

THE JOURNAL.



Huntingdon, Wednesday, May 26, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Our subscribers at ALEXANDRIA will hereafter receive their papers at the Public House of Robert Carmon.

At MILL CREEK, at the store of L. G. Kessler.

On our first page will be found a sketch of a speech recently delivered in Richmond, Va., by Hon. Daniel Webster. It will be found by the reader to be entirely worthy of its gifted author, and this is all the commendation it is necessary for us to give it.

Mr. Webster is at present making a visit to the South, and the Southern people appear to fully appreciate the great intellect of New England's favorite son. At every place on his route at which he has stopped, he has been enthusiastically received by the People, who pay the most marked respect to his great attainments, and his long and valuable public services.

After a long drought, we have at length been visited by most delightful showers of rain, commencing on Saturday evening last and continuing, with intervals, up to Monday evening.—All nature appears re-animated and the prospect of fair crops, of both fall and spring grain, has been enhanced four-fold. The corn in the neighborhood, we are informed by the farmers, is up beautifully, and the present rain will therefore have a tendency to give it a fine start. A tolerably plentiful season may now be fairly anticipated.

HARD LYING.

The editor of the *Eastern Argus*, whose publications during the present campaign would seem to justify his promotion to General Liar-in-chief of the Locofoco party, recently published an article headed "Irvin at Home," from which we extract the following:

"In 1838, he became the federal candidate for Congress in his district, but Mr. Polk the Democratic candidate DEFEATED him by 1200 majority notwithstanding IRVIN IMPORTED into Morris Township 1000. Voters—men who had no right to vote there, but were permitted to deposit their ballot in order to cheat and swindle Irvin into office. He knew that he could not be elected by FAIR means, and was therefore determined to do it by foul means."

This article has been going the rounds of the Locofoco papers of the State, with the exception of those published in this Congressional district. The falsehoods it contains are a little too glaring to be published near the home of Irvin. No one in this district, either Locofoco or Whig, could be made believe that Gen. Irvin ever even meditated, much less perpetrated a *fraud* upon the ballot box. He is known here to be honest in all his transactions of life, and therefore incapable of using any *unfairness* whatever. And it is also well known here that Gen. Irvin had nothing whatever to do with employing the hands upon the Canal who voted in Morris township in 1838. And it is equally well known that the whole vote polled in that township at the election alluded to, only amounted to \$00, of which the Locofocos had 73; yet this lying editor has the boldness to assert that 1000 votes was imported into Morris township by Gen. Irvin. The Whig majority of the resident voters of Morris township in 1838 was about 300, which was swelled by the workmen on the Canal to 656. So that 365, in place of 1000, was the amount of the extra vote on that occasion.

It would require more space than we are willing to occupy to notice all the falsehoods contained in the article from which this basely lying paragraph is taken. Enough has been shown to satisfy all that Locofocoism is hard run for arguments to use against the election of Gen. Irvin, when they have to resort to such base publications as the above.—Such shameless falsehoods will recoil upon the heads of their authors. The object at which they are aimed—the private character of Gen. Irvin—is impervious to them all, and instead of injuring his chances of an election, will but render it doubly sure.

From the North American.
THE FOLK AND SANTA ANNA TREASON.

We find the following in the Ledger of Saturday, and are constrained to invite our citizens to a thoughtful consideration of its developments. We extract it from the regular Washington correspondence of that journal:

Victory round on every side and not a drop of comfort. Peace is apparently as far off as ever.—We shall, for want of a power to treat with, be obliged to keep possession of a goodly portion of the conquered territory, and to fortify and hold all the strong places in our hands.

With the defeat of Santa Anna, my hope of peace is considerably diminished, for however strongly the opposition press may have rallied against what it was pleased to call "the passport granted to that thief," certain it is that our best hopes of peace rested on him, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico has thus far baffled his efforts to make Congress agree to the proposition of our government to send commissioners.

The tone of his warlike despatches was from the commencement forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, and perfectly understood here by the President and his Cabinet.—Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident, to turn, for a moment, the fortunes of war, and to improve that moment for concluding a peace. He came very near such a chance at Buena Vista but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and with them, to our calculations of indeed!

