



Huntingdon, Wednesday, October 28, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whigs of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections in the several election districts, on SATURDAY, the 7th of November next. In the borough of Huntingdon, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening; and in the several townships of the county, from 1 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon; and elect TWO DELEGATES in each borough and township, to represent their several districts in a COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held in the OLD COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November Next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting one representative delegate, and to appoint conferees to meet those that may be appointed by Blair and Bedford counties, to choose a Senatorial delegate, to represent Huntingdon county in the State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in March next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the Whigs and Tariff men of Pennsylvania, at the next General Election; and also to do such other matters as the good of the cause may seem to require.

By order of the County Committee, THEO. H. CREMER, Chairman.

Gov. Shunk has issued a proclamation recommending Thursday, 26th of November, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

This makes eight States which unite in the communion of this observance upon the same day, viz: New York, Ohio, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Attention is invited to the call of the County Committee for a Whig County Convention. We hope the Whigs of every township in the county will make arrangements to be represented in this body; and although we believe there is no difference of opinion in this county as to who should be the next candidate of the Whig party for Governor, yet we should like to see the Whigs of Old Huntingdon show their appreciation of the importance of the next gubernatorial contest, by sending a full representation to this Convention.

THE MARKETS.—Since the arrival of the last steamer, grain and flour have advanced considerably in our Eastern markets, as will be seen by the quotations in this paper, under the head of "Markets." We congratulate the farmers of our county on their cheering prospects, and hope these fair prices may continue until they can get their present crops to market.

We see by the official returns, that the Whig Commissioner of Dauphin county, is only elected by one vote. This is about as close as we like to see our old friend, Major Shell, run! So good a Whig as the Major has always proved himself to be, should have had a much larger majority in Dauphin.

The Whigs of Mifflin lost their Commissioner by one vote; and we learn that their candidate for this office did not go to the polls. The result has therefore given him a practical demonstration of the importance of one vote, which he cannot fail to appreciate.

The noble whigs of the thirteenth Congressional district have re-elected their present popular and talented Tariff champion, the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, by the truly astonishing majority of 1,461! It is worthy of remark, too, that Mr. P. has a majority in every county in his district. The Free Traders will now doubtless abandon the idea of "redeeming the old Thirteenth."

We observe by the last Lewistown Gazette that Wm. Ross, Esq. has disposed of that establishment to Geo. Fry-singer, Esq. formerly of the Lebanon Courier. We recognize in Mr. F. an old acquaintance; and can recommend him to the support of the Whigs of "Little Mifflin," as a true and tried Whig, that has already done good service in the cause. Friend Ross, in retiring, has our best wishes for his future happiness and success in life.

THE RESULT. The North American, in an article on the result of the election, after speaking of the city and county of Philadelphia, winds up in the following truly eloquent strain on the result in the interior:

"The results in the city and county are sufficiently astounding; but how shall we speak of those in the interior? It is now obvious that the State has been carried by the Whig party. This result has been effected against the united votes of two parties in the field against us. The political history of the State affords no such instance of such a triumph. Harrison carried the State by a much smaller majority than we may now anticipate; but there were then but two parties, and a high political excitement swayed the result. Now the Whigs, with no advantage from personal popularity, and appealing to no popular excitement, sweep county after county before them, upon a calm issue, with no aid but truth, no advocate but reason. The people have interposed to save themselves from the calamities certain to result from the policy of the present administration.

Already the ruins spread by that policy are in their path; the twilight of its approach throws its gloom around them, and they anticipate the consequences when, in its full midnight noon, they shall realize the uttermost of its desolating influence. The Government had warned that Pennsylvania would endure this fresh wrong thrown upon her many burthens; it despised the counsel of its own friends, in the belief that the Isachar of the Union would bear anything, it has passed its day of grace. The despotism of party is broken, and no earthly power can collect its shattered links and weld them around the limbs of Pennsylvania. The Keystone, fallen and shattered, is once more lifted to the summit of the arch; and again, as of old, she will lead on the political revolution that is destined to save the country from the madness and misrule that now oppress it.

