



Huntingdon, Wednesday, December 30, 1846.

THE WAR.

From the news published in another column, we are led to believe that the prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico is not at all flattering. The greatest activity appears to prevail among the Mexican people, and great enthusiasm seems to be felt among them in regard to carrying on the war. Santa Anna, Mr. Polk's peace agent, appears to be very popular with his troops, and all indications favor the belief that he intends making a very formidable demonstration at San Louis. We certainly hope for peace, but can as yet see nothing but war in the prospect.

Next Governor.

"How stands the chance of our old friend, Gen. IRVIN, for a nomination?" is a question almost daily propounded to us by our Whig friends from the country. We answer, as fair as his most sanguine friends could desire.—Gen. IRVIN will undoubtedly be the Whig and Tariff candidate, and will therefore as certainly be Pennsylvania's next Governor.

The State Convention will consist of 133 delegates, fifty-five of whom have already been appointed. Of these, 44 are understood to be in favor of Gen. Irvin, 8 in favor of Mr. Cooper, and 3 doubtful. The counties yet to appoint will not materially vary this proportion.

"TREASON."

The last Globe charges "treason" upon all who dare call in question the propriety of the Mexican war; but forgets to make one word of comment upon the treasonable conduct of Jas. K. Polk, in sending Santa Anna home to Mexico, to unite his distracted countrymen, and then to lead them on to battle against the American Army. It forgets, we say, to tell its readers, about this treasonable transaction. And who can deny but what Mr. Polk has done so?—and who will deny, that in doing so, he either acted the part of a fool or a traitor? The Globe can take for its "worthy Democratic Chief Magistrate" whichever horn of the dilemma is best suited to its taste.

Severe Gale—Injury to a Church. The Baptist Church in Duncansville, Blair county, was unroofed and the gable end blown in, during the severe storm of wind on Sunday last. The congregation were at service in the building at the time; and although several were injured, we are pleased to learn that no lives were lost. The names of the injured are—Mrs. Burbank & daughter, the former receiving a severe cut in the face—the latter her arm broken; Malinda Stehley severely bruised, depriving her of reason; Charlotte Stover, also much bruised and one of her ankles broken.

The damage to the church is said to be considerable. We received the above information verbally, but have no doubt of its correctness. The sufferers have our sincere sympathy.

CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We are informed by a gentleman from Tod township that, during the last week, while Mr. Wm. Houck, of that township, was absent from his house, it took fire from causes unknown, and together with his wife—the only inmate—who was old and infirm, was burnt to ashes before assistance could be rendered. Mr. H. at first hoped that his wife had gone to some neighbor's house, but imagine his feelings when, after a search, he found her bones among the ruins!

Capt. Samuel D. Karns, says the Pittsburg American, has been appointed Butler to the First Regiment of Penna. Volunteers. Although we regret to lose the Captain, we are exceedingly well pleased with his appointment to any post which will be of advantage to him.

Proposals will be received by the Managers of the Lewistown and Tuscarora Bridge Company, until the 16th of January next, for the erection of a bridge across the Juniata, at Lewistown. We state this for the benefit of bridge-builders.

Hon. John Blanchard has our thanks for recent favors.

TEA AND COFFEE.

In regard to the propositions of Messrs. Polk and Walker, to lay a tax upon tea and coffee, the Philadelphia Sun holds the following language:—"Grown by habit into a necessary of life, because cheap and within the range of all—why should these comforts of our temperate population be torn suddenly from them, by a heavy taxation, which will, perhaps, influence thousands to resort to whiskey, as a substitute for them? Have statesmen so little ingenuity—have they so little principle—so little shame—so little humanity, as to belie all their professions of "free trade"—and love for the people—by selecting for taxation, two articles that are so necessary to the virtue and comfort of our population? If they have no consistency as politicians—they ought to have the common humanity that glows in every bosom, not dead to the sympathy of sound hearts. On what principle do they act? Caprice, we know, is a feature of absolute power—but caprice seldom seeks to gratify whims, by cruelty. Are there no other objects for taxation—no objects of luxury—no objects that are evil in their tendencies, and frightful in their consequences, and which would not only better bear to be taxed, but which to tax, would benefit the whole country? Why not impose a tax on distilleries, instead of tea and coffee? Why not tax rum, whiskey, brandy, and other forms of poisonous beverage, instead of the sweet plant of China, that never rises to the brain, and the aromatic berry of Java, whose medical virtues are like balm to the worn and wearied system? Are they governed by a desire to cause as much suffering and woe to humanity, as bad laws, conceived in the spirit of fiends, can inflict upon men? Where is the generous impulse, the wise counsel, the lofty views that ought to characterize the Christian Statesman of a great Republic? Alas! for the people who have such rulers! that they cannot mingle one feeling of the soul with the cold calculations of a selfish head, prone to reckless schemes of desperate ambition. Thank God! Power is still responsible in this country to the people. We have yet a free press, and bold hearts, who will repel oppression and expose the errors of government to the understandings of the people—and their guilt to their resentment, their judgment, and their verdict.

