

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

BY JAMES CLARK:

[CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 608.

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 arrears 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.

PROCLAMATION.



Notice of General Election.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., 1839, I, JOHN ARMITAGE, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (and 12th day) of October, 1847, at which time State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Senator, to represent the Counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Blair, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Sheriff for Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of County Treasurer for Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner for Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of County Auditor for said county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of Henderson township, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2nd district, composed of Dublin township, at the house of Matthew Taylor, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Henry Zimmerman, near Entrekkin's new mill, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, (formerly John Harper,) in the town of Saulsbury, in said township.

6th district, composed of the township of Shirley, at the house of David Fraker, in Shirleyburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker townships, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cauffman's farm on the bank of Little Juniata river, at the lower end of Jackson's narrow, thence in a northeasterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public school house, opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Jacob Mattern, now occupied by George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the mill of James Lane, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at the house now occupied by Abraham Moyer, (Inneskeep,) late Alex. Lowry, Jr., in the village of Waterstreet, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in the 7th district, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, at the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Jacob Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the house now occupied by J. Henderson, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West

TWO GREAT BATTLES!

The Glorious News Fully Confirmed!

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES RECEIVED.

Mexican Loss Five Thousand.—Our Loss less than One Thousand.

[From Correspondence of the North American.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

The Poney Express, twenty-four hours in advance of the mail, has arrived here this evening, bringing the New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst.

The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on the 7th with later dates from Vera Cruz. She brings accounts of the two victorious battles of Contreras and Charbusco, so called from the field works of the enemy. The proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott, supposed to have been at the instance of the British embassy. The report herefore given, that the city of Mexico was at our mercy, seems to be unfounded, and should peace not follow from the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated Tabacazo, Aug. 22d, says the Archbishop's palace of this place is now occupied by Gen. Scott and a portion of the army. After defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war, on the 14th inst. a reconnaissance made by Col. Duncan, having satisfied Gen. Scott that a road for artillery could be cut from Chalcoa to San Augustine. Gen. Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th, followed by Generals Quitman, Pillow and Twiggs. By this move a new line of operations was taken on the southern and western sides of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of Penon and Mexicalisingo, on which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense labor, were completely turned.

On the 15th of August, Gen. Worth marched as far as the Hacienda of San Gregorio, when a halt was ordered by Gen. Scott, as Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Chalcoa. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges, the enemy were dispersed with a loss of six killed.

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 10th day of September, 1847, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Sheriff.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to apportion and distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of Christian Coutts, of the borough of Huntingdon, to and among those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment on Friday the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Register's Office in said county, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims.

JOHN REED,

Auditor.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Absalom Plowman, late of Brady township, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of said deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.—All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately; and all claims and demands against the same to be presented, duly authenticated for settlement, to

IANTHA PLOWMAN,

Executor.

Aug. 31-4.

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Aug. 31-61.

give up their position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of Twiggs and Pillow were ordered to march in the direction of Bronteras, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries and within range of the heavier guns. The brigade of Colonel P. T. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, whilst that of Colonel Riley moved towards a small village at the right and thus cut off reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant fire was opened on Colonel Smith's command and soon silenced the Riffles were engaged with the pickets of the enemy, driving them in. The twelve pounder battery of Capt. Magruder and the mountain howitzer batteries now commanded by Lieut. Callender of the Ordnance department was pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns, that they were soon silenced. Lieut. Johnson and Callender were seriously wounded.

About the commencement of the battles, and such a rattling of fire arms has seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such boomerang of artillery; and this was continued over two hours, when the enemy was completely routed from every point, and until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were on full flight for the city.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been at least 15,000, and I may say 20,000, all fresh troops, and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and counter-marches, and incessant toil at Charbusco.

The Mexicans say that Santa Anna commanded in person but retired early. The young men of the Capital from whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York Volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's battalion and the batteries of Capt. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina was nearly cut to pieces. Thirteen Mexican generals killed and wounded.

More ammunition captured than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.

Appended to the above is the Armistice agreed upon, whilst the Commissioners of the two Governments shall be engaged in negotiating on terms of peace. Neither army is to be reinforced or build new defences during the Armistice, nor go beyond their present lines. In short the two armies are in no way to interfere with each other without forty-eight hours notice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Despatches for the government have this moment been received. The intelligence heretofore received is fully confirmed.

On the 20th ult. the American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the enemy at Charbusco, three or four miles from the Capital. The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and posted behind an immense battery of heavy artillery. After two hours bloody conflict our gallant troops swept everything before them, mainly at the point of the bayonet.

The American loss was less than a thousand, while that of the Mexicans is estimated at five thousand, and amongst the killed are many distinguished men, both Generals and civilians.

The armistice was agreed upon, and five commissioners appointed on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. The commissioners had two meetings, and were to hold a third on Monday, the 30th.

