



Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 2, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
 OF CENTRE COUNTY.

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

TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" will be published hereafter at the following rates, viz: **\$1.75** a year, if paid in advance; **\$2.00** if paid during the year, and **\$2.50** if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

To Clubs of six, or more, who pay in advance, the Journal will be sent at **\$1.50** per copy for one year; and any one who will send us that number of names accompanied with the money, shall receive the Journal one year for his trouble.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1.00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions, and collecting and receiving for the same.

To Business Men.

The HUNTINGDON JOURNAL has a much larger circulation in Huntingdon county, than any other paper published in it, and consequently is the most desirable advertising medium.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The "JOURNAL" will be furnished from the present time, until after the October election, at the low rate of **Fifty Cents** per copy, when clubs of four or more can be raised—the money to accompany the order. Will the friends of IRVIN and PATTON throughout the county exert themselves to have clubs raised, and forward the names and money without delay? Now is the time to act!

To our Patrons.

It will be seen by reference to our regular terms, that we now offer additional inducements to our patrons to make advance payments on subscriptions to the Journal. On the first of July next a large number of our subscribers will be in arrears for two years. This is quite as long a credit as we can afford to extend, and we therefore hope that all will see the propriety of squaring up their accounts previous to, or by the first of July. They can then, if they choose, avail themselves of our reduced terms, for advance payments.

Gen. Scott's Proclamation.

In this paper will be found a proclamation from Gen. Scott to the Mexican people, to which we invite attention. It will be seen that while the Great Pacificator is fully conscious of his entire ability to conquer the Mexicans in battle, he is exerting all the energies of his powerful mind to win them over to peace. As a composition, this proclamation at once places Gen. Scott among the most forcible writers of the present day. No one can peruse it without emotion; and we venture to say that all who read it will rise from its perusal with feelings of increased admiration and respect for its great author. Although Gen. Scott has no superiors, and few equals, as a military leader, he has ever shown by his acts that he loves peace rather than war. And while, as in duty bound, he obeys the instructions of his government in prosecuting this war, we cannot doubt for a moment, that if Winfield Scott instead of Jas. K. Polk, had been at the head of this government, negotiation in place of the sword, would have settled all the difficulties between this country and Mexico.

That the object aimed at by Gen. Scott, (the restoration of peace) may be speedily attained, must be the fervent aspiration of every patriotic heart in the land.

THE WAR.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from New Orleans under date of May 19, says:

Major Gen. Patterson has just arrived from the theatre of his late active operations. He returns to master out of service his volunteers, who are coming here. His division is broken up, only three regiments out of nine remaining in the field, and he is left without a command. He left Xalapa on the 6th, and has letters from Gen. Scott to the 10th. Gen. Quitman marched on the 7th to join General Worth at Perote. The army will probably proceed as far as Puebla—not further. Gen. Scott's disposable force does not exceed six thousand. All the reports of depredations from the capital are without foundation. No signs of peace—no signs of anything like surrender.

There are but two alternatives left to us—to fall back and hold on to the seacoast and frontier line, or to conquer the whole country, province by province, extend our jurisdiction, and collect taxes and contributions. All this is impossible: fifty thousand men would at least be required. To fall back now would be disgraceful to, and ruin the Administration, and they will not do it. Weak minds perceive an error, and pride of opinion is too strong with such men. The Government are in a dreadful predicament unless they can buy a peace. There is a general burst of indignation at the promotion of Generals Pillow and Quitman—general disgust in the whole army at the proceedings at Washington.

CONSISTENCY OF THE GLOBE.

WHERE IS "TRAIT RUIN"?—The question is not now "Who hit Billy Patterson?" or "Who threw that brick-bat?" But the great question, since the passage of the present Tariff, is, "Where is the RUIN?"

Can our neighbor down town, give the people any information of the whereabouts of his colleague, Mr. IRVIN? There are some gentlemen "in the neighborhood of Bellefonte" who are very anxious to know.—Huntingdon Globe, 26th inst.

When we gave it as our opinion last summer, that the Globe would, before one year, desert the Tariff of 1842, and support the British Bill of 1846, that paper became very wroth with us, and the editor declared himself as good a friend of the Act of '42 as ourself. Immediately after the passage of the Tariff bill of '46 the following article appeared in the Globe. We quote it in answer to the above interrogatories:

[From the Huntingdon Globe, July 29, 1846.]