Clerk of the House.

The Daily Chronicle says:—"We understand that David Fleming, Esq., of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the Legislature. Mr. F. is known to us as a gentleman of distinguished ability, well acquainted with the duties of the office, and we are certain he would make a very efficient and popular officer. He is peculiarly fitted for this responsible post, and not wishing to disparage the claims of other candidates, one or two of whom are our personal friends, we are of opinion that he is one of the most capable among the candidates named for the clerkship."

We cheerfully and advisedly endorse all that is said in the above, as regards Mr. Fleming.

Cameron Guards.

The above is the title of the new company formed in Harrisburg, and not Governor's Guards, as stated in our last. The roll of this company contains 118 names. The officers are of the very best material in the place—young, ardent and daring—equal to, and ready for, any emergency. They are composed of the following gentlemen:

- Captain—E. C. Williams.
- First Lieut.—P. H. McWilliams.
- 2d Lieut.—D. J. Unger.
- 3d Lieut.—I. S. Waterbury.

We congratulate the above named gentlemen (in each of whom we recognize a former friend) on their success. And it is almost needless to add, that they have our heartfelt wishes for their safe and speedy return to the domestic and social circles, of which they now are at the call of their country, take their leave.

They left Harrisburg on Saturday last, en route for Pittsburg, there to be mustered into service in the 2d Regiment.

The Globe calls the Baltimore Sun a neutral paper. It is "one more of the same sort" as the Philadelphia Ledger, and owned by the same men;—professedly neutral, but really one of the rankest free-trade Locofoco papers in the country.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter records no less than three cases of death from intemperance, in that vicinity, and all under the most appalling circumstances.

First Regiment of Volunteers.

The First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States, last week, at Pittsburg. The election for field officers resulted as follows:

- FOR COLONEL.
 - F. M. Wynkoop, 310
 - W. F. Small, 306
 - A. L. Rounfort, 253
 - E. Trovillo, 16
- FOR LIEUT. COLONEL.
 - Samuel W. Black, 452
 - R. K. Scott, 282
 - J. G. Moorhead, 144
- FOR MAJOR.
 - F. L. Bowman, 491
 - J. C. Brown, 334
 - G. C. McClelland, 23
 - Jno. C. Gilchrist, 20
 - Alex. W. Foster, 1

Col. Wynkoop is a member of the Pottsville company; Lieut. Col. Black, of the Pittsburg Blues; and Major Bowman, of the Wyoming Artillerists. They are all excellent officers, and will do credit to the regiment.

Col. Wynkoop has appointed Lieut. Alex. Brown (from Capt. Hill's Company) Adjutant.

Corporal J. Egbert Farnum, (from Capt. Nagle's Company) of Pottsville, Sergeant Major.

Edward Haviland (from Capt. Scott's Company) of Philadelphia, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The officers and companies composing the first Regiment, left Pittsburg in steamboats, for New Orleans, on the 21st and 22d inst.

Pennsylvania Again Ready.

The services of the following companies have been tendered and accepted, to compose the 2d Regiment called for from Pennsylvania, to serve in the war against Mexico, viz:

- Columbia Guards, Danville, Capt. J. S. Wilson.
- Cambria Guards, Ebensburg, Capt. James Murray.
- Westmoreland Guards, Greensburg, Capt. John W. Johnston.
- Fayette Volunteers, Uniontown, Capt. E. F. Roberts.
- German Grays, Pittsburg, Capt. V. Gutzwiler.
- Cameron Guards, Harrisburg, Capt. E. C. Williams.
- American Highlanders, Cambria co., Capt. J. W. Geary.
- Reading Artillery, Reading, Capt. T. S. Loeser.
- National Rangers, Philadelphia, Capt. C. Naylor.

