



Huntingdon, Wednesday, December 23, 1846.

A synopsis of the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, will be found upon our first page.

**Newspaper Agency.**

Mr. E. W. Carr, of Philadelphia, has solicited us on several occasions, to authorize him to procure advertisements for us in that city. To save ourselves any further tax, by way of postage on these applications, we hereby inform Mr. C. and all others, that V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, and so long as he continues to transact our business in his heretofore honest and prompt manner, we desire to appoint no other. And while we retain Mr. P., we shall not commit the folly of appointing another to compete with him, in attending to our own business.

Snow fell in this vicinity on Thursday last, the depth of a foot, and the sleighing is now excellent. It comes very opportunely for the holiday festivities.

Court commences in Hollidaysburg on Monday next.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets on the first Tuesday in January.

**Daily Intelligence.**

We publish in another column the terms of the "Daily Intelligencer," which our enterprising friend, C. M. CURDY, Esq., proposes to publish at Harrisburg, during the coming session. We take great pleasure in recommending this enterprise to the favor and support of our Whig friends, and all who desire a correct and early account of the doings of the Legislature. We know none more worthy of support than the proprietor of the Intelligencer, and shall be pleased to forward the names and money of clubs or individuals, wishing to subscribe. Suppose a club be formed in this place.

PA. TELEGRAPH.—This paper will be published during the session of the Legislature twice-a-week, as usual. The terms will be found in another column. No paper in the interior of the State has been kept up with so much spirit as the Telegraph, as a newspaper. And although we are compelled to dissent from the course recently taken by its talented editor in regard to party arrangements, we still recommend it to those desiring a good newspaper from the seat of Government.

HARRISBURG ARGUS.—This paper, it will be seen by the prospectus published, will again be issued daily during the coming session of the Legislature. The spirited manner in which it was kept up last session, is a good guarantee for the future.

**More Volunteers.**

The President has called upon Pennsylvania for another regiment of volunteers to serve in the war against Mexico. A sufficient number of companies have already tendered their services in Philadelphia to fill the regiment.

A new company has been formed in Harrisburg, under the title of "Governor's Guards," whose services have been accepted by the Governor.

ANDREW MEHAFFY, Esq., of Lancaster, is recommended by the papers of that county as a suitable candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Mehauffy is a gentleman of experience and ability, and come within a few votes of receiving the nomination three years since. His claims deserve attention.

WM. BEBB, the newly elected Governor of Ohio, was inaugurated on the 12th inst. The address delivered by him on the occasion, is replete with sound principles and wholesome truths.

JOHN M. READ, Esq., Attorney General, has resigned his office, as also his Deputy, Wm. A. Stokes, Esq. Benj. Champneys, Esq., has been appointed to fill Mr. Read's place.

**The Volunteers.**

The Volunteers which passed through this place have all arrived safe at Pittsburg. The Pittsburg American says they were "brought on by Capt. Samuel D. Karns, the contractor for their transportation, to whom the greatest credit is due for his perseverance in bringing the boats through the canal, having to cut the ice a considerable part of the way."

Two members of the "Spartan band" from this place, of which we spoke in our last, have returned.

**Polk and Santa Anna—The Presidency.**

The great statesmanship evinced by Mr. Polk in his late message, in defending and elucidating the propriety and absolute necessity of the Mexican war, together with the unparalleled sagacity evinced by him in its prosecution, renders it highly probable, it is thought, that he will again be the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency in 1848. And in the event of Mexico being subdued previous to that time, and made part of these United States by annexation, it is conceived to be equally certain that his efficient agent and ally in her subjugation—Gen. SANTA ANNA—will be the candidate on the same ticket for the Vice Presidency. Thus the people of the United States will have the opportunity presented them of at once paying off the debt of gratitude which they owe these two distinguished statesmen and heroes, for having, by their joint exertions, succeeded in gaining such a large accession to their territory, and securing for them an honorable peace.