The lamentations of this writer over the victory of Buena Vista, his expressed desire that Santa Anna should have prevailed, and our patriots have been massacred (for such must have been the result,) presents a picture of political depravity too horrible for contemplation. This is not treason merely—though it is treason the blackest—but it is the most insane form of sanguinary malice.—Over the graves of McKee and Hardin and Clay and their compatriots, the writer laments that Taylor and Wool and all who battled by their side, were not laid in the same tomb. And these, be it remembered, are the views and sentiments of the Administration. All should have been offered as a sacrifice to Santa Anna "to satisfy the national vanity of his countrymen," and enable him "to turn the fortunes of war and to improve that moment for concluding a peace."

ness, a regret that Taylor and his little host were not sacrificed at Buena Vista.

The charge of a treasonable conspiracy between the Presidents of the two countries, is recognized in both. The Mexicans believe that Santa Anna is a traitor in the pay of Mr. Polk, and seek his life. The treason, if it exists, is equal on the part of both the contracting parties. It is a crime which the country can never by a false clemency, pardon. He who stamps a brand upon the brow of the republic, by such a crime, is a worse felon than any in her dungeons.

"Our best hopes of peace rested on him, Santa Anna. There was then no trust in the patriotism of the country, in the valor of our army, or in the firmness of our government. Nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico has thus far baffled the efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our government." The whole war has been a game played between the two dark political gamblers, who, understanding their mutual policy, have played into each other's hands. *And what of the thousands who have perished in this terrible game? What of them, indeed?*

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WAYNE GUARDS.

This company was mustered into the service of the United States at Pittsburgh on the 19th inst. We have been politely furnished, by a member of the company, with the following list of officers:

Captain.—JAMES CALDWELL.
1st Lieut.—Dr. A. McNamey.
2nd Lieut.—Dr. C. Bowers.
3d Lieut.—Dr. J. A. Doyle.

Sergeants.—Geo. Filey, J. L. Madison, W. A. McMonagle, Wm. Westhoven.

Corporals.—J. L. Kidd, Jacob Shadé, C. B. Wilson, A. W. Clarkson.

We shall publish the names of the privates as soon as received. Our correspondent promises to furnish us with them.

FANATICISM.

At the recent anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, the following resolution was offered by Mr. WENDELL PHILIPS, of Boston:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American citizen to give his sympathy and aid to the anti-slavery movement, and the first duty of every citizen is to devote himself to the destruction of that Union and that Constitution which have already shipwrecked the experiment of civil liberty here, and bid fair in the end to swallow up the hopes of every honest man in a worse than military despotism; assured ourselves that out of the week we may confidently expect a state which includes in nobler form those principles of independence which once made us the admiration of the world.

The tone of his warlike despatches was, from the first, forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed, AND PERIODICALLY UNDERSTOOD HERE BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

"AND CERTAIN IT IS THAT OUR BEST HOPES OF PEACE RESTED UPON HIM."

"He came very

near such a chance at Buena Vista, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and with them, TO OUR CALCULATION of peace from that quarter."

Such is the language of the administration. We will not pause to characterize a policy so dark, so treasonable; but will proceed to prove, by facts, that the plan of the administration was, as here indicated, to give a victory to Santa Anna, in order that he might, to use the words of the writer quoted above, "turn the fortunes of war and improve that moment for concluding a peace."

At a time when it was known, when it was communicated by Gen. Taylor to the administration, that Santa Anna was gathering a large force, at San Luis Potosi, of from 30 to 40,000 men, the government withdrew from him without notice or explanation, the main part of his force, including nearly all of his regulars and his best officers. He was left in a state of apparent helplessness; and that, too, in the face of an army four times his number. What was the object of this? An attack upon Vera Cruz.—But why was not Santa Anna at Vera Cruz? Why did he leave the door of Mexico open, and prefer to attack a detached force in an extreme section of the republic? And when so unexpectedly repelled—"he came very near such a chance at Buena Vista," says the administration writer quoted above)—why did he make what his countrymen believe to have been but a feint at Cerro Gordo?