One company in the interior has been accepted, but has not yet answered. It will probably march.

LOSS OF A PACKET SHIP.—The Philadelphia Packet Ship, Thomas P. Cope, was struck by lightning on the 29th ult. on her way from Philadelphia to Liverpool. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but in vain. Ship and cargo proved a total loss. Passengers and crew saved. This vessel belonged to T. P. Cope & Co., Philadelphia, and is spoken of as one of the finest ships belonging to that city.

The Philadelphia North American says that the Commissioners of Spring Garden have passed resolutions to subscribe for 2000 shares in the Pennsylvania Railroad. Kensington, we learn, is about to follow suit.

Tall Company.

The Harrisburg Argus says:—"The 'Cameron Guards,' of this place, have in their ranks some of the 'tallest kind' of soldiers. One of the men measures six feet five and a-half inches, and we understand there are about twenty-five in the company who will measure over six feet in height."

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—It will be seen by a resolution which we publish, that the Whigs of Union county have declared in favor of Wm. Tweed, Esq., of Northumberland county, as the next Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. A better or more available candidate could not be selected.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—The prominent candidates for the command of the Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts brigades, are—Gen. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; Gen. Ward, of West Chester, and James Watson Webb, of New York.

A meeting of the friends of the Central Railroad was held in Lewistown on the 22d inst. Dr. J. B. ARD presided. Jas. K. Kelly, Esq., addressed the meeting; after which committees were appointed to solicit further subscriptions to the stock of this great enterprise.

JOHN C. REYNOLDS, of M'Vey-town, Mifflin county, has been appointed Surgeon, and THOMAS C. BUNTING, of Philadelphia, Assistant Surgeon, of the first Pennsylvania Regiment.

SAN JUAN D' ULLOA.

The North American says: "This fortress must be taken. Its acquisition is important in many points of view.—Regarded as impregnable, its conquest must dissipate the confidence which inspires Mexican resistance. The nation that can take Vera Cruz may dictate terms to Mexico; and it is policy to assail her in her strongest hold at once, rather than linger out a war of outposts. Vera Cruz, as the door of Mexico, opens the heart of the empire to our armies.—It should be taken, and it will be; for, though said to be impregnable, there is no resistance which a greater power may not overcome, and there is nothing impossible to American energy. We only ask that the Administration should do its duty. Let the preparations be proportioned to the enterprise. If more money, more men be required, they can be had for the asking. The country demands that its quarrel should be so prosecuted as to avert defeat or dishonor; and speaks not of lives or dollars on a subject involving the national honor.—San Juan must be taken; and the victory—for the effort must not fail—will close the war. We know that the enterprise demands energy and expense; we are aware that this Western Gibraltar is considered impregnable; but there is nothing impossible where the resolute will is present.

The American honor demands the capture of this port; and the administration, should it cost millions, is bound to achieve it. There is no party opposition upon such a question; all that we, as Whigs, have and are, is offered to the country in its present crisis. Our doctrine is that no post is impregnable, no duty impossible; and the past assures us that what man can do, Americans can do. Vera Cruz may be won. In the words of Beaumont and Fletcher, "Walks of brass resist not A noble undertaking; nor can vice Raise any bulwark to make good the place Where Virtue seeks to enter. Then to fall In such a brave attempt, were such an honor. That Brutus, did he live again, would envy."

Union County.

We clip the following from among the resolutions adopted at a Whig county meeting held in Union county: Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in that great American statesman, Henry Clay, and that it is with unfeigned regret we behold his invaluable services withdrawn from the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That as Americans, we feel proud of the gallantry of our army, both Regulars and Volunteers, and that, from the coolness and courage manifested in the hard-fought battles with the Mexicans, we need fear no foreign foe.

Resolved, That with such men to lead our Armies as Scott, Taylor and Worth, they are invincible.

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county is just the man Pennsylvania needs to fill the Executive chair: That with him at the helm, the ship of State would soon right herself, our enormous taxation be diminished, and State prosperity again gladden us;—and that we pledge OLD UNION for 1500 majority for Irvin, if he is nominated.