The prospect of defeating the Whigs at the next contest, having been rendered by the recent elections extremely dubious, the annexation of the whole of Mexico is now deemed by the more sagacious leaders of the Locofoco party, as their only hope. And they think that, by the arrangement at which we have hinted, their success can be put beyond all peradventure. Polk, it is thought, can carry a large portion of the slave vote, of what now comprises the boundaries of the United States; and that, by the aid of Santa Anna and the TWO MILLIONS which he wants Congress to give him, he can take the electoral votes of all the States that may be erected out of the Mexican acquisition. To maintain and extend his influence at home, Santa Anna is to keep up his show of opposition to the United States, and pretend to resist her encroachments to the last. As Scott and Taylor are not of course to be apprised of the designs of Polk and Santa Anna, some apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the latter, should he fall into the hands of either of the former. To prevent so disastrous a blow to the existing arrangements, it is thought advisable to constitute a new military office, heretofore unknown in this country—that of Lieutenant-General. The officer appointed to bear this title is to be second only to the President, and will, therefore, under him, take the field as commander-in-chief of all the forces. As this officer will undoubtedly be taken from among the friends of the President, he will be entrusted with all his secret plans, and will of course see that no harm comes to Santa Anna in his conflicts against either Scott or Taylor.

The Whig party can see from the above, that notwithstanding the recent demonstrations in their favor, the administration is about maturing a plan, which, if successful, may render the next contest for the Presidency still very doubtful. Portions of Mexico are densely populated, and as Kearney and Stockton have been invested with power to speak new States into existence! there is no telling what number of electoral votes they may DECLARE those States to be entitled to! This is truly a great country!—and its limits are as undefined as are the objects of Mr. Polk in his prosecution of the Mexican war!

"The Killers and Bouncers" of Moyamensing enrolled in Hill's company, are said to belong to the Native party—of which they are supposed to have been distinguished leaders at home.

**Hollidaysburg Standard.**

Is Mr. Polk, we would ask, about to change the character of the Mexican war? and have these "Killers" been sent on for a special purpose? We all know that these men, or similar characters, were engaged at one time in burning churches in Philadelphia. Has the President any work of this kind for them to "do up" in Mexico? It is well known, too, that these same rowdies, whose disreputable conduct we were glad to see the Standard condemn, were among the very first whose services were accepted, notwithstanding a number of respectable companies in the country, with no experience in church-burning, had also tendered their services to the Government.

**DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS FOR MEXICO.**

The Washington Union says that Maj. Turnbull, Capt. J. E. Johnston, Lieut. Scammon, Lieut. Derby, and Lieut. Harcastle, all officers of the corps of topographical engineers, left Washington on last Sunday morning, for the army of the West. They will travel the national road, descend the river, and expect to join Gen. Scott at Brazos Santiago.

**"Aid to the Enemy."**

The Polk press, and Mr. Polk himself, having had the tory audacity to charge all with TREASON, who dares call in question the necessity of the war with Mexico, the U. S. Gazette thus shows who has been guilty of the treason of "rendering aid and comfort to the enemy":

"We admit that aiding and comforting the enemy is treason, and we have nothing to say against the 'cord and the hangman' for traitors. They are not of our prescription. They are recommended by the Polk press, and, therefore, we say nothing against them. 'To aid and comfort' the enemy, is to be guilty of treason. To be guilty of treason, is to incur the 'cord and the hangman's office.' These, we think, constitute a very pretty set of premises. Adopting them, we will proceed.

Imprimis. To aid and comfort the enemy is treason.

The Mexicans had become the enemies of the United States, and were in open field against our country. Battles had been fought, and precious blood poured out on both sides. But the Mexicans constantly suffered defeat. They lacked a military leader, whom they loved and feared, and who understood their mode of warfare—a man who was banished from the country, like Demetrius from Athens, and like that Poliarctes, was recalled in the hour of danger.—It was known that General Santa Anna was beloved by the army, and that he was seeking to get again at its head.—War, destruction, and weakness, had rendered absolutely necessary to the "comfort and aid" of the troops, a General capable of commanding confidence and respect.

This great General, in attempting to slip into Mexico, and take command of the army, was taken prisoner, but by command of the President of the United States, he was released, and allowed to enter the enemy's country, and take command of the enemy's army. If that is not "aiding and comforting the enemy," we confess our ignorance of the meaning of the words. To aid and comfort the enemy, it is said, is treason.

We leave to the Polk press, the business of settling the relations between treason and the cord, remarking only that we do not advance any such idea, but only show a fawning, dependent, corrupt press, to what all their miserable assertions lead; and that the noose which they prepare in the cord of Jack Ketch, may suit other necks than those which they threaten.