It is hardly necessary for us to say that we condemn the repeal of the Tariff of 1842 by the present Congress, and that we are among those who are determined to advocate the REPEAL of the strictly revenue Tariff that has been substituted for it. That the act of 1842 had its defects no one doubted. That fact was acknowledged by both the Whigs and Democrats who passed it.—But that the principles upon which it was founded were sound, and its general operation highly beneficial was UNDENIABLE. The objections to it that we entertained were to some of its minor details, and rather than hazard a repeal of the bill or its material alteration, we would have cheerfully consented to waive every thing in the shape of objection to it. We started out in this regard by saying that we condemned the legislation by which the wholesome provisions of the act of 1842 have been annulled. We repeat it, and declare our conviction that the system of duty adopted by the act of this Session is MOST UNWISE. We say further that the bill is HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL to Pennsylvania interests, and that we are to be ranked among its UNCOMPROMISING FOES. That it cannot stand in our firm belief—that it should not is our firm conviction.

The above was written and published by our neighbor before the leaders had time to give their instructions to their subjects. But in good time the party lash was applied, and instead of waging an "uncompromising" war and advocating the "REPEAL of the strictly revenue Tariff" our neighbor becomes the most bitter and "uncompromising" enemy of the Tariff of 1842, the "beneficial" operations of which he said was "undeniable!" And now we find him, in each number of the Globe, extolling the British Bill of 1846 to the skies!—What a disgusting spectacle of base party subserviency is here presented!! What large credulity it must require to believe any statement hereafter made by a paper so lost to all sense of consistency and truth.

The loco foco press is making a boast that Gov. Shunk is a poor Governor. He is poor enough in one sense of the word, but if he be poor in purse, what has become of the seventy five thousand dollars which he has drawn from the State treasury? Let his friends answer that. Most men would have laid a little by out of so large a sum. If the Governor has not fattened after feeding thirty years at the public crib, he must belong to the poorer sort, and there is no use keeping him longer.

Have we Conquered a Peace?

Since the news of the last decisive battle at Cerro Gordo has reached us, the inquiry has often been propounded, "what effect will it have upon the Mexicans?—will it bring them to terms?—will it be instrumental in bringing about Peace?" We fear not. We might give our reasons at length for this opinion, but we prefer laying before our readers in lieu thereof, the views entertained upon this subject by the Journal of Commerce, a loco foco paper, published in New York. It says:

"To conquer Mexico, we must take it in detail; conquer each separate State, and make a separate treaty with each, and keep an army in it for the maintenance of peace. All this will constitute a twenty year's job. Not one officer of the army who has lately been in Mexico, not a single individual who is acquainted with the present condition of things in Mexico predicts or expects peace. A general officer of the army, who has rendered active services during the war, at the head of the Quartermaster's Department, gives it as his opinion, it is said, that the war will not end for five years. Whatever Santa Anna could at one time have done towards the conclusion of peace, he is now powerless for that purpose. Were he to conclude a peace to-day, he would lose his power to-morrow."

THE BODY OF FATHER REY, the Catholic Chaplain in the Army, has been found, and was buried with religious ceremonies at Marin. He was murdered by rancheros.

[From the U. S. Gazette.]

GENERAL IRVIN.

We are amused with a display of figures in one of the Loco foco papers in the interior, brought out to prove Gen. Irvin's unpopularity at home. The calculator has taken the number of votes received by the candidate for Governor, and the Whig Electoral ticket, when the excitement was very great, and deducted therefrom the vote of General Irvin in other years, when there was less excitement; and because he had fewer votes, it is inferred that he is unpopular. The author of these deceptive calculations knows well that Mr. Irvin received majorities in his district that no other Whig Congressional candidate ever received; indeed, until Mr. Irvin consented to serve, the district was utterly, darkly, blindly Loco foco.

But the same paper makes out Mr. Irvin's unpopularity by another similar statement. "The county in which he resides is opposed to him in politics."—That is true. But Gov. Shunk resides in Allegheny. Now if Mr. Irvin does not reduce the Loco foco majority in Centre, his own county, twice as much as Governor Shunk reduces the Whig majority in Allegheny, then we will confess to the unpopularity of Mr. Irvin.

Again, the same paper says: "In 1844 he was a candidate for nomination for the office of Governor, by his own party, and it was decided against him!"

Well, that was something. General Irvin, in 1844, was one among four or five persons suggested to the Democratic Whig Convention as candidates for nomination. He ran next to the highest and was defeated. If our Loco foco contemporary will tell us just the amount of unpopularity which such a fact implies, he will enable us to say how much of the same quality is referable to Mr. Shunk, who, on the very same day of the same year, and in the same town, met with the same defeat by his own party, and only subsequently became a candidate on the occasion of his rival's death.

The same paper says: "In 1847, we find him (Gen. Irvin,) running the Iron Master's Monopoly Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, with all the Toryism of the Federal Mexican party pinned on to his coat tail!"

