



Huntingdon, Tuesday, November 30, 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.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—In accordance with the very proper proclamation of the Governor, Thursday last was strictly observed by the citizens of this place, as a day of Thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good for His unbounded kindness towards us as a People, during the past year. Our stores and shops were all closed, and the stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath was observed throughout the day. Divine worship was attended to in the different churches, morning and evening.

"THE DAILY NEWS."—The prospectus for this spirited Whig Daily paper, published in Philadelphia, will be found in another column. Its publication was commenced during the past summer, and we are pleased to learn that thus far it has met with highly encouraging success. A cheap Whig daily paper was much needed in Philadelphia, and should be liberally sustained by the friends of the cause. The News, it will be seen, is sent to subscribers at one-half the price of the large dailies, while it contains about the same amount of reading matter. A Tri-Weekly and Weekly News, and a Weekly Whig German paper, will also be issued from the same office, on very reasonable terms.

The editor of the Lancaster Examiner attributes a paragraph, relative to the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention, to us, which we utterly repudiate. The paragraph in question belongs to our friend of the Juniata Sentinel. We entirely concur with the Examiner in regard to the propriety of adhering to the Whig system of appointing by single districts.

HIGH WATER.—The rains of last week caused quite a rise in the small streams; and apprehensions were entertained that we were to be visited by another flood in the Juniata. Happily, however, notwithstanding the river was pretty well up, the water did not get beyond its legitimate channel. We have heard of no damage in this vicinity.

We learn from the Lewistown Gazette that the public works in the Narrows have again suffered, to what extent is not yet known. The span of the bridge at Millintown, which was being rebuilt by the company, we regret to learn fell from the piers, in consequence of the false works having been carried away by driftwood.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Lewistown Gazette, of Saturday last says:

"A large number of contractors were in town during the past week, examining the profile of the Central Railroad, preparatory to handing in their bids.—In consequence of Thursday having been appointed Thanksgiving day, bids were received until yesterday morning. The result will not be known for some days. In addition to the sections announced in the advertisement, bids were also received for grading the road from the dam to opposite Lewistown, and for two sections at Newton Hamilton, embracing a cut of some magnitude. From this it will be perceived that the river route has been adopted."

The route, we learn from the North American, passes up the little Juniata, and crosses the mountain two miles north of the portage summit, by a tunnel, which will reduce the aggregate rise and fall 320 feet. By a short line of six miles to Hollidaysburg, it will secure the temporary use of the Portage Railroad, and afford, at all times, the means of effecting a connexion between the two works. Mr. Miller and his efficient corps are, meanwhile, pushing their surveys with great diligence, so as to unite with the line at the tunnel, on the western brow of the Allegheny.

The New York Herald says that "a large body of the Whigs of New York have determined to take up the name of WINFIELD SCOTT as their candidate for the Presidency, and to press his nomination by the Whig National Convention." The Herald might also add that a "large body" of Pennsylvania Whigs intend doing the same thing.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The great speech of Henry Clay, published under his own supervision, has at length been received, and will be laid before our readers next week. The sentiments contained in this speech are purely American, and will find a ready response in every patriotic heart in the land. The effect of this speech upon the country cannot fail to be most salutary. But we are not at all astonished, in the language of the York Republican, "that the whole pack of locofoco pensioned presses have opened in full cry upon Mr. Clay for the positions assumed by him in his resolutions, which were published in advance of his speech. Whatever he might have said, unless he had yielded his own convictions implicitly to the superior wisdom of James K. Polk and hissed on "the dogs of war" to a fiercer pursuit of slaughter and conquest, he would from that quarter have received nothing but denunciation, misrepresentation and calumny. Nor are we at all more surprised that those journals which loudly boast of their independence and are always pluming themselves on their superiority to party attachments and feelings, should join in the same yell. The Ledgers, Suns, N. Y. Herald, & *et id genus omne* have always gone ahead of the openly professed Locofoco presses in the career of radicalism, recklessness and excitement of the spirit of war and conquest—like jackalls, they have hunted the prey for the lions in office—they have acted as the *feelers* to ascertain what extravagance the popular infatuation is prepared to swallow next; and when the voice of moderation, wisdom and justice is uttered by the Sage of Ashland, it so strongly rebukes their own unlicensed and robber-like course that they unite to drown it by their clamors, and by appealing to the lust of acquisition—the appetite for conquest, and the glare of military glory, to smother all returning sense of true national honor and their own best interests in the minds of the people. It is no derogation to Mr. Clay that from such quarters he should meet opposition. Let the Ledger declare him to be "thirty years behind the age." What then? Why that would put Mr. Clay exactly on the platform of the Madisonian Democracy—among the brightest intellects and wisest statesmen of the country—on the very ground which he occupied when his clarion-voice was heard sustaining the American principle of "Free Trade on the Ocean and Sailors' Rights,"—and advocating that policy which built up our country in power and prosperity. None of the great, good and able men who then managed the government ever considered it to be any part of our mission—our duty, or our political system, to consult our own aggrandizement by waging war against, and subjugating the territories of an adjoining nation. "Millions for Defence" they were willing to expend; but to set on foot a contest of aggression not one of them would have consented. Their object was to illustrate the superior character of a Republican Government by a firm defence of its own rights, and a scrupulous respect for the rights of others; and acting on the same principle, Mr. Clay embodied in his speech and resolutions, a just condemnation of the manner in which this War with Mexico was provoked by the administration, and the honest rule by which its termination should be regulated and secured.