**Remains of Ringgold.**

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says:—"The remains of this gallant officer, accompanied by those of Lieut. COCHRAN, of Columbia, were expected at Baltimore yesterday, where arrangements have been made to receive them with due honors. RINGGOLD's remains will be buried at Baltimore on Tuesday next, with appropriate funeral honors. COCHRAN's will be taken to Columbia, where arrangements have also been made to receive the corpse and bury it with becoming honors.

Marked demonstrations of respect were paid to these brave officers at the different points on their route—New Orleans, Charleston, and Washington. The bodies were escorted by large processions, civil and military—the flags of the shipping were displayed at half mast, and minute guns were fired during the usual ceremony.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Writing on Newspapers.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to deputy postmasters directing them to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, prices current, pamphlets and magazines, received at their respective offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum of any kind, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, shall be charged with letter postage, by weight; and if the person to whom it is directed shall refuse to pay such postage, the postmaster is to send it to the office from whence it came, and have the offender prosecuted for the penalty of \$5. The name of the sender written or stamped on the wrapper of a newspaper, subjects him to the same penalty.

**The Bar and the Press.**

The Pa. Inquirer says:—"The Bar and the Press of Philadelphia have contributed very liberally to the Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers to Mexico. Among the members of the Bar who have engaged themselves for the war, are Messrs. Charles Naylor, Wm. F. Small, Montgomery P. Young and R. K. Scott. The press has also contributed 15 or 20 members in all, if we include reporters and printers. By the way, should the Pennsylvania Regiment be called into action, the officers and men will no doubt give a good account of themselves.

**Letter from the Hon. Andrew Stewart.**

By the following noble and patriotic letter from Hon. Andrew Stewart, it will be seen that he will not consent to be brought out at this time as a candidate for nomination for Governor. This is just what we expected from this source. Mr. S. belongs to the whole party—is the acknowledged leader of the friends of American, in opposition to British, Labor, in Pennsylvania; and we could not for a moment believe that he would ever think of lending his respected name to produce discord in the ranks of the Whig party.

We join our friend of the Telegraph in the wish that all aspirants were animated by the same lofty patriotism.

[From the Pa. Telegraph—Extra.]  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1846.

SIR—I have lately seen my name mentioned in the public press in connection with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. This is an honor to which I have never aspired, and I wish it distinctly understood that I have at no time consented, nor can I consent, that my name shall be added to the list of candidates for that distinguished station.

Union and Harmony are at this time all-important to the success of the Whig cause. With it we must triumph, without it we may fail. At such a crisis, personal considerations must yield to the public good. The cause should be everything, men nothing.

Pennsylvania holds a high and commanding position in the Union. The influence of her decision next fall, may settle the Presidential question and the fate of the party for years to come.—The party in power found the country in the full enjoyment of peace and prosperity—they have destroyed both. The people at the recent elections have demanded their restoration. But the President has spurned their demands, and denouncing national protection and national improvements as unlike unconstitutional, has openly declared his determination to adhere to the policy of war, (his war), and "free trade," with all their disastrous consequences.

The remedy is in the hands of the people, and they will apply it. Thousands of honest men who have been deceived and betrayed, have magnanimously resolved to abandon the administration, with its partizans, State and National—and thousands more now stand ready to follow their noble and patriotic example.

With these men patriotism has triumphed over party, and they should be received and cherished as brothers. To them we have been and must be indebted for victory, and they should share freely and largely in its benefits. These changes must be permanent and progressive. They are the unsolicited promptings of patriotism, the result of deliberate and sober conviction—furnishing the cheering evidence that with the great mass of the people, the love of country is paramount to the love of party—thus affording the strongest, if not the only guarantee, that our free institutions and constitutional liberties are still safe in their hands.

With the best wishes for the success of the Whig cause, and with it the restoration of peace and prosperity to our beloved country,

I remain, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. STEWART.  
C. M'CURDY, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.