Clerk of the House of Representatives. As it is now ascertained beyond all cavil or dispute, that the next Legislature will have a large Whig preponderance in both branches, we suppose it will be in order to speak of who would make proper officers for the new Legislature. Our purpose is to speak of Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to declare our preference for DAVID FLEMING, Esq. of Dauphin county. Mr. F. is a gentleman well qualified for that station, a firm and decided Whig and Tariff man, who has a good knowledge of the routine of business in the House, having been engaged in reporting its proceedings during the last four or five sessions. For several sessions past, the Whig members have been in the habit of casting their votes for Mr. F., as a mere matter of compliment, not being able to elect; and we hope they will not hesitate to do so at the coming session, when their votes will both compliment and advantage him, and also secure to them an honest, capable and obliging officer.

Hon. Andrew Stewart.

The heart of every Whig and Tariff man in the State will receive a thrill of joy at the news of the triumphant reelection of the able champion of Domestic Industry, whose name heads this article. The most strenuous exertions were made by the Free Traders to defeat Mr. S., and it is more than hinted that not a little government money was sent into his district to effect their purpose. It would not do, however—the people can't be bought to go against faithful public servants.

U. J. JONES, Esq. has taken the interest of A. S. Daugherty in the Hollidaysburg Standard, by whom it will be hereafter, in part, conducted. Mr. J. is a practical printer, and has the reputation of being a ready and pleasant writer. We extend him a hearty welcome to this delightful section of the State, and hope his pecuniary success may be such as his reputed abilities deserve.

DEATH OF JUDGE CANNON.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Fergus Cannon, one of the Associate Judges of Indiana county, died on Saturday, the 10th inst. after a protracted illness.

The official majority for CHESTER BUTLER (whig), in the Luzerne district, is 886. This district gave Polk only 2,900 majority. Cannot this be called a political revolution?

The peak of the Allegheny mountain was covered with snow, on the 20th inst. So says the Hollidaysburg Standard.

THREE VICTIMS TO HYDROPHOBIA were recently cut down with this dreadful disease, in Orange county, N. J.—communicated by a small pet dog belonging to the family.

Justice to the North.

The following just and well-timed article, we take from the last York (Pa.) Republican, edited by Thos. E. Cochrane, Esq., formerly State Senator from the York and Lancaster district. The suggestions it contains are well worthy the serious consideration of the Whig party:

The Northern Counties.

The returns from "the Northern Hive" which has heretofore poured forth such sweeping Locofoco majorities to overwhelm the Whigs, are this year most encouraging. Hitherto not one of the Counties along the North Branch of the Susquehanna and between that and the West Branch has given a Whig majority; Union alone, lying West of the West Branch, has been on our side.—Now look at the change! Luzerne which gave Polk more than 1000 majority, goes now for the Whigs—Columbia which gave Polk over 1600 majority, now gives Foster less than 100—Wyoming which gave 300 for Polk, now elects the Whig ticket by 100 and upwards—Northumberland, which gave over 1200 for Polk, gives 300 for Power—Lycoming which gave over 700 for Polk gives over 200 for Power—in Susquehanna the large Locofoco majority is seriously cut down—Centre whose smallest Locofoco majority hitherto has been over 600 for Polk, now gives less than 200 for Foster, and we have no doubt that the whole North will show similar results. The entire Coal and Iron regions of the State are shaken from their hitherto indissoluble union to the Locofoco party. It is clear to our minds that if the Whigs will now conciliate the North, they can attach it to them. How is that to be done? One fact is significant. Every Whig paper in the Counties which we have mentioned, and in Union, Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, Schuylkill, Bradford, and that whole region—constituting the back-bone of the State and the richest depository of its mineral wealth—asks for the nomination of Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county, as a Candidate for Governor. They know Gen. IRVIN, as one of the authors and advocates of the Tariff of 1842—they know him as identified with their pursuits—he is one of them, and known personally to nearly all of them, and his popularity among them is unbounded. Ought not these indications to be heeded? Why should they not be? Will not the Whigs be governed by them?

Congress.

The following is a correct list of the Congressmen elect in this State. It will be seen that the Whigs have carried 16; Locos 7; Native 1. Mr. Levin, Native, will vote with the Whigs on the Tariff question:

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2 District—J. R. Ingersoll, Whig, | 1 |
| 5 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 6 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 7 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 8 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 11 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 13 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 14 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 15 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 16 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 17 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 18 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 20 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 21 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 22 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 24 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 3 District—Brown, Loco,           | 1 |
| 4 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 9 " " " " " " " "                 | 1 |
| 10 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 12 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 19 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 23 " " " " " " " "                | 1 |
| 1 District—Levin, Native, 1.      | 1 |

AWFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE.