On motion of H. W. Snyder, Esq., the following resolution was read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates now elected, be instructed to present the name of William Tweed, of Northumberland county, to the State Convention, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Bradford county have appointed M. C. Mercer & J. O. Adams, delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. James Irvin.

The Whigs of Butler county have appointed Samuel A. Purviance, Esq., Senatorial, and Maj. G. W. Reed the Representative delegate to the March Convention, with instructions to support Gen. James Irvin, for Governor, and Capt. Samuel D. Karns, for Canal Commissioner.

The Whigs of Lebanon county have appointed Joseph Gleim, Representative, and recommended John Killinger, as Senatorial delegate to the March Convention, instructed to support Hon. Jas. Cooper, for Governor.

WILL NOT RETURN TO THE SENATE.—Speaking of the prevalent rumors of an intention to send Mr. Clay back to the U. S. Senate, the Frankfort Commonwealth, a leading and influential Whig journal, says: "We think it very certain that the proposition has been made without the least knowledge or desire of that distinguished statesman; for we have strong grounds for the opinion that his views and purposes, in reference to his return to that illustrious body, are now precisely what they were when, some years ago, he formally and solemnly bade farewell to that theatre of his former renown."

The tolls on the Ohio canals this year amount to more than \$128,000 over last year.

Congressional Proceedings.

(From the Phila. Daily Chronicle.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1846.

SENATE.—Messrs. Houston and Rusk, the Senators from Texas, and Messrs. Bright and Butler, appeared in their seats to-day.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced.

Mr. Barrow offered a resolution of inquiry, calling upon the President to state whether he sent an officer to Havana, to communicate with Santa Anna; and also for copies of any correspondence on the subject.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gentry made a personal explanation in regard to some remarks in the "Union."

Mr. Brodhead, of Pa., offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to state upon what articles of import the duties would be reduced.—The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Thomson, of Mass., offered a resolution, declaring our readiness for peace when Mexico is, and says she is in the wrong, and will pay the expenses of the war. The House refused to suspend the rules, and this rather extraordinary resolution could not be acted upon.

Considerable discussion then took place, on the bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Rusk, of Texas, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of increasing military posts in the Army; and also instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to examine into the propriety of making arrangements for transporting the Mail to the Army.

A bill was reported, establishing the general pre-emption sale of mineral lands belonging to the United States.

Mr. Barrow's resolution, offered on Monday, calling upon the President for information as to whether he had sent an agent to Havana to consult with Santa Anna, &c., was postponed till next Tuesday week.

Mr. Sevier offered a resolution, enquiring into the expediency of constructing a Railroad from Missouri to the Columbia river.

HOUSE.—Mr. Martin offered a resolution to allow Volunteers to receive letters and papers free of postage. A suspension of the rules was refused.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. Morse and Martin, each spoke in defence of the President's course of policy, in regard to the war.

A message was received from the President to-day, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Davis, calling for copies of orders issued to Generals Taylor & Kearney, and Commodore Sloat and Stockton. The President declares his approval of temporary, but not of established governments, being organized in the territories conquered by them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Breese reported a bill to organize a territorial government in Oregon.

Mr. Dickenson reported a bill, relating to the U. S. District Court of New York.

Mr. Semple introduced a bill, relinquishing the National Road to the States through which it passes.

Mr. Atherton made a report against printing the memorial of the Society of Quakers, remonstrating against the Mexican war. Upon this debate arose, in which Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Clayton, and others participated, which resulted in the motion being laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Martin reported a bill to organize a territorial government called Minnosta.

Mr. Douglass reported a bill to organize a territorial government in Oregon. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bailey had the floor, and was speaking, but was interrupted in his remarks by Mr. Davis, who rose to make an explanation. Mr. Bailey said Mr. Davis could explain out of doors. A very warm discussion then ensued between the two members, which ended in Mr. Bailey calling Mr. Davis a liar, when the Speaker interfered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

SENATE.—J. M. Clayton presented a petition from men of all parties, praying that Congress should use speedy and efficient means for terminating the war with Mexico, and securing an honorable peace. Mr. Clayton said he coincided with the objects aimed at by the memorialists, and would do all in his power to co-operate with them, but he could see no way to obtain a peace but by fighting out the war. He would therefore vote all the means asked for by the government. He thought the idea that any party in this country was opposed to the government to be absurd.

