



Huntingdon, Tuesday, November 2, 1847.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A boy from the country, between 14 and 16 years of age, who can read and write, is wanted at this office to learn the Printing Business. Application should be made soon.

Court will commence in Huntingdon on Monday next—to continue two weeks.

THE RESULT.

The official vote of Pennsylvania for Governor and Canal Commissioner, is given in another column. Notwithstanding the large majorities cast for the Loco Foco nominees, we see nothing to discourage the Whig party. It is clearly manifest that Gen. Irvin has been defeated through sheer apathy and carelessness on the part of the Whigs themselves. Had measures been adopted and carried out, to secure a full Whig vote, Gen. James Irvin would now be the Governor elect of Pennsylvania.—It is not our purpose to complain, however. We do not lay the blame of our defeat upon any particular portion or individual members of our party. We think an error was committed in the conduct of the campaign, but we believe that it was concurred in by all at the time of its adoption. We allude to the "quiet system." Pennsylvania has, since the days of Jacksonism, been wedded to the so-called democratic Party. But Pennsylvanians are honest, and it is only necessary to convince them, by reason and argument, of the superiority of Whig principles to those entertained and acted on by the leaders of the Loco-foco party, to cause them to reject the wrong and support with zeal and energy the right. In the campaign from which we have just emerged, it is admitted by all that the Whigs failed to present their cause properly before the People. The Press done all in its power, it is true, to stem the tide of Loco-foco falsehood, slander and misrepresentation; but then the Press, unaided by town and township meetings, cannot reach all classes of voters. This, then, is where the Whigs failed. The champions of our cause should have met the People face to face, and laid our principles and policy before them in a calm, clear, and intelligent manner. Had this been faithfully done, the result of the late election, it cannot now be doubted, would have been entirely different, and Pennsylvania would not have been doomed to three years more of Loco-foco rule.—Let us, then, learn wisdom from the past, and resolve to act more wisely in the future.

TAKING A NEWSPAPER.—A little more than a year ago we advised a young man in this vicinity to take our paper, telling him, as an inducement, that among other advantages he would derive from so doing, he would find it much easier to get a wife. He took our advice, subscribed for the Journal, paid in advance, and in this number of our paper a notice of his marriage to one of the fair daughters of Huntingdon county is recorded; and this day the happy couple passed through our town on their way to the western part of the State, to settle down in life. This is no fancy sketch. It is all true to the letter! As delays are always dangerous, we would advise every young man who does not take a paper, and who desires similar good fortune, to subscribe for the "Huntingdon Journal" at once, and we will vouch for the result. Remember, that as the Ladies are all firm Whigs, a part of the secret of winning their good opinions consists in taking a Whig Paper.

Our Loco-foco exchanges are crowing lustily over their victory, and our Whig contemporaries are writing essays on various subjects, and speculating on the causes of our defeat.

The Whigs have elected 115 members of Congress, being a clear majority over all. The Locos have elected 100, 2 doubtful and 1 Native are also elected. 10 remain to be chosen. Of these 2 will be Whig—giving a clear Whig majority of 6 in the House.

The American Bible Society employs three hundred hands in the printing and manufacture of Bibles, who make two thousand volumes a day. It is stated that they use eight tons of paper per week.

Gen. Scott.

The Alexandria Gazette says:—We rejoice to see the meed of praise that is bestowed upon Gen. Scott by the press of all parties, and the disposition that is exhibited to do justice to the skill, energy and gallantry, of this distinguished commander. The prudence and foresight he has evinced, and the wisdom and sagacity of his plans have all been realized in his triumphant progress from Vera Cruz, (including the capture of that city,) to the capital of Mexico. With a force comparatively insignificant, he has encountered and successfully surmounted every obstacle, and lives, at least, to hear the plaudits of his countrymen, and to be certain that he has earned for himself a name which will be forever remembered in the annals of the republic. Scott should be met by his country with open arms. With all odds against him, and his own plans not carried out by the government he has yet filled the highest hopes that were raised, in view of the acknowledged bravery of his troops. Nothing more could be asked; all has been done that the most exacting could require. By general consent, he must be admitted to be not only a fortunate, but a consummate commander.