The Ledger in its great sapience classes Mr. Clay with Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams, Mr. Berrien and Mr. Buchanan! and then very coolly disposes of the whole lot by saying that their "wisdom is thirty years too old. The country has outgrown it." That is to say that George M. Dallas, Robert J. Walker, and probably poor Mr. Polk, who between his Secretaries of State and the Treasury seems to be in an unpleasant quandary, have shot ahead of the other persons mentioned; and while Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Berrien and Buchanan (*how does that last name get into the category*)—a galaxy of men whose equals, take them all together, cannot be produced in any like number, if in twice as many, persons in the United States—are inclined to be governed by the lights, the principles and policy of our Republic in its days of purity and when the Constitution was administered by its authors, these Dallas and Walker men adopt the very novel principle, practiced upon to be sure by the robber despots of the middle ages and the caterans of the Highlands of Scotland who levied black mail and stole

cattle from their industrious Lowland neighbors, that, "They should take who have the power, And they should keep who can." We glory in the fact that Mr. Clay does not appeal to the base, sensual and devilish passions of the depraved human heart, but that he addresses himself to the moral sensibilities—the justice—the generosity—the mercy of his countrymen. He neither flatters their weaknesses, nor makes himself subservient to their prejudices, but pays them the much more substantial compliment of speaking to them "the words of truth and soberness"—of seeking to arrest the current of hostility and acquisitiveness, and recall them to a disposition of moderation, forbearance and the resignation of all the schemes of aggrandizement, subjugation and conquest by force of arms. This is a statesmanship far beyond the reach of vision and the point of elevation of the rats and moles of politics—the subterranean and purblind assailants of Mr. Clay's position; but it is consistent with the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic—with the policy of its purest administration—with the condition of an enlightened civilization, and with the dictates of the Holy Christian Religion.

Laboring Men, Look at This.
"A STRIKE AT PIPER'S DAM.—About 30 hands under the charge of a "Boss" by the name of Law, quit work on Saturday morning last. It appears that on that morning, rules were read to the hands requiring them to be at work by peep of day and to work until dark, allowing twenty minutes for dinner. This the men, and the best workmen too at the work, considered rather severe, and left the work.

When we consider the wages paid, (65 cents and found), and the disagreeable work to be performed in mud and water, we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion, that no man but one fitted for a Virginia negro driver would be guilty of enforcing such rules."—*Huntingdon Globe, 16th inst.*

All that we know in regard to the rules above referred to, is, that they were submitted to Mr. Hartzhorn, President of the Canal Board, and by him read and approved. This we have from the mouths of members of the Locofoco party.

The last *Globe*, in continuing its comments in relation to the conduct of those having charge of the repairs says: "Many of our poor men, too, have been meanly treated—they were induced by the proper persons to repair and build new carts, with the promise of work—but now they are contemptuously told they can have employment, provided, there are not too many comes from below."