THE IRON MASTER! How it does offend the gorge of these pap-sucking Locos, to have any man presented for office who has ever earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. An Iron Master! A mere director of furnaces! Why should he be mentioned in comparison with a man who all his lifelong has derived his living from the public crib, and never soiled his hands with rusty iron ore, or hardened them with the use of the plough or hoe!

["Mexican party!!"] Is not Mr. Shunk the partisan, the apologist, the defender, the candidate of the SANTA ANNA party? Is he not bound up with the man who gave permission to that onerous scam to pass through the American blockade, take command of the Mexican troops, lead them against the army of the United States, and deal death at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, to nearly one thousand citizens of the United States? Mr. Shunk is the friend of the man who has permitted that most foul act. Mr. Shunk is the candidate of the party that, while it has to bow its head in shame at the infamous deed, is compelled to keep silent at the terrible charge; and the advocates of Mr. Shunk are so indiscreet, or so fool-hardy, as to venture to mention the word MEXICAN PARTY. Let them, since they choose to call names, digest the term "Santa Anna and Polk party," and while they do it, let them pause, and remember the horrible act by which that epithet is earned.

The Locos and the Irish.

The smothering in the House of Representatives of the bill from the U. S. Senate, appropriating \$500,000 to the aid of the suffering Irish, had occasioned some feelings among our naturalized fellow citizens. That such a bill should have been absolutely pocketed by Mr. McKay of North Carolina, the Democratic chairman of the Committee of Ways Means, and withheld by him till the adjournment of Congress, might well excite their surprise. Such a measure, which had received sanction of the U. S. Senate does no doubt appear strange and unaccountable, in this country, to the uninitiated, who have not become familiar with the devices of Democratic politicians to avoid questions they do not wish to meet. All who understand these things, know very well that Mr. McKay did not act upon what he himself deemed simply his legislative duty. Party consideration controlled him. It was understood that Mr. Polk would veto the bill, and the consequences of the veto of such a bill, by the Democratic President were dreaded. What was to be done? If it was put to the vote of the House of Representatives, it might pass, and the dreaded exigency of the veto would arise. Why, said the Democratic leaders, it must never reach the President. This determination was easily carried out. It was near the close of the session, and Mr. McKay had merely to take the bill in his possession and keep it until after the adjournment! It was referred to Mr. McKay—he never reported it back—and thus was the bill gotten rid of!—Richmond Times.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune has papers (brought by the way of Tampico,) from the city of Mexico to the 28th of April, five days later than the papers previously received. We copy below from it:

We look first for news from Santa Anna, and we find him engaged, with the utmost diligence, at Orizaba, raising troops. He shows, as the letters well say, incredible energy in repairing the losses he has sustained, and ere this is no doubt at the head of an army very considerable in numbers, however inferior in discipline. He is, moreover, according to the papers, granting permits to guerrilla bands. Being straitened for funds, he is said to have imposed upon Orizaba a loan of \$16,000. We give a translation of the first letter we have seen of Santa Anna's since his defeat at Sierra Gorda. It was written on the 22d of April, from Orizaba.

Below we copy a portion of this letter:

It appears that the enemy, improving his triumph, and the astonishment in which he finds the people, designs to march upon the capital; but I am taking measures to organize here a respectable force in addition to that at present under the command of Gen. D. Antonio Leon, and I can assure the President Substitute, that with some aid from the neighboring States or the Supreme Government itself, I shall be able to harass the rear guard of the enemy with effect until his destruction is achieved. I have already despatched orders to Gen. Canazizo that he protect with his cavalry the fortress of Perote, and to Gen. Gaona that he place it in the best state of defence until I can relieve him.

I cannot omit to express to your Excellency my astonishment at the apathy and selfishness of our citizens in the present critical circumstances; and I now deem it necessary, to save the country, that the Supreme Powers of the nation should dictate severe and effective measures to enforce compliance on the part of every one with those duties which society and the laws impose upon him. If this is not done, if the nation does not rise en masse to defend its most sacred rights, unjustly and barbarously trampled upon, infamy and scorn, with the loss of our nationality, will be the results. For my part I shall spare no sacrifice in behalf of the country; my life and my blood, my repose and my fortune, are entirely consecrated to it.

For the present I have established my headquarters here, where I shall receive the orders which the supreme government may have occasion to transmit.—Accept assurance, &c.

God and Liberty!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A short letter which Santa Anna wrote the same day to President Anaya is hardly worth publishing. He begs him not to despair, not to make a treaty with the enemy, and to defend the capital. He begs most piteously for some money.

