



Huntingdon, Wednesday, February 3, 1847.

See fourth page for a column of reading matter.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Huntingdon County, for 1846, will be found upon our first page.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.—The letter of "Old Rough and Ready," which has produced so great a sensation at Washington, and which is likely to produce the "most lively impression upon the public mind," will be found upon our first page. We hope all will give it a careful perusal, and then ask themselves—Does the gallant old General, who has been enduring the hardships and difficulties therein narrated, deserve the censures which some of the Locofoco members of Congress have been attempting to heap upon him?

Worthy the Attention of Postmasters. A Postmaster in Pennsylvania has recently been compelled to pay several years' subscription to a distant paper, in consequence of not having given the publisher the notice required by law in discontinuing it, but continued to receive the papers and sell them for the postage.

APPOINTMENTS.—We learn verbally, that the Canal Commissioners have appointed A. Boyd Cummins, Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia, John M. Cunningham, re-appointed for this port, and John Ross of Mifflin county, Supervisor for the upper division of the Juniata Canal.

LATE NEWS!—The Pa. Telegraph of the 29th ult., has just learned (by Magnetic Telegraph we presume) that the Whigs of Cumberland and Franklin have appointed delegates friendly to Mr. Cooper! Said counties held their meetings only three weeks since!

GEN. TAYLOR.—The rumor has come to be a very current one, the Baltimore American says, that Gen. Taylor will be recalled. The partisans of the Administration wish it, and may succeed in mustering courage equal to the purpose designed. It cannot have escaped public notice, that there is a systematic attack made and to be made upon old "Rough and Ready."

Why does not our neighbor of the Globe give President Polk "a few" for sending Santa Anna to Mexico to lead the army of that nation? Does he not think that in so doing, Mr. Polk has rendered essential "aid" to the enemy? We should like to hear from you on this subject, neighbor.

It is said by the Washington Fountain that our Government is in possession of the ultimate conditions on which Mexico will consent to make a peace with the U. States, and that it has determined to accede to them, if Congress will enable the Executive to meet the views of Mexico. It is also said that Mr. SEVIER'S movement in the Senate has reference to the same subject.

DAVID BLAIR, ESQ.—This gentleman appears to be winning golden opinions at Harrisburg. The following compliment is paid him by the correspondent of the Public Ledger, in speaking of his remarks on the Bill incorporating the Penn'a Railroad Iron Company, in reply to the advocates of "individual liability":

"Mr. Blair, of Huntingdon, contended that if too stringent a construction of the individual liability clause was insisted on, it would deter men of capital from entering into corporations, and thus much money would be withdrawn from the industrial channels of our State.—He insisted that this did, in a preeminent degree, secure the interests of the poor and needy classes in the country, and retorted with much point upon the advocates of restriction policy for their opposition to this measure. Mr. Blair is a young man, and bids fair to rise in the party to which he belongs. In debate he never forgets he is a gentleman, and while he deals severely with the positions and arguments of his opponents, he still wins and secures their respect from the fairness and candor with which he treats them."

Gov. Young, of N. Y. has issued his proclamation for the pardon of the convicted anti-renters. The document is twice the length of his message.—He enters into a long exposition of anti-rentism, and says that more than eleven thousand citizens petitioned for their release.

Whatever may have been the opinion of a portion of the Whig party some time since, we presume no one will now consider us "silly" for proclaiming the nomination of Gen. IRVIN as morally certain. The recent election of delegates in the counties of Chester and Lancaster, has emphatically and finally ended all controversy on this question. We feel rejoiced that it is so. Not that we rejoice at the elevation of one Whig over another, but because we feel persuaded that the selection of the one upon whom the popular preference has fallen, will insure beyond all doubt, the success of Whig principles, and the ultimate overthrow of the destructive and dangerous principles of Locofocoism, both in the State and Nation. In closing a lengthy and well-written article on this subject, the Pa. Intelligencer remarks: "Should Gen. Irvin receive, as we have no doubt he will, the votes of the 'instructed' delegates, and of those who are 'recommended' to support him, with such as have avowed their predilection, we sincerely believe that he will, on the first balloting, obtain OVER NINETY VOTES! Such a unanimity will be astounding to our Locofoco opponents—such a burst of popular mind will crush them in the outset, and when they lead up their feeble and dismayed victim to the contest, it will be but to hear the shouts of the victors, and the moans of the vanquished."