The Loco-focos profess to think, says the Louisville Journal, that the acquisition of New Mexico and the Californias would be an ample remuneration for all our losses in the war. If, a year and a half ago the question had been asked whether our country ought to be willing to purchase these territories at the cost of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and the lives of ten or fifteen thousand of her heroic yeomanry who is there among us that would not have thundered forth an indignant negative?

Where is the Loco-foco that can tell us the relative value of wild lands and human life! How many acres of Mexican ground will reimburse us for the death of Ringgold? How many for the death of Ridgely? How many for the death of Clay? How many for the death of Hamer? How many for the death of Butler? How many for each of the heroic privates that fell at Palo Alto, at Resaca, at Monterey, at Buena Vista, at Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, at Contreras, at Churubusco, and at the city of Mexico?

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.—Notwithstanding, says the North American, the loud huzzas of our opponents in politics, there is much in the aspect of the recent State elections which is gratifying to us as Whigs. A balance of the books will show that in Maryland we gained two members of Congress and an increased majority of the Legislature, losing the Governor on local questions: In Georgia we gained the Senate and secured two United States Senators, and lost the Governor: In Ohio we gained the Senate and retained the joint ballot: In Pennsylvania we lose the House, but increase our majority in the Senate: In Florida we elect for the first time a Whig Legislature and secure a United States Senator. Thus in all national aspects, the recent elections have been advantageous to the cause of conservatism.

The New York Whig State Convention adopted an address to the people of the State, in which we find the following declaration:

"The Union as it is, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union—we will stand by it to the last. No more Territory is our watchword, unless it be FREE."

At the late Election in this State, votes of the people were taken in Schuylkill County to determine whether the Seat of Justice should be removed from Orwigsburg to Pottsville, and in Delaware County whether it should be changed from the Borough of Chester to a site in Upper Providence Township. In both cases, the measures proposed were carried by heavy majorities in their favor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The No License Law.—The Supreme Court of this State, now in session at Pittsburgh, have decided the "No License Law" of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional. The opinion has not yet been published.

RHODE ISLAND has joined in the congregation of States who will unite in Thanksgiving on the 25th of November. This is the eighth State, and it is highly probable that on that day the whole Union will bow down as one.

LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.—The Martinsburg Gazette states that this body convened in Martinsburg on the 14th, and closed its sessions on the 20th ult. The Gazette says, "the subjects brought before the Synod seemed to be of a deeply interesting and exciting character, though the several speakers exhibited, throughout the discussions, that courtesy and brotherly kindness towards each other, which should ever characterize an assemblage of Christian brethren. In some instances, considerable forensic talent was displayed, while one or two of the reverend speakers displayed an ingenuity in treating the subject under discussion, which inclined us to suspect they were bred for the bar. The preaching was well attended and is highly spoken of. The pulpits of the Methodist, German Reformed, and Presbyterian Churches, were occupied by members of the Synod on Sunday."

A BEREAVED WIDOW.—Mrs. Hoffman, of Baltimore, lost her husband, while he was serving his country in Texas less than two years ago, in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel to the 7th Infantry. In the winter of 1844, she lost a son, Lieut. A. T. Hoffman, of the 2d Infantry, who died of a disease contracted while serving in Florida. At the battle of Churubusco, her youngest and favorite child was killed, while serving in the 1st U. S. Artillery, in the capacity of Lieut.—In the same engagement she had another son wounded, Capt. Hoffman, of the 6th Infantry, who is reported as possessing superior attainments as an officer and a gentleman.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A letter from Washington, in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—"I have reason to believe that orders have been sent out to Gen. Scott, to take measures for disarming the Mexicans, in all parts of the country as far as practicable."

LEARNED WOOD SAWYER.—We have in this city, says the Detroit Journal, a German about 30 years of age, who was educated in one of the German Universities. He is an excellent Latinist, a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, and speaks and writes French, Spanish, German and English, and is an excellent mathematician. With all these accomplishments he is compelled, for want of better employment, to saw wood for a living.

KILLED.—John Spencer was killed by Irvin Welch, on Friday week, at the cross roads in Beaver Dam district, in this county. They were at a shooting match. Spencer had beaten Welch shooting, and they got into a quarrel, when W. shot S. in the left side with a gun. He died that night. Both were under the influence of liquor. Spencer leaves a wife and one child. Welch was also married and had several children.—Washington (N. C.) Whig.