The same number of *El Republicano* which contains the first letter defends the National Guard from the reproach therein cast upon it of the loss of Sierra Gorda. Santa Anna's *ipse dixit* has already lost much of its power. But notwithstanding the evident dissatisfaction felt with him by his countrymen, the supreme government has confirmed him in the command of the army by express orders. The necessity of such an order indicates that his authority had been severely shaken.

Some of the papers were calling for a court martial on Canazizo for his tardy conduct at Sierra Gorda.

Each step in the march of General Scott was chronicled in the papers of the capital, and the excesses of his troops were greatly magnified and denounced.

The press is loud in its denunciations of the proprietors of haciendas who are selling grain to Gen. Scott, from which we infer that he does not lack supplies.

Congress having conferred very ample powers upon the President Substitute to provide for the existing emergency in the affairs of the country, was occupying itself with the discussion of constitutional questions. The President shows a good deal more sympathy than is acceptable to the editors of *El Republicano*. They appeal to him to arouse himself and call forth the energies of the nation to meet the crises. They denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than war and a long war. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms.

A "Yankee" was arrested on the 29th, having presented himself to the President to confer with him upon the propriety of peace, but in no authorized capacity. No clue is given as to who the man is. He is negotiating on his own hook.

A general and absolute decree of amnesty for all political offences is announced in the papers of the 27th.

In Toluca the casting of cannon was immediately to be commenced, the Prefates of San Francisco and La Mercere having offered the bells necessary for the construction of cannon.

The Mexicans speak of the conspiracy which was entered into among their countrymen in Tampico to obtain possession of that town as having failed principally for want of funds; but they

indulge the hope that another attempt will be more successful.

The owners of the mine La Luz, have presented or loaned the government of Mexico \$55,000 for the expenses of the war.

Letters had been received in the capital from San Luis Potosi, announcing that the government of the state had promulgated a decree that every citizen should take up arms, and that the enthusiasm to defend themselves was very great. There was about four thousand troops of the army of the north then in the city. Gen. Taylor, they supposed, was to move upon them from Saltillo about the 1st of May.

Deaths in the Army.

A correspondent of the Commercial Times, writing from Vera Cruz, under date of May 8, says:

"In the Eagle, which I send, you will find a list of fifty-five soldiers who will remain in Mexico after the war is over. They have taken up their homes amongst the sand-hills, and a louder blast than that which called them to the field will be required to call them hence. The number of the army who will thus remain in Eastern Mexico, already far exceeds that of the shipments to California of the same class.

These deaths all occurred within a period of three weeks, and as far as I can judge, by the "dead carts" which I pass daily in the streets, the month of May will tell a worse story than April has told.

The mere dying of these poor fellows is not the worst of the matter; but as I shall again revert to the subject, I shall not now dwell upon any of its details.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

An Arkansas volunteer, writing home from Buena Vista, describes the rout of the Mexicans in the following language:

"The Mexicans tumbled on every side. I saw them struck down with sabres and trampled beneath our horses' feet. I saw them beg with uplifted hands for mercy, but it was remembered that those very hands had driven their lances into the hearts of our countrymen."

Could anything be more horrible than this. They "begged with uplifted hands for mercy," and it was denied them, and in palliation of their murder "it was remembered that those hands had driven their lances into the hearts of our countrymen." Is not this picture of the cruelties of which an incensed soldier can be guilty, enough to cause every christian man and true patriot to pray earnestly for the termination of a war which can so totally brutalize and degrade human nature.

We have seen it stated that military men who have become statesmen rarely advocate the making of war. They, who are familiar with its horrors, who are acquainted with its evils, who know what a terrible thing a hard fought battle is, will not, without provocation, be induced to countenance a recourse to arms. Men like Col. Polk, and General Benton, whose knowledge of military matters is limited to an acquaintance with the date of commissions and the relative rank of officers, can be induced through ignorance to support measures which those conversant with the evils of war would not advocate. Upon their heads rests a fearful responsibility—the lives of thousands of their fellow men sacrificed at the shrine of an inordinate ambition.—*Miner's Journal*.

A year ago Gen. Scott was assailed and denounced from all sides. A large proportion of those who had previously regarded him with favor, either joined in the cry against him or remained silent. Few defended him. But time rolled on, and made manifest the economy of his plans and the wisdom by which they were contrived. Now, all eyes are turned towards him in admiration and all lips are eloquent in his praise. His tall form and waving plume, in the front of battle, as he leads on the host to "the halls of the Montezumas," are watched with intense interest and confident expectation of triumph.