Now, if the charges contained in the paragraphs above quoted be true, and we suppose our neighbor of the *Globe* would not thus assail his own party friends without some data, what a beautiful commentary does it not afford us upon Locofoco professions as compared with their practices! Previous to every election, the "*Globe*" and kindred prints claim that the Locofocos are the exclusive friends of the Laboring classes—that in all their policy and measures they have in view the interests of the "toiling millions." How, we ask the Laboring men, do such professions tally with the confessions made in the above extracts taken from the organ of the Locofoco party of Huntingdon county? We have always contended that the professions of love for poor men made by the Locofoco leaders were hypocritical and only intended to cheat this worthy class of people out of their votes; and we are now fully sustained in our position by the admissions of their organ here.

Gen. Scott and the Soldiers.

A correspondent of the Lewistown True Democrat, in detailing the events of the battle of Churubusco, relates the following incident:

"After the taking of the fort on the hill, Twigg's, Pillow's and part of Quitman's divisions, commanded by General Shields, moved in high spirits towards the city, which was near four and a half miles distant. When near the next works of the enemy, "Old Chippewa" came riding down the long column. Cheer after cheer greeted the old veteran as he continued to approach. The air was rent with the most enthusiastic acclamations. When opposite our regiment, and after we had cheered him with our whole hearts, he waved his hand and stopped for a moment, and addressed us in the following words: "Thanks, thanks to God, and Glory to this army. I wish I could hug every one of you to my bosom!" He uttered these words with great emphasis and emotion. He then moved forward, and the cheering continued until he was so far advanced that he could no longer hear it."

Santa Anna.

The following is taken from the *Tampico Sentinel* of the 4th inst. One of those revolutions of feeling, so common among the Mexican nation, has just taken place. The *valiente* and *bien merito de la Patria* the illustrious Santa Anna, has been outlawed and declared a traitor by his government, and a premium offered for his person, dead or alive. Meanwhile various conjectures are afloat concerning the way which the outlawed General has directed his fugitive steps.

The following paragraph also appears in the same paper: *Mexico, 26th Oct.*—We are positively informed that Gen. Santa Anna has fixed his residence conformably in all things to the orders which he has received on the subject from the supreme government, and from thence he intends to defend himself against the charges brought against him as a military man. His companions in his retirement, are only his chaplain and Gen. Staboli, with a small force of cavalry for the security of his person.

AN AMERICAN MATRON.—A correspondent of the Richmond Inquirer states it was his sad duty to inform the widowed mother of the late Lieut. Wm. T. Burwell, of the death of her youngest and darling son, who was killed on the 9th of September, in the battle of El Molino del Rey. He says he told his mother he was dead, and that he had fallen in battle. Not a tear fell from her eye—not a sigh escaped her. "Is he dead? Did he do his duty? Thank God, he left no widow!" were all the words she uttered.

What a magnificent revelation of woman's heart is this. How perfectly free from selfishness the last thought, "thank God he left no widow!"—the agony of that sundered tie which she herself had felt, being in her estimation more poignant than the sad tidings which bereft her of a son. Glorious wife, loving mother, American woman—may The Comforter protect thee, and send balm to thy aching heart!

BREADSTUFFS IN ENGLAND.—Charles Wilmer's Mail, Liverpool, Nov. 4, remarks, that "Opinion is still unfavorable towards breadstuffs, while holders are willing to sell. Although prices have come to a moderate point, still the trade cannot be induced to purchase more than their immediate wants require, as stocks of foreign in the United Kingdom are large, while of home grown they are excessive."

The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 9th inst., says that Gen. Butler stopped a few moments at that place on his way to New Orleans. In conversation with his friends he made no scruples as to avowing himself in favor of closing the Mexican war by taking a defensive line, as advocated by General Taylor and other distinguished men.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Whigs of Adams County held a meeting at Gettysburg on Monday evening of last week, and appointed A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., Representative Delegate to the Whig State Convention to settle a candidate for Canal Commissioner. They passed a resolution expressing a decided preference for Major General WINFIELD SCOTT as the Whig candidate for President—though pledging their support to the candidate to be nominated by the Whig National Convention; and appointed DANIEL M. SMYSER, JOSEPH FINK and JOHN BROUGH, Esq's, Conferees to meet Conferees from York county and select a Delegate to the National Convention.