Six Squares of Buildings Destroyed! A most desolating fire broke out in the City of Columbus, Georgia, on the 9th instant, which was not checked until from 120 to 150 houses were destroyed! There was a strong wind prevailing at the time. Over 50 houses were blown down with gunpowder, to stop the fire, without accomplishing any good purpose. There was no water to be had, and every thing being dry as a powder horn, and the buildings mostly of wood, the conflagration was only stayed by the want of more material in its progress! The loss is immense!

17th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(OFFICIAL.)

The following is the official vote for Congress in this District;

|                  | Blanchard. | Wilson. |
|------------------|------------|---------|
| Huntingdon,      | 1408       | 1159    |
| Blair,           | 1319       | 868     |
| Mifflin,         | 915        | 874     |
| Centre,          | 1141       | 1216    |
| Junata,          | 507        | 539     |
|                  | 5290       | 4656    |
|                  | 4656       |         |
| Blanchard's maj. | 634        |         |

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The official returns have been received from all the counties in the State except seven. The majority for Mr. Power is 9,841. The counties to hear from will reduce it about 1000. An official table of the whole State will be given in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday of last week, with 15 days later advices from Europe.

The Steamship Great Britain, whose non-arrival in this country had excited so much apprehension for its fate, left Liverpool on the 22d ult. for N. York, but on the same night went ashore on the Coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed, and the cargo discharged; the vessel itself had not been got off at the last accounts.

The Caledonia brings but little intelligence of importance. In Ireland proper means were being adopted by government to supply the poor with food. On the Continent all was quiet—the Royal marriages in Spain forming the most prominent points of discussion in the European journals.

We clip the following notice of the markets from the news brought by the Caledonia:

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, October 3.—Prices continue to advance. From the 18th to the 25th ult. there was an active trade in wheat and flour. At our market of yesterday, further sales of old wheat were repeated rather extensively. Government investments in Irish flour being scarce, would bring rather high prices. United States and Canada free, upon a fair demand, maintain 35s, and the former under bond made 31s 6d to 32s per lb. Indian corn attracts more attention; rather exceeded late prices. Free Flour has not realized so high rates—the highest prices being, for Western canal, 34s 6d, and other brands 33s 6d to 34s. Indian Corn being scarce, and with easterly winds had reached 50s, but is now 46s, and Indian meal which was held at 26s, has receded to 23s.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, Oct. 3.—Beef has not met with so ready a sale as on the previous month. Pork is in very small supply, nor has there been that active demand which we anticipated, from the high price of Irish. The whole of the Government contract was taken on the 14th ult., say 18,000 tcs. at an average of £7 13s 7d per tce.

The Hurricane of Tuesday.

THE RAIN OF WHIG VOTES.—The accounts which we are continuing to receive from the interior, present to our sympathies the dismal fact that every Hickory Pole has been carried away in Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Columbia counties. In Berks the destruction is prodigious—although not exactly a total uprooting, yet the few that remain are so twisted and shattered that the money of the Sub-Treasury will be insufficient to restore them. "Polk and Dallas" banners inscribed, "The Tariff of '42: We dare the Whigs to Repeat it" have been torn to ribbons, and the bucks of the Custom House here look awfully down in the mouth, at the ominous events which cast their shadows before. Schuylkill has given a "sac dolloger" to every thing like Free Trade Locofocoism; and the whole interior proclaims for Protection. The farmer of Pennsylvania will not stand up to the rack of the Pennsylvaniaian, fodder or no fodder, and the "dumb Dutch," as our citizens have been termed by Locofoco leaders, have not been choked by rotten potatoes.—North American.

A Base Slander.

Remember that the Whig party in war is always on the side of the enemy.—Democratic Union.

The above base slander was published in the Union just previous to the late election, and the editors are thus properly rebuked by the Pa. Intelligencer:

"Was the gallant RINGGOLD on the side of the enemy when he fell lamented and honored, on the plains of Palo Alto? Was the brave WATSON on the side of the enemy when he was shot down at the storming of Monterey?—And where are Gen. TAYLOR, and Gen. WORTH, and the host of other brave and noble Whigs in the American army at the present moment? Are they on the side of the enemy? Shame on the slanderers who can dare to utter so base a libel."