Since the above was in type, we have received the Daily Intelligencer of the 29th ult., containing a list of the delegates already appointed, and which that paper sums up as follows:

Instructed and recommended for Irvin	53
Uninstructed, but known to be Irvin men,	21
Irvin delegates	74
Instructed and recommended for Cooper	14
Uninstructed, but known to be Cooper men,	4
Cooper delegates,	18
Instructed for Forward	5
Instructed for Michler	3
Instructed for Stewart	1

Twenty-eight delegates are yet to be elected, of which Gen. Irvin will in all probability carry seventeen—Mr. Cooper the balance.

The Globe has expressed a desire to see the speech of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, appear in the columns of our paper. That wish would have been gratified ere this, had it not been for the crowded state of our columns in giving the current news of the day. And notwithstanding the Globe has made another exhibition of depravity, by pronouncing Mr. Gentry a "tory," and his speech a "tory document," we are free to say that we heartily endorse every sentiment expressed by Mr. G. in his speech. We have yet to learn that patriotism and love of country consists in a sycophantic adulation of all the acts of the Executive. And our neighbor will learn, ere another year rolls around, that the people of Pennsylvania also concur in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gentry, that the War with Mexico could and should have been avoided.—But if our neighbor is so anxious to have this speech go before the public, in order to convict its author of Toryism, why does he not transfer it to the columns of the Globe? Is he afraid to allow the people an opportunity to judge of the sentiments for themselves?

The attack made by the Globe upon the Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD, will not, we opine, rebound much to its credit. For the representative of a district in Congress, who has twice been triumphantly sustained by the people, and who has enjoyed, in a high degree, for the last thirty-five years, the confidence of the people, to be stigmatized by one hardly warm in the district, as a "traitor to his country," cannot fail to disgust the more sensible portion of the Locofocos themselves. Our neighbor should learn to forget and forgive. If Mr. Blanchard has been instrumental in preventing his favorite from taking a seat in Congress, the fault lies with the people of this district. If they could not see the superior merits of the Globe's candidate, surely Mr. B. is not to blame for that.

What will Mr. POLK do, now that Congress refuses him in the Lieutenant General? Some say, let him go to the field himself, as Captain General, if he is not satisfied with the Major General's now in command, and wishes to have an officer of higher grade at the head of all our forces! Let him take the command in person, and lead on the war! Most people think he could be well spared from the White House!

THE PUBLIC PRINTING. Monday, the 25th ult., was the day fixed by law for the allotment of the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth, for three years; but the present Legislature having passed a supplement to the law, the allotment was postponed in order to give all an opportunity to bid understandingly. In regard to the propriety of this movement, the Pa. Telegraph says:

"The necessity for the adjournment of the Convention will be apparent and the motive approved, when it is understood that within the last three years the State has paid upwards of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the public printers, through the liberal construction of the printing law, more than the strict constructionists and friends of reform think the law contemplated. This has been done by the allowance of full price for composition, two, three and four times, when the printers were only at the expense of it once. The supplementary law referred to cuts off this method of obtaining profits, and leaves no discretionary construction to the Auditor General, let him be Whig or Loco."

The printing for the last three years has been in the hands of Lesure, of the Harrisburg Union, who took it at so low a price that printers were at a loss to know how he managed to save himself in executing the work. The above, however, furnishes the explanation; the Jew has been at his old tricks, and the Whig Legislature has caught him. We hope they have now effectually barred the Treasury against this leech. We think there should be a special act passed prohibiting French Jews from doing the work at any price.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools. The school year ended on the first Monday of June last. The State appropriation for the year was \$200,000; this divided among the accepting districts gave to each taxable 49 cents. The appropriation for the current school year, 1847, is two hundred thousand dollars. This divided among the accepting school districts, will give to each taxable fifty cents.

The report represents the number of school districts for the last year, 1,225, of these, 1,067 accepted of the provisions of the common school law, leaving 158 non-accepting districts, being nine-tenths less than in the year preceding.