Gov. Whitcomb, of Indiana, on the 16th, at Edinburg, fell between the cars and the platform of the depot—the cars whirling him around and crushing his thighs as they went. It will be sometime, if ever, before he can recover.

MISSISSIPPI returns 3 Locofoco Congressmen and 1 Whig—last year all Locofocos.

Death of Capt. Jas. Caldwell—Letter from his Son.

We are truly happy to state that the news received of the death of Alexander Caldwell, who accompanied his now lamented father to Mexico, proves to be incorrect. A letter has been recently received from him, by his youngest brother, residing in Williamsburg, from which we take the following extracts:

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. — 1847.
My Dear Brother: * * * As you are well aware of the dangers we have to go through in Mexico, I hope you will be prepared to hear some sad news, though I wish I could save you the pain of knowing it. Our dear and brave father, as he proved to be on all occasions, received a fatal wound whilst gallantly advancing at the head of his company on the terrible day of Chapultepec; he did not receive the wound in the storming of the Castle; but after that place was taken he advanced to the very gates of the city, where he received a severe wound in the foot, by a fragment of a bomb-shell, of which wound he died a few weeks since. I hope you will not grieve too much about this sad affair, but bear it like a man. It will be some consolation to you to know he fell whilst bravely fighting for his country's honor. It was his wish to be taken home and be buried along side of his dear wife. I have him embalmed and put in a lead coffin, and will take him home with me when I go. I hope you will see that our dear little sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, are taken care of. When I get home I will make suitable arrangements for you all. I have applied for a commission in the Regular Army as Lieutenant, which, if I succeed, will afford sufficient income to educate our sisters without other aid; I think there is no doubt of my getting it, as I have a letter of recommendation to the President written by Gen. Shields, signed by Generals Scott, Quitman, Twigg, Pillow, Pierce, Cadwallader, and also by Mr. Trist, U. S. Commissioner. As soon as I get my commission I will obtain a furlough and go home. I expect to see you in two or three months. I was appointed Commissary's first clerk by Gen. Pierce, as soon as we landed at Vera Cruz. The situation is worth \$50 per month. * * * The young men from Williamsburg are all well.

Farewell for awhile, and God bless you all.
Your only Brother,
ALEX. CALDWELL.

To FRANKLIN CALDWELL.
DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A very worthy young man, named John Blair, son of Andrew Blair, Esq., of Carlisle, was admitted to practice at the Carlisle bar week before last, after passing a most creditable examination. On the Saturday of that week he exhibited some symptoms of alienation of mind, and on the following day also. He was sitting by his father in the evening, when he suddenly jumped up, rushed from the house, and was seen no more. Meetings of the citizens were called, and a general search by hundreds of persons was made for several days, but without effect, until Thursday, when his body was found in a small stream of water running near the Borough, into which he had no doubt run in his derangement.

EFFECT OF A FAILURE.—A telegraphic dispatch from Boston, of Saturday evening says—"A great sensation was produced in this city on 'change, at the announcement of the failure of a firm largely engaged in the iron trade. The amount is estimated at one million of dollars."

COL. WYNKOOP AND CAPT. WALKER.—A letter from a member of the late Capt. Walker's Company, published in the American, says: "The body of Capt. Walker was conveyed, after the fight, with military honors, to a carriage supposed to belong to Gen. Santa Anna, escorted by the Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of Col. W. F. Wynkoop. This officer, who had been at variance with Capt. W., burst into tears on looking at the body of the deceased, and exclaimed—"I would have given six years of my existence if I could have spoken to Capt. Walker before he died."

AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

Forty Lives Lost.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—The steamboat Carolinian, from Pittsburg bound to Pearl River, burst her boilers on Friday last when near Shawneetown. Mr. Peacock, of Pittsburg, was instantly killed, and four of the deck hands were badly scalded, one of whom died subsequently. Early on Thursday morning last, the steamboat Tempest, and the Talisman, from Cincinnati, came in collision about ten miles below Cape Girardeau, by which the Talisman was so much injured that she sank immediately in deep water.—The total number of passengers that were carried down with the sinking boat is estimated at forty, but some say the loss is still greater.

The ladies and the other passengers rescued lost everything, escaping in their night clothes, on board the Tempest.