Whether or not, authority, this letter singularly chords with the facts. It explains the withdrawal of Gen. Taylor's force, the orders given to him to retire and afford Santa Anna a triumph over every post this side of Monterey, bathing the country in the blood of the gallant American volunteers who occupied it.—It acknowledges, in the most distinct manner, that the intrigue with Santa Anna has been continued to the present time. It expresses with horrible frank-

CLOSE VOTING.—In several of the Congressional districts in Virginia the contest has been remarkably close. In one of the Counties the Whig candidate for the Legislature voted for his opponent who did not vote either way. It turns out that the Democrat was elected by one majority.

THE CINCINNATI ATLAS nominates Gen. Winfield Scott as President, and John J. Crittenden as Vice President of the United States.

HOW TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

We were not a little surprised a few days ago to hear a most violent Locofoco strenuously insisting that the right way to pay the expenses of the present War would be to seize upon the treasures in the Mexican Churches, and apply them to the use of our Government. To hear such an idea advocated by a member of a party which professed so warm a love for Catholics in 1844 was rather startling; but the suggestion seems not to be confined to individuals only, for the press appears also to have caught the idea. Here we have it in a Virginia Locofoco paper:

"The Finecastle Democrat recommends that we seize the silver and gold stored in the Catholic Churches of Mexico, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. It says—"There is more than enough there—it is ours by conquest. Where it is doing no part of the human family or God any service, and it would be religiously right to return out of these treasures the money which their act has forced our Government to expend."

These who remember the obloquy which was heaped upon the Whigs at the time of the Mob in Philadelphia in 1844, will be a little struck by the change of tune on the part of Locofocos. Then the Whigs were nothing else but "Church-burners"—now these Locofocos go in for CHURCH-ROBBERY, and appropriating the property of the altar to our use "by conquest," or, as the Harrisburg Union would say, "the ultima ratio gentium—war." The only precedent we have for such a sacrifice is that of Nebuchadnezzar who robbed the temple at Jerusalem of its holy vessels, and they who would imitate his example and that of Belshazzar, might expect to meet a similar fate. In 1844 the cry about "Church-burners" effected its object in securing nearly the whole Catholic vote for Mr. POLK; those who were deluded by it may now discover the sincerity of those who then professed so warmly to be their exclusive friends.

■ The above was prepared for our last paper but excluded by a press of other matter. Since then, we observe that the idea of Church Spoliation has received official recognition at Washington, and the Union—the organ of the administration—after stating that the Church has agreed to furnish the Mexican Government with the means of prosecuting the War, proposes to punish it by seizing its property. That paper says:—

"In this aspect of the case, it may become a matter of grave consideration, if the Church continues to oppose a peace and furnish the fuel of war, whether the immense revenues of the church in Mexico shall be left untouched—whether they shall be suffered to remain at the disposal of the enemy, and to be applied to sustain the war against us—whether justice and policy do not equally dictate that they should at least be sequestered during the continuance of the war as a legitimate means of cutting off the enemy's supplies."

So then, Mr. POLK and his advisers, after having realized the benefit of a fierce and senseless charge of Church-burning against the Whigs in the election of 1844, are now inclined to try their hand at "annexing" the revenues of the Mexican Catholic Church for their own benefit!—*Pa. Republican.*

■ The U. S. Gazette thus answers the question from the Pennsylvanian, whether Santa Anna "was allowed to pass through our squadron, with the understanding that he was to begin anew his game of blood, and that the victims were to be our own people?"

Santa Anna was allowed to pass through the blockading squadron at a time of war!

Santa Anna was known to be a general of unbounded popularity and consummate ability!

Santa Anna had never left the cockpit for the field, without beginning anew his game of blood!!!

And it was known that that bold man could have no other victims than our own people!!!!

We are dealing with FACTS; let our contemporaries of the Pennsylvanian draw the inference.

Santa Anna's Pass.

The following is published as a copy of the pass granted by Mr. Polk, authorizing the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico, to take command of the army in that country:

"The commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and suite to Mexico, should he desire to return thither."

May 15, 1846. JAMES K. POLK."