The report has appended to it a table showing the comparative view of the system since its establishment in 1845. It is as follows:

Number of districts,	807
Accepting "	536
Number of schools,	762
Length of time the schools were open—	
3 months and 12 days,	808
Teachers,	32,514
Scholars,	808
Average cost of teaching per quarter—	\$1 12, 1846.

Number of districts,	1,225
Accepting "	1,067
Schools,	7,096
Time open—5 months and one day.	
Teachers,	8,468
Scholars,	338,805
Average costs of teaching per quarter,	\$1 23.

These results are indeed gratifying, and cannot but gladden the heart of all true friends of education.

WHIGS AND TORIES. The Pittsburg American, in speaking of the vote in the Legislature of this State on the Tariff resolutions, thus holds up to light the position of the two parties on this subject:

"The recent vote in the House of Representatives, draws the line very broad and clearly between the Whigs and Tories. The Whigs, to a man, were seen and heard voting for the American Tariff of 1842—and the Tories, without an exception, voting for the British Tariff of 1846. Among the Whigs of the House, we may justly and properly include Mr. Klingensmith, of Armstrong county, who was elected in opposition to the regular Tory candidate, and mainly by Whig votes. By this vote alone, has Mr. Klingensmith justified the confidence of those constituents who supported him, though he will probably be denounced by the hirelings from Europe and Washington, he himself having belonged to the Democratic party so long as it remained American."

THE PRESIDENCY.—A very large meeting was held in the city of Pittsburg on the 25th ult., for the purpose of bringing the Hon. JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, before the People for the Presidency.—The Hon. Gabriel Adams, Mayor of the city, presided. We extract the following from among the resolutions passed: Resolved, That JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, be recommended to the people of the United States as the man distinguished by such virtues and qualifications, and in the support of whom every patriot and well wisher of his country can cheerfully unite.

THE LEGISLATURE. Our State Legislature has been occupied, principally, during the past week with private bills. The bill incorporating an Iron Company in Blair county has passed both Houses, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Resolutions against the introduction of slavery into any new territory acquired by the United States, passed by a unanimous vote in the House, and in Senate by 28 to 3. The Northern dough-faces are looking up. A bill to defray the expenses of the volunteers called out from this State, until mustered into the service of the United States, passed. The money so expended to be refunded by the National Government. An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth, falling due on the 1st days of February and August of the present year, has passed both Houses, and been signed by the Governor: The 4th day of February has been fixed upon for allotting the public printing. Mr. Trego from the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported the annual appropriation bill. Petitions on the License question from this county have been presented in both Houses. Mr. Blair presented one from the new township of Penn, for designating a place of holding their general elections.

The work of the session is progressing rapidly, and we look with confidence for an early adjournment.

"Aid and Comfort to the Enemy."

The attacks made upon Gen. Taylor and his army, by two active friends of the Administration in Congress, are almost as well calculated to afford "aid and comfort to the enemy," as the admission of Santa Anna and his staff into Mexico by order of President Polk.—Through the agency of the administration, General Taylor may be said to be placed between two fires,—a fire in front from Mr. Polk's Mexican friend, Santa Anna, and a fire in the rear from the supporters of the Executive in Congress. There is but one thing wanting to make the "comfort" of the enemy complete, and that is a remittance of \$2,000,000 from Mr. Polk to Santa Anna, to "aid" the latter in prosecuting the war. We have not thought it worth while to mention the "aid, and comfort" afforded to the enemy, by the neglect to furnish General Taylor with a ponton train for crossing rivers, and the delay in providing steamers, wagons, and other means for transportation, which would have enabled him to follow up at once the advantage he gained at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. If the Executive would take the trouble to compare the "constructive treason" of the administration with the alleged treason which he has attempted to fix upon the Whigs, he would find the balance awfully against himself and his official advisers.

State Temperance Convention.

The Pa. Telegraph says:—"The State Temperance Convention which convened here on Wednesday last, was numerously attended, and its proceedings were conducted with much zeal and ability. The Sons of Temperance had a procession yesterday, the day being pleasant, the turnout was large and imposing, and the streets were thronged with spectators. Mr. Gough delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening, in the Methodist meeting house to a crowded audience. Addresses were also made there last evening by members of the Convention to an overflowing house, after which the Convention adjourned."

Occupation of the Members of the House of Representatives.