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Later from the Rio Grandé.

Texas Election Returns—Mexicans coming to their senses—Destruction of the City of Ocotlan by an Earthquake—Population buried in the ruins—Rumors with regard to Gen. Taylor, &c.

By the arrival of the U. S. transport schooner Sarah, at New Orleans, the Bee has received files of the Matamoras Flag to the 6th inst., inclusive. The election returns in those portions of Texas, near Matamoras, are favorable to the success of Mr. Wood, one of the candidates for Governor. Wood and Miller were the only persons voted for.

Capt. Adams had just returned from a trip in the vicinity of San Fernando. He informs the editors of the Flag, that the people expressed to him freely their conviction that further resistance was totally useless—aye, was madness.—Their great desire seemed to be, either to have a separate union of States—a northern confederacy—or that Tamaulipas should form a State of our Union. They say they now see the true value of that protection which was to be afforded them by their combination with the powers at the city of Mexico.

A paper printed in Guadalajara, dated the 5th ult., gives the particulars of the destruction of an entire city (Ocotlan) in the State of Atlixco, by an earthquake, on the 3d ult. The city, says the Flag, which was a very considerable one, was entirely destroyed. Not a house was left standing, and nearly the whole population was buried in the ruins. The extent of the disaster was not known at the time the article was written, but the scene presented is described as awful.—The earthquake was not confined to this one city. Its effects were felt over a considerable extent of the surrounding country, and caused serious injury to several monasteries and small villages.

The earthquake, it will be recollected, was felt severely in the city of Mexico. As town gossip, the Flag gives the following, without being able to trace the rumors to any reliable source: "General Taylor on his way to this place, with a train, has been attacked by the Mexicans. Canales died, a few days ago, at a rancho near Cerralvo."

Gen. Lamar has been elected to the Legislature from Nueces county—the county between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The yellow fever was rather on the increase in Matamoras.

A bearer of dispatches from Washington to Gen. Taylor had passed through Matamoras, in great haste. Following on his heels were one hundred and fifty teamsters. The circumstances was exciting serious speculation. Some were of opinion that Gen. Taylor had been ordered again to San Luis, and so forth. Nothing is said in the Matamoras papers of the return to his country of Gen. Taylor.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—*Insurrection at Chihuahua*—Battle expected.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25th, 1847. By the arrival of traders from Santa Fe, later dates from that quarter have been received.

Another insurrection had taken place among the Mexicans at Chihuahua, and the American residents there forced to fly to escape being massacred, leaving much of their property behind.

Col. Easton was mustering a force to march against the insurgents, and a battle was shortly expected to take place.

NEXT CONGRESS.

The returns from Louisiana and Mississippi increase the already settled Whig majority in the popular branch of Congress. That body will meet on next Monday and stands 117 Whigs, 111 Locofocos and 1 Native.

The recent elections which have taken place throughout the Union, have resulted most favorably for the Whig cause. The partial success of the opposition in some of the States in electing their Chief Magistrate was chiefly the result of local questions; but, with one or two exceptions, the popular vote had been largely in favor of the Whigs.

NOVEL BALLOTS.—Among the tickets voted at the recent New York election, were the following:

- For Comptroller, "Remember Silas Wright!"
- For Secretary of State, "Maintain Freedom!"
- For Attorney General, "Rebuke Fraud!"

A large number of the following were found in the ballot boxes in New York city:

STATE.

REMEMBER SILAS WRIGHT!

Ye Argus men! Ye office-hacks!
And whole Conservative crew!
Consider well what you're about,
And what you're trying to do;
You've got to deal with DEMOCRATS,
And long you'll rue the day,
When first you murdered SILAS WRIGHT,
Then threw our FLAG away!

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.—Last week there came to Troy, a little town in Indiana, a German family, composed of a man, his wife and thirty-two children—all girls.

Later from the Rio Grandé.

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And whole Conservative crew!
Consider well what you're about,
And what you're trying to do;
You've got to deal with DEMOCRATS,
And long you'll rue the day,
When first you murdered SILAS WRIGHT,
Then threw our FLAG away!

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.—Last week there came to Troy, a little town in Indiana, a German family, composed of a man, his wife and thirty-two children—all girls.