**Central Railroad.**

A public meeting of the friends of the Central Railroad, was held in Harrisburg on the 11th inst. at which the Hon. D. R. Porter presided. In speaking of the meeting, the Harrisburg Argus says:

"The meeting of the citizens of this borough, held on Friday evening last, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was well attended. The importance of this great work to the prosperity of the State, was seen and acknowledged by all present, and a disposition manifested to aid in its construction. If the Commissioners persevere in the discharge of their duty, which we have no doubt they will do, the necessary funds can be raised. We learn that the committees in Philadelphia are encouraged in the performance of their duties by daily and gratifying additions to their subscription list, and that they have no doubt of final success. We trust that the Commissioners, in the interior will go to work in earnest, and urge, (if it be possible that urging can now be needed) upon their fellow citizens the vast importance of the improvement, and the necessity which exists for its speedy completion. It cannot be that the people of Pennsylvania will permit such a scheme to be defeated."

THE KILLERS AND BOUNCERS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Several of the Bouncers and Killers who joined Capt. Hill's company, and started for Pittsburg, have returned to this city. These men, after having committed the most flagrant outrages on the line of canal beyond Harrisburg, deserted. They could well have been spared from a community which they have infested for a long time."

**STATE CONVENTION.**

Clearfield county sends Hon. A. N. Irvin, representative delegate, and nominates John Linton, of Cambria, for Senatorial, with instructions to support Gen. Irvin.

From Schuylkill Isaac Meyers and Chas. W. Pitman are representative delegates, and O. H. Wheeler, of Carbon, nominated as Senatorial, instructed for Gen. Irvin.

From Juniata James Mathers, Esq., is the representative delegate, and Jas. Patterson, Esq., nominated as the Senatorial delegate, instructed to support Gen. Irvin.

From Centre Jas. T. Hale is the representative delegate, instructed for Gen. Irvin.

From Union county Ner Middleswarth and Michael Peters are the representative delegates, instructed to support Gen. Irvin.

From Warren Henry P. Kinnear is the representative and Thos. Struthers, Senatorial delegate—with the concurrence of the other counties.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Clarion held on the 7th inst., Samuel H. Lucas, of Jefferson county, and Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county, were nominated representative, and D. W. Foster, of Clarion, Senatorial delegates, with instructions to support Gen. Irvin.

The Whigs of Adams county held a County Convention on the 24th instant, and appointed Hon. Jas. McSherry, representative delegate, and nominated Col. Jas. D. Paxton for Senatorial delegate, with instructions to support the nomination of Hon. Jas. Cooper.

After adopting a series of proper and just resolutions in regard to the talents and claims of their favorite, the Convention passed the following:

Resolved, That whilst thus expressing a preference for our own first choice, this Convention feel no disposition to undervalue or depreciate the worth or claims of any other candidate, but will cheerfully rally to the support of any good and tried Whig who shall be the choice of a majority of the delegates to the State Convention, fairly chosen in conformity with the usages of the party.

"A SOUTHERN WAR."—The Charleston Patriot, in the course of an editorial article, holds this significant language:

"We trust that our Southern Representatives will remember, that the war with Mexico is a Southern war."

If it is a "Southern war," we are fearful Northern men will have to bleed for it; for it does not appear that any of those chivalrous sons of invincible South Carolina, have been engaged in it yet. A distinguished man once said, "that the thirteen United Colonies lost more men during the Revolution, fighting the Tories of South Carolina, than they did by British steel." If the war, therefore, with Mexico, is a "Southern war," we think that unless South Carolina is pretty quick on the trigger, it will be over before she has a chance of mending her reputation.

MEXICAN DOCUMENTS.—The Washington Union publishes the documents from the State Department, relative to our affairs with Mexico. They consist of the proposition for peace which we have made, and the reference of that proposition, on the part of the Mexican Government to the Congress, which is to assemble this month. The Union says: "The constituent Congress of Mexico has, by this time, assembled. Much will depend upon their decisions. We are not certain about their disposition to open a negotiation with us. If they consult the real interests of their country, they will accept the olive branch, and promptly enter into negotiation. But if they yield to their false pride and vindictive feelings, they will decline the overture, and pour upon their devoted country an immense torrent of miseries and disasters."

**MORE OF THAT SOUP.**

It is confidently stated in several of our exchanges, that GEN. SCOTT takes his next "soup" at San Luis Potosi. Orders, it is said, have been communicated to the chief cooks in our army in Mexico, to have things in readiness to serve the article up in the most approved style, and similar to that of Lundy's Lane, with which affair some of our readers may be acquainted. Certainly, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, Santa Anna has never partaken of such a "hasty plate of soup" as "Old Chippewa" will treat him to on their first interview.