The following is a correct statement of the occupation of the Members of the House of Representatives, from which it will appear that the Agricultural interest is well represented, having not only a large preponderance over any other, but an absolute majority over all. Farmers 51; Lawyers 12; Merchants 5; Carpenters 4; Surveyors & Scriveners 3; Black Smiths 3; Doctors 3; Printers 3; Cabinet Makers 2; Inn-keepers 2; Shoe Makers 2; Tin-Smith 1; Conveyancer 1; Saddler 1; Miller 1; Artist 1; Tailor 1; Teacher 1; Stone-Mason 1; Cooper & Guager 1; 1 vacant.—Pa. Telegraph.

Some of the Mexican papers express an apprehension that Santa Anna meditates using the army for other purposes than repelling the invaders, and he is warned against any such course.—He is much censured for his severity to Gen. Garcia Conde, who has been sent off under arrest to Zacatecas or Durango.

STATE CONVENTION. CHESTER COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county held a county meeting on the 26th ult., at which there were six hundred Whigs in attendance; and, by general consent, in order that the friends of the two candidates should have fair play, the question was taken by ballot. On counting off, Gen. JAMES IRVIN of Centre county, had a majority of one hundred and thirty-three. The following are the delegates:

Senatorial—Charles Brooke. Representative—Dr. J. B. Brinton, Jas. Penrose, E. J. Dickey.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Whigs of the 'Old Guard' held their County Convention on the 27th ult. The following named gentlemen were selected as delegates, and unanimously instructed to support Gen. James Irvin, of Centre co. for Governor: Messrs. T. E. Franklin, Kelton, Duffield, Hager, Shaeffer, and Musselman.

Mr. Benton and the President. The project of out-ranking Gens. Taylor and Scott, by the appointment of a Lieutenant General, being very generally and very justly condemned, Mr. Benton has volunteered to step between the Country and the President, and take the responsibility of having "set the ball in motion" himself, for his own promotion.

We take the following abstract of his remarks on the subject, made in the Senate on the 25th inst., from the report in the U. S. Gazette:

"Mr. Benton made a speech in vindication of the President for having proposed the creation of the office of Lieutenant General. The plan, he said, was his, not the President's. In September last the President had offered him the mission to France, which he has positively declined."

"During the month of November he had sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. In responding to the query, Mr. Benton had proposed a plan, and afterwards reduced it to writing; its features he would not disclose, but he would say, however, that his plan required one head for the whole army, the prosecution of the war with vigor, living on the enemy, and levying contributions from them. Gen. Jackson, he said, had offered him a command in the army in 1830, in case of a war with Mexico. In 1812, he (Mr. Benton) was military superior to every general now in the service, and had only mentioned these things to vindicate the President."

In regard to this egotistical display of Col. B., the editor of the U. S. Gazette remarks:

"There must have been a great deal of palpable ridicule in the exhibition of a person who, during the war of 1812, remained on the Recruiting Service, without seeing a shot fired, boasting of having held higher rank once than Gens. Scott, Taylor, Gaines, and the whole list of general officers of the army."

A SHAMEFUL PARAGRAPH.—We have never, (says the North American) read a more contemptible and sneaking insinuation than is contained in the following from the Harrisburg Union:

"THE NEW STATE TREASURER.—We understand that Mr. JOHN BANKS, the newly elected State Treasurer, has not yet entered his security for the faithful performance of his duty as Treasurer. The security required is eighty thousand dollars. After all the efforts of the Federal members of the Legislature to get rid of 'honest John Banks's' gubernatorial claims, they have not placed him upon so 'soft a bed of roses' as they had supposed."

It is fortunate that Mr. Banks's character is beyond the reach of such poor tricksters as would insinuate a falsehood, where they have not effrontery sufficient to attack openly. The Whig State Treasurer could receive any amount of security requisite, from gentlemen of the democratic party, who would despise, as much as we do, the attempt of the hangers on of their party to sully his reputation.

An immense iceberg lately floated into the harbor of Eastport Me., dashing to pieces several vessels lying at the wharves; it is supposed to have been blown from the Arctic sea in the late gales.