How it has been made public, it is not stated—probably through the instrumentality of some naval officer. We have no reason to doubt its genuineness, and should be glad if the Union would enlighten us with its present opinion as to the "blunder in diplomacy," of which Mr. Polk has been accused in granting this document.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Philadelphia Galaxy says an artist of that city painted a cow and cabbage so natural that he was obliged to separate them before he had finished, because the cow commenced eating the cabbage!

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Tricks of the Enemy.

Recollect that while FRANCIS R. SHUNK was laboring to render your brave Soldiers comfortable and contented, on their way to the tented field, and even PLEDGED HIS PRIVATE MEANS, limited as they are, to provide for them.**

Easton Argus.

From this to the election, every Locofoco paper will contain some newly vamped up falsehood, introduced to the reader with imposing captions, printed in black-letter capitals—the kind of type the Locofoco editors usually head their articles with to arrest attention, provided the falsehood is one of the first magnitude; a real "astounding, startling, alarming, departure from the truth."

The greater the "LIE," the more "startling" its manner of introduction to the reader. Whenever you see the words printed in capitals in a Locofoco paper:

"The Finecastle Democrat recommends that we seize the silver and gold stored in the Catholic Churches of Mexico, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. It says—"There is more than enough there—it is ours by conquest. Where it is doing no part of the human family or God any service, and it would be religiously right to return out of these treasures the money which their act has forced our Government to expend."

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Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans calling for the organization of guerrilla regiments, which plan of war-fare was to be adopted on an extensive scale.

In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that Gen. Scott will not have left more than about 5,000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers, whose time shortly expires, and whom Gen. Pillow states will return almost to a man. Of the seven regiments he says not a company will remain.

Santa Anna's army was entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking to leave his country.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order sent to Vera Cruz.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Jalapa, May 2d, to the New Orleans Picayune, says:

Rumor has it that they are running their bells into cannon, both at Puebla and the city of Mexico, and farther that they will make a grand stand somewhere between the two cities, with a rabble of at least 100,000 men, collected any and every way. The more of this species of force General Scott has to contend with the better.

Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakeries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking off all communication with Vera Cruz.

It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover. We have always regarded him as about the best appointment from civil life yet made by the President.

Gen. Scott, on the 30th ult., issued General Orders No 128, for the government of the Army, indicating an intended forward movement, in which the adjacent country must be depended on for supplies, as all connection with the depot at Vera Cruz would be broken off. To secure a sufficiency of these supplies, it is enjoined upon the army to abstain from all acts which might have a tendency to exasperate the surrounding population.

LATER.

JALAPA, May 4, 1847.

Orders and counter-orders. This Morning Gen. Quitman's brigade of volunteers was to take up the march towards Puebla, and to-morrow Col. Campbell was to move; but as the time for which many of the volunteers enlisted has nearly expired, that but few of them will re-enlist, he has determined upon disbanding them here, and will send them all home. This will of course not only delay but alter his whole plan of operations, and the impression with many is that he will go no further than Puebla with his present force. You in the U. S. may think that he has an overwhelming power with him, and that he is fully able to run wild all over the country; but the truth is, that in the first place he did not have half men enough to advance upon the capital of Mexico, nor half transportation enough for what he had.

The Harrisburgh Argus states that Gen. CAMERON is earnestly engaged in advocating the re-election of Shunk. The North American says, "We crave proofs of this assertion, and we do so with a reason—proofs, not vague and doubtful, but such as would convict a felon of horse-stealing. Give us the proofs.

"And thereby hang a tale."

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The Port Tobacco, Charles county, Times of Thursday, 13th instant, says:

The wheat crop in our county, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has suffered, but not very materially, from the recent drouth. The light rains which have fallen during several days past, and continues falling, have already had a reviving effect upon the growing crop.

Corn has been retarded somewhat in coming up, and vegetation generally has suffered for the want of rain this spring.

The Rockville, Montgomery county, Journal of Saturday last, says that the crops in that vicinity have improved very much since the late rains, and that there is now a prospect of average yields.

POLK'S PASS.—The following is a copy of the PASS which the people of the Union have determined upon to take effect on and after March 4, 1849:

"Fellow-Countrymen: You are hereby notified NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE of James K. Polk and suite to Tennessee, as it has been found advisable that he should return thither.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

May 15, 1847.