State Legislature.

The next Legislature, from the best information we can receive, will stand as follows:

|                             | Loco | Whig. | Native. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|---------|
| Senate,                     | 14   | 18    | 1       |
| House,                      | 42   | 58    | —       |
|                             | 56   | 76    | 1       |
| Whig majority on jt. bt. 20 |      |       |         |

DEATH OF A MEMBER.—JOHN L. WEBB, Esq., member elect of Bradford county to the State Legislature, died suddenly, since the election. Mr. W. was a prominent and influential member of the last Legislature. We sincerely regret his loss.

The New York Sun calls Monterey the American Thermopylae!

FROM MEXICO.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Letter from Monterey.—Interesting Particulars of the Late Fight.

By the arrival of the Steamer M'Kim at New Orleans, the Baltimore Sun has received several interesting letters from correspondents at Monterey, giving additional details of the brilliant achievements of our gallant little army in storming that city.—We annex a few extracts from one dated

MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

Messrs. Editors: I have but a few leisure moments to give you an account of our great battle at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st, General Taylor formed his line for battle, and marched up to the outskirts and fortifications of the town, keeping one bomb and his artillery battery going all the time.—The Mexicans continued to fire on us all day, but with no effect.

Gen. Worth on one side of the town, with Col. Jack Hays and Capt. Walker and the Texan Rangers, and Gen. Taylor and the volunteers on the other, we made our way into their streets over their breast works, with a heavy loss on both sides. When we made the first charge we lost our gallant Col. W. Watson. The Baltimoreans fought bravely, and did credit to their city. We lost a number of men, but I cannot give you their names at present.

The Tennessee and Mississippi volunteers were cut up horribly. The battle lasted three days and two nights, and we had a hot time of it I assure you. Gen. Worth distinguished himself beyond all praise. He is decidedly a great man for a fight. He took two batteries on the first day and used them on the Mexicans with great effect.

The greatest loss of the Americans was on the first day, but there are different reports as to the number of the killed and wounded. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded, but I think there must be at least a thousand.

The Texan Rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I ever heard of. They charged up to the breast-works dismounted, and rushed over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with barrell rifles, and, as may be supposed, did great execution among the copper skins.

The third and fifth regiments of the regulars were much cut up also, from the forty pieces of artilleries which we had to silence, as well as the musketry from the house-tops.

The grand castle was a powerful fort, and was mounted with a number of eighteen pounders. It was there that Gen. Ampudia's quarters were during the battle.

We expect another battle at Saltillo as soon as the armistice expires, and as we have now got our hand in, we will give them rougher usage next time.

Our army was about 7,000 strong before the battle, but is now about 5,550. I miss many a noble fellow from the ranks. The Mexicans were nearly double our number. Their loss in killed and wounded was not less than 2,000. A great many were killed in their houses, as we had to rush in and shoot them down, to stop their destructive fire from windows and house-tops.

We bury our dead to-day, and you may judge of my feelings at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them. The whole field is like a slaughter-house, and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short I have enough of the battle-field, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign.

Col. Watson was killed in the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler.

He was at the head of the Battalion and had ordered us to go into the charge with three cheers. He received a ball in the breast while in the act of cheering and fell instantly. I tried to get to him but was borne on in the rush. The charge was ineffectual. At this moment Gen. Taylor rode up in great anger and ordered us to retire. Old Rough came up under the most tremendous fire. It was here his horse was shot. It is said there were angry words passed between him and Butler.

THE WAR.

The following condensed account of the news received from the Seat of War since our last issue, is taken from the Gettysburg Star:

"The recent news from Mexico shows an unusual degree of vigor on the part of the government of that country. The war with Mexico, from present appearances, is only begun. Santa Anna is at the head of the army for which a levy for 30,000 additional troops has been made. With such a force as this, the Philadelphia Ledger thinks Santa Anna will be able to give Gen. Taylor plenty of work to do, especially if the Mexicans fight as bravely, and at as great an advantage, as at Monterey. The next battle will probably be fought at Saltillo, which Ampudia will probably fortify as strongly as Monterey. With the 7000 men under his command and the 8000 under Gen. Salas, which it is said, have left the Capital, there will still be greater odds for our troops to contend with. Taylor appears, however, to understand his foe, and to be able to engage him at any odds. We expect in a few weeks to hear of another desperate encounter.