The administration designed the war for its own advantage—to perpetuate its power. It is, however, grievously disappointed. Scott and Taylor, two whigs—are gathering most of the glory, and will, if they survive, each in turn occupy the Presidential chair.—*Honestale Democrat*.

When Mr. Benton was recently in this city he inveighed bitterly against Gen. Scott for the taking of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. He said that the mode of capture was in gross violation of all the established usages of war—that there was not another instance on record of a General having compelled a castle to surrender by threats of destroying a city! We shouldn't be much surprised if President Polk were to give up the Castle of San Juan de Ulua to his one-legged friend, and then order Gen. Scott back to capture it according to rule.—*Louisville Journal*.

By the latest advices from California, we learn that flour is selling at \$40 per bbl.; tea \$3 per lb.; brown sugar, 50 cents per lb.; and common domestic cotton shirting, such as is sold here for a "fip" a yard, at 50 cents per yard. God help the poor and needy.

Gen. Irvin.

The following anecdote is told of him by gentlemen who can vouch for its authenticity, and whose character in every way entitles them to respect:

Gen. Irvin's father, when James was a young man, had made a will disposing of his property to his children in such proportions as he thought fair and just. He was dissatisfied however with this disposition, which he had made, and one day he called in his son James to obtain his opinion on the matter.

When the bequest to one of his brothers was read over to him, he requested the old man to increase it by a considerable sum, which he named, and when the bequest to the next brother was read he made the like request, and so with the next. At this the old man was astonished, and said: "This will never do, why in this way there will nothing be left for you." James instantly replied, "Never mind me father, I am young and strong, and am able to take care of myself—let them have it."

Instances of self denial and magnanimity of this kind are rare. But many anecdotes of the same kind are told of him which can be relied on as authentic, illustrative of his good nature and kind disposition—his good heart and sound head.

SENATOR CAMERON.—The Tioga Banner, speaking of Simon Cameron, says: "We cannot forget his infamous conduct in the United States Senate on the tariff question, last summer; and for that alone it will take years to make proper atonement."

It will be remembered that General Cameron acted on the "tariff question" in strict obedience to instruction given by a Loco foco Legislature! If the Banner don't be a little more prudent in the use of hard words, he will destroy their utility—he will. Infamous now means, in his vocabulary—a Senator obeying instructions and going against the BARRISH TARIFF.

We are afraid poor Simon has seen his best days, and that his end draweth near. The "terrible Banner" has fore-shadowed his doom! He had better resign his office and retire to private life. Those long "years it will take to make proper atonement!" Only think of it!—*Er. Paper*.

It will puzzle President Polk, or his defenders, to evade an answer, while such questions as the following are continually propounded. A southern paper says:

"The country would be glad to have the Union answer one thing. Did the President commit a blunder in letting Santa Anna into Mexico, or did he really mean to produce all the death and suffering among our forces which has resulted from sending him back? One of the two certainly must be true. Will some one of the President's advocates tell us?"

OIL OF STONE.—The Boston Atlas has a curious account of singular a substance of peculiar properties, manufactured in France under this title. It was discovered several years since, and an interesting paper upon it was read before the Institute. Since then its manufacture, far from being abandoned, as many supposed, has been silently undergoing improvements, and recently a company has been formed for its manufacture. It is now termed mineral oil. By means of new and very ingenious instruments and machinery, they obtain an oil as transparent as the purest water. This remarkable liquid is said to have this great advantage, of not staining by contact, and of giving an admirable light by the fixedness and clearness of the flame.

The company possesses in Autunnois inexhaustible beds of the mineral from which this oil is extracted, as well as several other productions, as paraffine, mineral tar, a new kind of manure, invaluable for exhausted land, and many others. However much we may be surprised, adds the journal from which we derive this information, of seeing a vile and despised rock thus yielding a variety of precious matters, there is no room for us to doubt the fact. It only proves that the science of Chemistry is in its infancy, and that no one can assign any limits to its progress. When the first attempts were made to burn bituminous coal, who then would have believed in such results as gas-light, its application to the generation of steam, or the bright future in reserve for so humble a mineral! And yet, are not the mines of Auvergne more valuable to their proprietors, than the silver mines of both the Indies.

Gallantry Rewarded.—Col. Jefferson Davis, of the Mississippi Regiment, has been promoted a Brigadier General, in the place of General Pillow, promoted. Col. Davis is the officer who rendered such excellent service at Buena Vista. He is son-in-law to General Taylor.

Bowing is a science by itself, and must be closely attended to by those who would, by turning and twisting themselves, keep in the sunshine of fashion. Bow very reverently low to a million of dollars, most reverently to a hundred thousand, courteously to fifty thousand, coldly to five thousand, and never know poverty by sight.