GEN. TAYLOR COMING HOME.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 16th, says:—Mr. Chisholm has arrived at Austin, in 12 days from Monterey, and reports that Gen. Taylor has left the latter city on a visit to his family. Mr. C. says that on the receipt of the intelligence of the victories of Contreras and Churubusco, Gen. Taylor said "the fighting was at an end"—that he would return to his family, as he believed there would be no farther need of his services in Mexico."

BE CAUTIOUS.—We learn from the Phoenixville Pioneer, that recently two infants have died in that village, by the incautious use of laudanum. When but a few hours old in one instance, two drops were given, in the other, five drops. The one-half of a drop is a full dose for several of the first days of infancy.

The Loco-foco Convention of New York, to nominate their candidates, quarrelled like drabs. The Old Hunkers, the allies of the southern Slaveholders, carried the day. The Van Burenites are denouncing the proceedings of the Hunkers vehemently. When rogues fall out, ect.

SOME OF THE CANALS in Ohio have been considerably injured by high water. The little Miami was unusually high.

The Hon. ALEX. H. EVERETT, American Minister to China, died in Canton on the 28th of June last.

Alexander's extensive printing office in Franklin Place, Phila., was destroyed by fire on the 19th inst.

A SPUNKY WOMAN.—An Amazon in Pittsburg, a few days since, soundly thrashed her husband for daring to leave her and her little ones, and enlist for the war. That fellow got what he deserved. It is rather a stretch of patriotism for a man to go to the wars, leaving a wife and children to public charity.—Charleston Mercury.

A Suggestion.

The "Mexican Whig" State of Kentucky has furnished for the Mexican war five companies more than is wanted, or will be received by the President; while the patriotic Democratic State of Alabama, that has been called on to furnish only five companies, lacks just five companies of the number required.—Now, we have to suggest to those companies of Mexican Clay Whigs of Kentucky, who are desirous of engaging in the service of their country and have been refused there to come down to Alabama and they can have a chance. We want just five companies, and there seems to be no prospect of getting them in this Democratic State. Our people seem to have a decided dislike to "villanous saltpetre."

Will the Kentucky papers have the goodness to lay this proposition before the "Mexican Whigs" of that "rascally Whig State," and if accepted let the five companies come on forthwith!—Mobile Advertiser.

GEN. TAYLOR ON HIS WAY HOME.—In the Austin (Texas) Democrat, of the 2d October, we find the announcement, that General Taylor started from Monterey, on a visit to his family the day before Mr. Chisholm left there for Austin, 12 days previously. The N. O. National of the 14th, also says: "An officer of the Army twenty-four days from Gen. Taylor's camp, informs us that Gen. Taylor may be expected here in the course of a week or ten days. He was preparing to leave Walnut Springs when our informant last saw him."

By the Northerner at New York. [Translated for the Charleston Courier, from the Special Correspondence of La Patria.] VERA CRUZ, Oct. 1, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I wrote you yesterday, giving you all the intelligence which had come to hand relating to the latter events at the capital, and I now take my pen to inform you that I have been assured by several individuals that they have seen and spoken to an Aid-de-Camp of Santa Anna, and also a groom who accompanies the latter everywhere in this city, where they arrived two or three days ago. Although it has been impossible to ascertain anything thereon, it is confidently stated that Santa Anna is now at this very moment in the vicinity of the Coast, intending to take passage on board of the English steamer Medway, which starts to-morrow for Havana.

He is everywhere denounced as a traitor. A few days ago Santa Anna was positively in Puebla, and since his Aid-de-Camp and servant have been here, nothing more has been heard of him.—If I learn any thing more positive on this subject, I will communicate it to you instantly.

The Verdict.

The Pennsylvania insists that the election of Gov. Shunk is a verdict by the people of Pennsylvania in favor of the Mexican War.

It is true, it is also an expression of approbation by the same people of the robbery of the Churches of Mexico, for that was proposed by the acknowledged organ of the President.

It is also an approval of the "Pass" given to Santa Anna by President Polk, by which he was enabled to head the Mexican armies.

It is also an expression of opinions in favor of buying peace, for the President asked and obtained three millions of dollars for that purpose.

It is also an approval of the extension of Slavery over territory now Free, for that is the object of the Mexican War.—Norristown Herald.

Importance of One Vote.

The majority for Shunk in Mercer county over Gen. Irvin is one! and the Whigs lost one of the members of the Legislature by six votes, one Whig candidate for the Legislature, and the Whig candidate for Senator being elected.