Later from the Army.

By the steamer Neptune, which arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. a few days later advices have been received from the Army. As was apprehended, the American loss in the storming of Monterey, turns out to have been much heavier than at first reported. The loss in killed, wounded and missing, is now put down at 1500—including a number of gallant officers, and the flower of Gen. Taylor's Army! The Mexican loss in killed and wounded was about 2000. The fighting in the streets of Monterey is represented as having been most desperate, and the carnage awful. It is said that when the capitulation took place, Gen. Taylor had not more than five or six rounds of ammunition left! Gen. Taylor had sent orders to Gen. Patterson at Camargo for reinforcements—the Alabama and Georgia Regiments. Gen. P. had, previous to the two regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4,000 men encamped 3 miles from Camargo.

All accounts from the Rio Grande unite in presenting a sad picture of the condition of our troops stationed along the frontier, and exhibiting the miserable, bungling policy of the General Government in all its operations. At Matamoras 700 men were lying sick and numbers daily dying, while but little provision had been made for the health and comfort of the soldiers, many of them being without the means to supply their necessities in consequence of the failure of Government to supply their dues. This Texas War is likely to prove a dear one. Already a Ringgold, a Brown, a Watson, a McClung, and other noble spirits have been offered up as victims to the gory fiend of war; while of the rank and file many a brave heart has given out its last gasp on the battle-field. When, remarks a cotemporary, the bill comes to be footed up, the nation will be amazed at the extent to which the lives of our citizens have been literally sacrificed and the treasure of the nation wasted, which might have been saved by a more judicious and wise policy on the part of our rulers.

The Battle at Monterey—Great Havoc.

The following is reported by Captain Spencer, who took on the despatches of Gen. Taylor to Washington, (and who participated in the battle at Monterey,) as the forces engaged:

Gen. Taylor—4,000 regulars, 2,000 volunteers—6,000 force.

Gen. Ampudia—7,000 regulars, 4,000 militia—11,000 force.

We find the following paragraph in the N. Orleans Delta:

The destructive fire to which the division under Gen. Taylor was exposed, when advancing on the enemy's forts, on the 21st ult. at Monterey, may be gathered from the fate of the gallant Third Regiment.

Soon after the time when the order to advance was given, Major Lear, in command of the regiment at the time, got killed.

Capt. Morris then assumed the command; he, too, shared the same fate.—Capt. Bainbridge was next to lead; he got severely wounded, and had to retire. Bvt. Maj. Barbour was the next to take command; he was killed. Capt. Field was next, and he was killed. At the close of the engagement, Capt. Henry was in command of what remained of the regiment, which was found to number, on being mustered, 71 men, including the officers and the rank and file.

HORRIBLE.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Camp Patterson, near Burita, mentions the following incident:

"A murmur of indignation was running through our lines to day, in consequence of a scene of unusual interest which transpired here this morning.—An old squaw, from an encampment of Lapan Indians, about two miles below us on the river, came to the camp of Texan volunteers, and offered for sale two Spanish girls, from thirteen to fourteen years old. They were dreadfully emaciated, and almost destitute of a single garment of clothing. The Texans seized the girls and squaws, and tied, and carried them immediately to headquarters, where, upon examination, it was ascertained that the Lapan had murdered a whole family, the parents and brothers of the two girls, in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, stolen all their property, and led the girls into captivity; there they had treated them with extreme cruelty, and nearly starved them to death, and were now offering them for sale. The girls readily pointed out the ringleaders of the outrage, and some fifteen or twenty of them were arrested for further investigation by order of Gen. Wool."

The Views of the Official.

The Washington Union says—"We hope by the time that the armistice would have expired of itself, we shall see our triumphant flag flying at Chihuahua, at Saltillo, and if the newspaper speculations are to be believed, perhaps at Vittoria, (the capital of Tamaulipas,) and at Tampico. At all events, we go for action, energy and success—prepared, however, to negotiate for an honorable peace; but declining any armistice, until a treaty of peace has been ratified."