"Baltimore Lodge" of Odd Fellows, in Gratitudine, pays \$1200 to the heirs of Col. Watson, Mr. Meeks, and Mr. G. A. Herring, of the Balt. Volunteers, in Mexico, being \$100 to their respective heirs.

**From the North American of the 19th inst.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRRIA, FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.**

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday night, and we received our European papers last evening by the Pilot Line.

The English grain markets were firm. The news by the Britannia which arrived Dec. 1st, produced no effect upon them.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was generally dull.

Money was plenty in London, at 2 to 3 per cent. per annum.

The Cambria spoke the steamer Great Western, Capt. Matthews, from New York for Liverpool on the 8th inst., in lat. 50 1/2, lon. 24 1/2, all well. She brought 78 passengers to Boston.

The most prominent political news is that of the abolition by Russia, Austria and Prussia of the republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland.

There have been further riots in Canton, China. The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save the country from falling into the American Union. The Great Britain is still on the rocks.

Belgium has opened her ports until Oct. 1, 1847, and the export of food is prohibited.

**CONGRESS.**

Very little of interest has transpired in either branch of the national legislature during the past week, excepting the discussion upon the President's message and the war. The Senate have been considering various propositions to provide suitable compensation to the volunteers and privates of the army, by increase of pay, grants of land, &c. It seems to be admitted on all sides that something should be done.

The House has been almost exclusively engaged in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS of Ky. for copies of all orders or instructions to General Taylor, General Wool, General Kearney, Captain Sloat, Captain Stockton, or any other officer of the Government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States; also, what form of government such officers, or either of them, may have established and organized, and whether the President has approved and recognized said governments.

The resolution has finally been adopted, after amending it giving the President some discretionary power in the premises. During the discussion the message of the President and the course of the Administration in relation to the Mexican war was commented on in the most caustic and severe terms.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Pollock of Pa. moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of allowing him to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill to repeal the Tariff of 1846, and restore the act of 1842. The motion was lost by a party vote. In regard to the action of the Pennsylvania Locofocos, the correspondent of the North American says:

"The Locofocos of Pennsylvania, with a single exception, I believe, voted in the negative, thus proving their readiness to subscribe to the dictation of the powers that be. Most of these persons received a taste of public opinion in the last contest in Pennsylvania, and have taken this petty method of revenging their defeat and of proving also the hollow-heartedness of their professions.—If the Keystone State doubted before the sincerity of her 'Tariff Democrats' towards the protective policy, there is now afforded a most convincing evidence of their falsity. The doctrine of protection with them has always been used as a stepping stone to preferment. When principle, however, happened to stand in the way of promotion, they have never hesitated as to its sacrifice. Now, since the people of Pennsylvania have discarded them, as unworthy of trust, they have nothing to lose by joining the forces of the administration, while they have everything to gain, if they can extort offices from Mr. Polk, under the delusion that he is gaining influence in a State which has cast him off, as rudely and effectually as she did her betrayer Buchanan."

On Friday last, in the House, Mr. Boyd reported a bill to increase the pay of volunteers two dollars per month, from the commencement of the war with Mexico, and granting 160 acres of land to all who serve to the end of the war. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House refused to take it up.

The U. S. Senate has elected the Rev. Mr. Slicer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chaplain; and the House has elected the Rev. Mr. Sprole, of the Presbyterian Church, to the same office.

THE VOLUNTEERS—ELECTION, &c.—Adjutant Gen. Bowman arrived at Pittsburg on Monday of last week. He will order an election for field officers as soon as all the companies have arrived. The President has appointed Geo. M. Lauman, Quartermaster, and Isaac R. Diller, Commissary of the First Regiment of Penna. volunteers.

TEA AND COFFEE—DUTIES, &c.—The amount of tea imported into the country during the last fiscal year, was 16,891,021 pounds, at a value of \$3,980,337. The duties collected in 1832, were \$1,216,427. The duties on coffee during that year were merely nominal, but in 1830 the imposts from coffee were \$1,918,184. The importations of coffee the last fiscal year amounted to 124,336,054 pounds, having a value of \$7,802,894.