In Washington county, George V. Lawrence, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature, was defeated by twelve votes.

WHEAT BOLTED BEFORE GROUND.—Mr. S. Bentz of Washington county, Md., has invented a machine which he called the Wheat Rubber, and which is applied to the wheat before grinding for the purpose of taking off the hull, or in other words of taking off the bran—bolting the wheat before it is ground! We have examined specimens of wheat run through this machine. The bran was entirely taken off and all that remained was the very interesting little lump of pure flour, ready to be mashed and put into barrels. A committee of the New York State Agricultural Society have examined the machine, and say they are impressed with its great value to the wheat growing districts of their State.—Baltimore Sun.

A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE occurred in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday evening last, on the occasion of a lecture on temperance being delivered by John B. Gough. The disturbance was suppressed, after a good deal of difficulty.

The Ohio State Journal says that at the late Fair of the Columbus Horticultural Society, Peaches were exhibited measuring over a foot in circumference, and weighing 14 ounces.

Mexican War.

The National Intelligencer publishes a communication on this subject, of which it says, "that the position, social, geographical and political, of the writer, and the opportunities which he has had of acquiring knowledge on the subject, entitle every word that he utters concerning it to the grave attention both of the Government and people of the United States." We presume it is from the pen of the Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, and extract the concluding paragraphs: North American.

Has not the time arrived when Congress should demand of the President a distinct and specific statement of the objects of the war, and the mode and the extent of its further prosecution? So repeated have been his mistakes that he certainly now has no claim to the blind confidence of the country. But for the performance, not of one but a succession of miracles, the armies of Scott and Taylor would have both been sacrificed no thanks to the Administration that they were not. Never has there been heard such a burst of indignation, loud and deep, as would have pervaded the whole country, if those results had happened which, but for a succession of miracles, would have happened.

Said long ago that, to obtain any practical results by an advance to Mexico an army of fifty thousand men was necessary. Who now will deny that proposition! With adequate garrisons and the road kept open, how much public property and how many lives would not have been saved! If any concessions were to be obtained by force from Mexico, it would only have been yielded to such an overpowering army.—The handful of men which we now have in the capital only stimulates and encourages further efforts. If Gen. Scott had left Vera Cruz with thirty thousand men I do not believe that any resistance would have been offered or one American life lost in battle. I have also said that the occupation of the city would retard instead of expediting a peace. We shall see.

I will now venture two other predictions:

1st. All efforts to procure funds from the Mexicans to pay the expenses of the war, to any considerable amount will end in failure. Goods may be sent there, and the duties paid on them, but when the drawback is deducted for goods sold our army, very little will be left. As to levying contributions in any other way it cannot be done, for the simple reason that they have no money. They are a poor, indolent, and unproductive people. There are not twenty wealthy Mexicans in the whole Republic. If the property of the Church is seized, that property consists mainly in houses in the cities and estates in the country, which, for twenty reasons, will not bring money—the first of which is that the money is not in the country—and the jewels and church ornaments will be secreted.

2d. If an adequate force is sent to Mexico, the drain of specie which will be thereby caused will seriously affect our momentary system. This may be in some small degree prevented, or postponed, by authorizing our commanders in Mexico to sell bills on England. But these bills must be paid in specie or its equivalent, and the balance in England against us will thus be increased. This difficulty we should already experience but for the extraordinary flow of specie to our country for provisions. That state of things no longer exists. The last suspension of the Bank of England, which continued for twenty-two years, was caused by the disbursement of specie in a foreign war. Whatever specie we send to Mexico is lost to us: there is no returning tide to bring it back.

There has been another brutal prize fight in New York, and one of the combatants has been so terribly beaten that he can never recover entirely. A New York paper furnishes the disgusting details of the ferocious encounter, but the following from the N. Y. Tribune is quite sufficient:

"Two bullies known as Awful Gardner and Alex. McFee, attended by their friends, went yesterday morning to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, about 25 miles from the city, for the purpose of a prize fight. Not many persons were present, as the matter was not generally known, and there was no interference on the part of the police. The fight lasted 69 minutes; 33 rounds were gone through with, when the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who was present as the friend of McFee, withdrew his man from the ring, to save him from being killed. At the time, he could scarcely stand, his face was beaten to a jelly, and he had received several severe injuries about the neck. One blow in particular behind the ear, not only felled him, but was followed by a copious discharge of blood from the throat, that for a moment choked him severely; probably he can never fully recover from the wounds he received. The sum of money at stake was \$300.