The committee on the Judiciary reported the House bill for the admission of Iowa without amendment.

Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to prevent the diversion of the lands granted for public improvements to any other purpose.

After some debate the amendment was voted down by a vote of 40 to 2, and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to grant

lands to Arkansas, in aid of public improvements.

Bills were reported from the finance committee, establishing branch mints in New York and Charleston.

The Senate then adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.—The resolution offered by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll yesterday for terminating the debate on the President's Message, was postponed.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the President's Message, and Mr. Gordon made a speech in defence of the war. Mr. Root followed and pronounced the war unjust and unnecessary. Mr. Bowlin also made a speech, which concluded the debate.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned over until Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis Union has received a letter from Santa Fe, dated October 28th, which contains late and important news in relation to our traders. The substance of the news is, that a letter reached Sorocco a small town, about 200 miles south from the traders, calling on Col. Doniphan to send troops on for their protection. It is also stated that there were from 1200 to 1500 Mexican troops at Del Passo, and that within four days they could reach the camp of the American traders, who have goods there to the amount of \$600,000. Col. Doniphan did not do anything towards relieving the traders, but Col. Burgwin, who commanded the U. S. dragoons stationed about 75 miles from Santa Fe, as soon as he received the intelligence, mounted and left for the camp of the traders.—Col. Burgwin has about 200 men under his command, but they are poorly equipped. A letter from Messrs. Owen and Aull, states that Doane, Maguffin, McMauss, Valders and Ginfullis, have all been taken prisoners, and sent to Chihuahua.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.—The Norfolk Herald says that the achievement of Lieut. Parker in burning the Mexican brig Creole under the guns of the famous Castle of Vera Cruz, will compare with any on record in the annals of naval warfare. The very conceptions of such a bold and daring enterprise smacks of heroism, and the attempt to carry it into execution decidedly marks the hero. The vessel for perfect security, was made fast to the wall of a stone battery, bristling with the engines of death and destruction to any foe that might dare to approach it; yet this gallant young officer, with his no less gallant associates, passed midshipmen Rogers and Hynson, and five brave tars of the brig Somers, did approach it in an open boat, in defiance of its death-dealing and annihilating power—boarded the vessel, burnt her, and brought off the crew prisoners! Let it be admitted that all this was done under cover of night, still the credit is not diminished; for a fortress so well manned, and with a hostile force always in its front, could not upon any rational calculation be supposed to be capable of being found any moment off its guard. The naval officers at Norfolk—and there are some of them capable, from their own experience, of appreciating such an achievement—pronounce it a brilliant affair. Lieut. Parker hails from Pittsburg, Pa.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S INCOME.—Louis Philippe has an immense private fortune; the nation allows him £500,000 per annum, besides £40,000 for the Count de Paris, and a large allowance for the Duchess d' Orleans. He has 13 or 14 magnificent palaces at his disposal, besides Neuilly and the Chateau d'Eu, which are his own private property. He is entitled to all the firewood and timber cut in the royal forests, which are of immense extent. Since his accession to the throne, he has derived, it is stated, upwards of £5,000,000 sterling from this source, equal to \$25,000,000.

CHINESE WOMEN.—Woman are nowhere so inhumanly used as in China. Women in China are not permitted to stir out of doors, except the wives of the lower orders, and these toil at laborious tasks, indolent husbands the while sitting quietly by smoking their pipes! In the country they even draw the plough, while their lazy helpmates drive them!

Sudden Deaths.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday last, says:

"Yesterday an elderly woman named Wentz, suddenly dropped dead in her house. She was engaged in her usual domestic duties at the same time, and gave no indications of the approaching dissolution.

This morning the Hon. Wm. McLean former Associate Judge of Adams county, but of late years a clerk in the office of the Auditor General, while engaged in purchasing marketing, suddenly fell down, and was taken to the Washington Hotel, where he soon expired, without exhibiting any signs of consciousness. No pulse could be discovered after he fell."

STEAM TYPE SETTER.—Another invention, and to the newspaper profession the most astounding of all, has just been brought into successful operation in this city. We allude to Clay & Rosenberg's Steam Type Setting Machine, which, by the aid of two men and three boys, can put up as much printed matter as ten compositors can do by the present system.