castle is in a better condition.

After much delay, the Congress of the nation has the first meeting on the 27th, Senor Bustamente, ex-President, being appointed President of the same, and it is generally believed that Paredes will be elected legal President of the Republic.

It is said that Paredes will march over to Matamoras at the head of a strong anny—the largest portion composed of the body of troops called reserve. The departure of the army is fixed already, but nobody knows it. Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidency ad interim. The suspension of payments continued, and business remains in the worst condition. Government had called a meeting for the purpose of procuring resources, which I believe can hardly be obtained, because the clergy are not able to pay the amount of \$90.000 monthly, asked by the Government; and on the other hand, the actual condition of the severs! states is not such as to expect from them any resources."

Appalling Calamity in Quebec.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

From the Quebec Mercury of June 13.

Important

Washington, June 17th, 1846.

It has been agreed that the Tariff Bill shall be debated in the House until two weeks from Monday next.

It is thought that the sersion will then terminate early in August.

Mr. Polk is confident that the war will terminate early in August.

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Mr. Polk for forthy mind was early left before the accident.

Are the average of the Almighty to afflict our already chastered (in August.

Are ware noble to glean, 2 Camphree Lump was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage on the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas.

Are the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his chemical Dioramas.

Are the close of Mr. Harrison'

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

From the Cape of Good Hope.

WAR WITH THE KAFIR TRIBES—THE COLONY OF THE CAPE or GOOD HOPE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The ship Natchez, Capt. Waterman, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, from Canton, whence she sailed orthe 3d of March, and from the Cape of Good Hope, or the 29th of April.

We copy the following from the Graham Town (Cape of Good Hope) Journal, of the 25th April. It is important:

We copy the following from the Graham Town (Cape of Good Hope) Journal, of the 26th April. It is important:

Up to the 22d instant, no action had taken place between the troops and the Kafirs subsequent to the 18th, but considerable bodies of the enemy had entered the colony, particularly toward bower Albany, or in front of Graham's Town, in parties of from one to two hundred, and had it some instances been checked, but mothers successful in earnying off cattle. The frontier is evidently in most imminent danger, and the Governor has proclaimed martial law to be in force over the whole colony.

His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, has issued the following Proclamation:

Whereas, For the purpose of protecting the Colony against the Kafirs tribes, now in open hostility against the Government and inhabitants thereof, and for inflicting such deserved chasbisement on those tribes as may tend to deliver the Colony from unprovoked aggressions and outrages, it is expedient that the force at the disposal of the Government be assisted and increased by the services and enrolment of the inhabitants of the Colony capable of bearing arms, for military operations both offensive and defensive.

I do hereby proclaim and direct that from and

arms, for military operations votine that from and fensive.

I do hereby proclaim and direct that from and after the promulgation of these presents, Martial Law shall be in force throughout the whole Colony, for all cases, and in all matters connected with the assembling, embodying, conducting, and supplying her Majesty's forces, and the inhabitants who shall be enrolled and embodied for the purpose above resisted.

her Majesty's forces, and the inhabitants who shall be enrolled and embodied for the purpose above recited.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fort Beaufort, this 22d April, in the year of our Lord, 1946.

(Signed.)

P. MAITLAND.

A battle had taken place, and the Kaffrs are getting short of gunpowder, and one main object of their rush into the Colony, is said to be toobtain a supply. A heavy attack, it is conjectured, will be made upon the magazines at Graham's town. The mall to Fort Beaufort was seized by the Kaffirs, the bearer of it severely wounded, the mail bags cut to pieces and their contents scattered to the winds. A Capetown mounted Rifeman, an Express, was also shot by the enemy.

The Legislative Council of Capetown has been summoned to pass a law to make it punishable to refuse to come out when summoned by a Ciyil Commissioner.

PEACE WITH THE CAMANCHES.—The New Orleans Tropic, noticing the arrival in that City of the American Commissioner and 41 Indian Chiefs of the Camanche and other Indian tribes, says:—
"This is a very important arrival, as peace with thirteen Indian tribes brodering on Texas, is now guarantied. The treaties with all these have been made by Col. Lewis, in connexion with Judge Buller, of S. C., and the delegations are taken to Washington, both with the purpose of having the treaties ratified, and to acquaint these "men of the wilds," with the extent of our country, and the number of its inhabitants; on which subjects they have very with the extent of our county, and they have very its inhabitants; on which subjects they have very its least 50,000 souls, obscure ideas. They represent at least 50,000 s all of whom will be peaceful, at least durin absence of their Chiefs, and we hope "fo time."

The Rev. Dr. Judson, of the Birmah Mission,

deity. She is Dr. Judson's turd wire.

Swindled. On Thur-day last, a countryman from Bedford County, Pa., was swindled out of \$100 in Philadelphia, by two cunning rogues. On his arrival from Baltimore, he was spoken to by one of them, and after some conversation was shown a ball, which divided and contained a small piece of paper. The confederate, then offered to bet the countryman that the paper was not there. The money was, let. and on opening, the naner was not to