COSTLY.—Queen Victoria's "best go-to-meeting clothes" cost half of a million of dollars.—Those that Bonaparte used to wear, when Emperor, on state occasions, nearly a million.

The Home and Foreign Market.

The following brief article from the Boston Mail presents the superiority of the Home over the Foreign market in a strong and clear light. We will not weaken the force of the brief argument by any comment:

[From the Boston Mail.]

The failure of the great house of Prime, Ward & Co.—hitherto considered the strongest house on this continent dealing in exchange on Europe—is only one among the many evidences of the superiority of a domestic over a foreign market for the produce of the country. The trial of a foreign market for the past year has been under the most propitious circumstances that could be conceived for the argument of free trade; that is, an unparalleled supply at home, and an unparalleled demand abroad.—Yet after all, how much has the country gained, in real and substantial property, by the course of trade. To say nothing of the very large number of cargoes that have been lost by shipwreck, and the large number damaged during the transit—which is so much actual loss to the country, whether sustained by the insurance offices or by the shippers—we have a still heavier loss by depreciated prices and the return of protected bills. Of course we have no data by which to calculate the actual amount of these losses, for "the end is not yet," although we think we can see the "beginning" of it.

But let us look at the home market. Here Massachusetts has been purchasing millions of dollars worth of bread-stuffs, and paying for them at the "tip-top prices," either in cash, in domestic fabrics, boots and shoes, in codfish and other articles of real value, of her own produce or manufacture. Scarcely a dollar's worth has been lost during the transit, and not a dollar's worth in protected bills. All the bread-stuffs that Massachusetts wanted have been bought and paid for, and the proceeds, in one shape or another, have gone into the pockets of the producers, and both parties have made an actual accumulation of property by the operation. The whole profit on the labor producing the bread-stuffs, and the manufactured goods which paid for them, has been kept within the country. But of the bread-stuffs sent abroad, some have been lost by the "perils of the deep," some have been lost by the failure of foreign houses to meet their drafts, while others have been paid for in manufactured goods, the profit on which has been made abroad—and in almost direct competition with the labor of our own country. The only good feature in all this extraordinary export of bread-stuffs, is the rather liberal quantity of specie that has returned to us as the balance of trade; and even this through the fatuity of our position, has been more than absorbed in paying the expenses of the war with Mexico.

Can any one look at the facts, and then say that a home market is not the best of all markets for the produce of the country? and that the true policy of the country is not to foster this home market, by encouraging manufactures until they shall be fully adequate to the wants of the country?

EXPORT OF CALICOES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Among the exports from Great Britain to the United States, in the first six months of 1846 and 1847, we find the following:

	1846—Yards.	1847—Yards.
Plain Calicoes,	6,116,285	22,571,485
Printed Calicoes,	7,643,856	23,619,581

Total, 13,760,141 46,191,066
Showing an increase of 32,500,000 yards, equal to 250 per cent. increase.—These are some of the beauties of the British Tariff of '46. Forty-six millions one hundred and ninety-one thousand and sixty-six yards of calicoes imported in six months under the Polk Tariff, which at an average of 10 cents per yard, has taken away the enormous sum of \$4,619,106 from the manufacturers and workmen of this country. And this is but one small item of the extensive imports that have taken place since the operation of the tariff of '46!

THE TARIFF, NEW LOAN, &c.—A letter from Washington states that one of the first acts of the Treasury, at the opening of Congress, will be to renew the Tariff proposition of Mr. Walker at the last session of a 20 per cent tax on tea and coffee, and an advance on Pennsylvania iron. At the opening of Congress a debt of more than fifty millions will stare them in the face, with the certainty of an increase of it to more than one hundred millions before the war is closed. A new loan of heavy amount will be immediately called for to meet the pressing demands upon the Treasury. This will be denied at first, at headquarters, but it will be called for in the first week in the session. So much for the reign of J. K. Polk.—Baltimore Patriot.

INTERESTING DECISION.—The Court of Common Pleas, in Boston, decided in the case of Wm. White vs. Asaph E. Buss, that money lent at a card table, while the parties were playing, is not recoverable at law.