PIERRE SOULE, Esq., (Democrat), has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Louisiana Legislature, in the place of the late Alexander Barrow. The vote on the first ballot standing—Soule, 59—L. Bordelon, 52.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier writes:—"Gen. Gaines is in the city, and admits that the private letter from Gen. Taylor, which has attracted so much attention, was addressed to and published by him."

FROM THE ARMY. The following letter is from WILLIAM SNARE, now in the Army, and addressed to his Father, of this borough:

SALTILLO, Mexico, Dec. 26, 1846.

DEAR —:—There has been considerable excitement here since I last wrote you, caused from reports that the Mexican Army was advancing on us. General Taylor having marched with part of our force for Victoria, but now hastily returning, the Mexican Army and citizens of this place, according to reports, were to attack our small force here; but as the volunteers are coming in rapidly, and the Mexican army not having arrived here yet, I think they will give it up as a bad job. Express arrived here yesterday from Gen. Wool's command, which is now at the "Pass," 12 miles from here, stating that the enemy were advancing, which caused us to get under arms, and act on the defensive. It was soon after ascertained, however, that the enemy's advance guard were only scouting through the country after provisions. The enemy is about 150 miles from here, nearly starved out, and are compelled to come within sixty miles of us, to rake up some provisions.

Whether the Mexican army intend attacking us here, remain where they are, or advance slowly for the purpose of drawing us out of this town, I cannot say; but time will tell. If they attack us, it will be because they are nearly starved out, and that they have six men to our one. Twenty thousand Mexicans cannot break their way into Saltillo against our force, which is only about five thousand, but gaining strength daily. I cannot form an idea of what our next move will be. I will write again soon.

Yours, &c., WM. SNARE.

GEN. SCOTT.

A late letter from Matamoros says:—"Gen. Scott returned here on the 6th inst. from Camargo. He told me that everything was quiet above, and no probability of any hostile collision at present. He said, for the next ten or fifteen days, he should be at the Brazos Santiago, and, in this place. He was asked in my hearing to what point he would go when he should leave here, he replied to the point circumstances should make it necessary at the time. No one is authorized to say on what point he will move, or when he will go. You are as well qualified to conjecture his destination as any of those in this quarter, who affect to speak *ex cathedra*. One thing you may confidently rely on. He will go to the place where the best chance for a fight offers, and he will go as soon as it is possible to get a force sufficient to fight with success. He feels the importance if not the necessity, of making a prompt and efficient movement. Those who march under his banner, may be certain of a fight, if the Mexican force can be found to oppose him. The various regiments in depot, along the river for months past, are under orders to march as soon as the new troops coming out shall arrive, to relieve them. Generals Taylor and Patterson are marching on Victoria, and must soon be there, if not already arrived. The engineers, with the pioneers and their escort, had at the last accounts, nearly reached Victoria, on the route Gen. Taylor is marching, not having met the least opposition. There is no positive information from the column of Gen. Patterson since he left San Fernando. There is no doubt of his advancing in safety."

GEN. WOOL'S COMMAND.—The Washington Union is indebted to a gentleman of the Topographical Bureau for an extract of a letter from an officer of Gen. Wool's command, dated "Camp at Agua Nuevo, (Mexico), Dec. 27th." He states the extraordinary march which that division of the army had made to join Gen. Worth—the infantry marching on one day nearly forty miles. "It is believed that the enemy meditated an attack upon our forces in detail, but was deterred from striking the blow by the rapid concentration of our troops. Gen. Butler having, in the meantime, moved up from Monterey, making our army at Saltillo fully 4000 strong."

A SIGN.—We find the following paragraph in the United States Gazette of the 26th ult. It is not without its meaning:

"There is a very remarkable passage in Oldschool's letter this morning:—'The administration may move General Taylor from his present post, and he them from theirs.'"

"So true as the administration makes a more open demonstration against Gen. Taylor, so true is their danger that Mr. Polk's private Secretary will have to hand over to Gen. Taylor's private Secretary an inventory of the property of the White House in 1849."

The Pennsylvania Volunteers were to have sailed for Brazos on the 14th inst., in the ships Russell Glover, Statesman and Oxnard. The New Orleans papers express much pleasure at the approximation of their departure.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"—The Jacksonville (Illinois) Journal says that Wm. B. Warren, of that place, has been appointed Governor of Coahuila!