Valencia escaped with two companions to Faluca, and has since pronounced against Santa Anna and peace.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.

A letter is published in the Picayune, dated Buena Vista, Aug. 16th, which states that Col. Payne, of the North Carolina regiment, has become unpopular with his men, which had caused various symptoms of insubordination, at one time breaking out into open revolt, which was only quelled after shooting two of the persons engaged in it. Stones had been thrown at his tent, and his commands disobeyed.

Not Honest.

The Standard says—"THE HONEST" will never elevate to an important office "any man who has taken advantage of this [the Bankrupt] law to pay debts justly due." Now by this showing

James K. Polk is not honest;

Francis R. Shunk is not honest;

And the Democracy of Blair county is not honest;

For James K. Polk has appointed to an important office—no less than that of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—a man who has taken benefit of the Bankrupt law;

Francis R. Shunk has appointed to important offices in Blair county, no less than two men, who have availed themselves of its provisions;

And the "Democratic party" has nominated and supported for important county offices one, and another, who were discharged Bankrupts.

Thus has our neighbor impaled his friends on the horns himself erected; and we leave him to wriggle himself out of the dilemma, and his friends out of the horns, as best he can—merely remarking that "persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones."—*Holliday's Register*.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The New Orleans Bee says—"We have now no doubt but that Gen. Taylor will carry out his previous intention of resigning the command, and will return to the United States in November, if not sooner."

The Bankrupt Law. The Locofocos take great pains to style Gen. Irvin the father of the Bankrupt Law. That law originated in the Senate, and in the proceedings of that body as reported in Congressional Globe, 1st Session 27th Congress, page 245, we find Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. Walker, reported to have made the following speech in its favor:

Mr. WALKER replied to Mr. Buchanan's arguments, contending for the principles of the bill and its details. He pointed to the bankrupt law of Pennsylvania, the great complaint against which was, that it was compulsory and partial in its bearings; and that was the reason why it had been repealed. He denied that the passage of this bill could have a tendency to expand credit; but, on the contrary, would have a reverse action. He thanked the Senator for the sympathy he had expressed for unfortunate debtors, but he would rather have had his vote than his sympathy; and he should have respected that sympathy much more if the Senator had not made the powerful speech against them. If this law was not passed, the thousands of unfortunate debtors in this country would either have to wear the chains of the slave, or become exiles from their native land. The argument that the law could not be executed was an argument against the Constitution of the United States. There was no difficulty whatever in the execution of the law—all the details were left to commissioners, and as to the testimony of witnesses at a distance, depositions could be taken. As to the law of 1800, on the repeal of which so much stress was laid, the principal cause of objection against it was that it was a compulsory law. As to the Philadelphia law of 1812, it conferred privilege on the citizens of Philadelphia in the discharge of their obligations which was denied to the citizens of the interior of the State, and this privilege was considered so odious as to lead to the repeal of the law. Instead of being a stimulus to excessive speculation, it was contended that its operation would be precisely the reverse. In stating the unequal operation of State laws, which released debtors in some States while they who were equally honest and equally unfortunate remained bound in others, the strongest argument was adduced in favor of the passage of a general bankrupt law, uniform in its operation. No man could doubt that Congress has the power to grant the relief so loudly called for, and the States had not the power.

On the day that the above speech was delivered, the bill passed the Senate—Yrs 26, mays 23—four Locos, Messrs. Mouton, Walker, Williams, and Young, voting for the bill, and four Whigs

against it, so that had it not been for Locofoco votes, Gen. Irvin would not have had the opportunity of voting on the bill at all. Mr. Walker after thus speaking and voting for the bill canceled a very large amount of indebtedness by its provisions. Before the Locos are done settling with the people for Mr. Walker's delinquencies, and for Mr. Polk's appointing such a man to manage the finances of the United States, we feel pretty confident that their cry against Mr. Patton will be shown to be mere gammon.

HENRY CLAY AND SILAS WRIGHT.—A gentleman who has just arrived in this city from the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, informs us that himself and a number of other gentlemen were in Mr. Clay's room a few minutes after he had heard of the death of the lamented Governor Wright. Mr. Clay was deeply affected, and paid a touchingly beautiful impromptu tribute to the honored dead, by alluding to his generous nature, uncompromising integrity, accomplished powers in debate, and his eminent public services. Though politically opposed, these distinguished statesmen, in their frequent and unrivaled discussions of great national questions in the Senate of the United States, ever maintained toward each other the highest respect and the warmest feelings of attachment. Honorable alike to the living and the dead is the incident here related, and we have pleasure in giving it to our readers.—*Nat'l. Intel.*

The story of the woman living with ten husbands, in New Hampshire, without molestation, is explained in the following way:—The woman's name is Husband, and she has nine children; of course she lives with ten husbands, and it is proper and right she should.