

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

BY JAMES CLARK :

[CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.]

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XIII, NO. 3.

HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 625.

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.

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PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land situated in Tyrone township, Blair county, three miles from Tyrone Forge, containing *One hundred and ten Acres*, the principal part *Limestone Land*, in a high state of cultivation, with water in all the fields except one; a *Foundation Pump* at the barn, and running water at the house. The improvements are—*Two Dwelling Houses*, a good *Bank Barn and Stable*, a *Cabinet Makers' Shop*, *Wagon House*, *Carriage House*, *Cider Mill*, and other out-buildings, all substantial and in good repair. Also, a new *Draw Kih* for burning Lime.

There is also on this farm an Orchard of *Two Hundred Apple Trees* nearly all of the very best grafted fruit.

The Central Railroad will pass within three miles of the above property. JAMES E. STEWART.

Nov. 30, 1847-6m.

THE GREAT CENTRAL

HAT AND CAP STORE,

Wholesale and Retail,
No. 284 Market Street, Ninth door above Eighth Street, South side.

PHILADELPHIA,
Comprises one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of HATS, CAPS and MUFFS in the Union, and of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of the Subscriber, in the best manner, of prime materials, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The assortment embraces a splendid variety of Silk, Molekin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Nutria, and other HATS of beautiful finish, and a complete stock of all kinds of Cloth, Glazed, Fur and Furry Caps, of the most desirable patterns, together with a supply of Mulls, Cuffs, Buffalo Robes, &c. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to examine the stock, which they will find to their advantage to do before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the cash system, to sell for Cash only, and at the lowest prices. dec7-6m.] JOHN FAREIRA, Jr.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

A GREAT number of valuable lives were very nearly sacrificed in the rush to H. K. NRE & Bro's WATCH & JEWELRY STORE in Market Square.

There you will see Gold and Silver Levers of every style, quality and price. Also, gold foil chains, guard chains and keys of every description. Breast Pins and finger rings in great variety; gold and silver pencils, silver thimbles, tooth and nail brushes, steel beads, clasps for bags and purses, purple silk, spectacles, accordions, gold pens of superior quality, pen holders, a fine assortment of fancy stationery, motto wafers, fancy boxes, perfumery, Diaries for 1848, envelopes, &c. &c. Call and examine, before it is too late. Clock and Watch repairing done as usual, and warranted.

BELWOOD SHANNON,

Dealer in Teas.

Warehouses 63 Chesnut above Second and Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia.

HAS constantly in Store, a choice assortment of Fresh Imported, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

Country Merchants are invited to call at 63 Chesnut street, and examine his stock, which he offers at the lowest wholesale prices, for Cash, and where he attends personally. (d7-6m.)

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

MANUFACTORY.

Frederick Krell,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he still continues at the old stand, one door east of Carment's Tavern, and nearly opposite the Post Office, where he is at all times prepared to manufacture All kinds of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Mattresses, Sofas, Cushions, etc., at the shortest notice and most reasonable price, and country produce, for which the highest market prices will be allowed in exchange.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, 1847.

Fall Military Goods.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in Silks, Ribbons and Millinery Goods, No. 45 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

ARE now opening for the Fall Trade, a large and rich assortment of Millinery Goods, a large proportion of which are of their own importation, viz:—Bonnet Silks, figured and plain.

Bonnet Stuffs, of all colors and qualities.

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, a very handsome assortment.

Silk Plushes.

Silk Velvets, black and colored, of all qualities.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

Fancy Laces, Cap Stuffs, Lace Trimmings.

Bonnet Crowns, Tips, Buckrams, Willows, &c.

They have also received by the late arrivals a very beautiful assortment of Fancy Feathers, direct from the manufacturers in Paris.

Phila. sept. 7, '47.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
MEXICAN WAR.

[Correspondence of the North American and United States Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1848.

The galleries, lobbies, halls and avenues to the Senate chamber were filled at an early hour this morning, to hear Mr. Calhoun's speech. Mr. Calhoun took the floor on motion of Mr. Sevier, at twenty minutes before one o'clock.— He appeared in his ordinary habiliments, with little to arrest the attention of a stranger, other than that brilliant restless eye and the lines of reflection, which mark his physiognomy, with the traces of thought and intellect.

He began:—In offering Senators these resolutions, I have been governed by the reasons which induced me to oppose the war at the outset. In alluding to it, I do not intend to allude to the reasons that governed me then, farther than is necessary for my purpose.

I opposed the war because it was unnecessary, and might have been avoided, and because the President had no authority to order the troops on territory occupied by Mexico—because the preamble to the act of May, 1846, was false—because it would lead to great and serious evil, and endanger free institutions. I acquiesced in the war, after its recognition, because I could not arrest it, and limited my support accordingly. I suggested a defensive line at the last session, and I now offer these resolutions for the same purpose. I have no personal or political considerations to influence me—neither to weaken the administration nor to strengthen the opposition—I shall therefore speak independently, as one who has no favor to ask from the government or the people.

When he suggested a defensive line at the last session, we stood in a better position to obtain indemnity, than we ever had before or will again. We may receive indemnity from unoccupied territory, but none from occupied territory. He offered the line, because he believed it was the only mode of ending the war and saving blood and treasure, and any other policy would be likely to expose us to the evils, which these Resolutions are intended to guard against. The President took another course—he was for prosecuting the war vigorously to conquer peace and security and indemnity for our claims and expenses.

The campaign has terminated—it has been as successful as could have been expected. Victory has followed after victory and yet what has been accomplished? Have we conquered peace—have we got a treaty or indemnity?—No. Not a single object has been effected, and our difficulties are greater now than they were before. What has caused this discomfiture? It is not our army. What then? The plan of the campaign was erroneous. We aimed at indemnity in the wrong way—through a treaty, and Mexico refusing to treat, put it out of our power. We have nothing but the military glory for our loss of blood and treasure—perhaps forty millions or more of money, and six, eight or ten thousand men. All this for nothing at all!

A defensive line, it has been said, would have been as expensive as the campaign. The views presented by the President and his Secretary were all wrong. He then proceeded to show that the geographical condition of the country would have afforded a large protection in itself and instanced how Texas had been enabled to maintain her position, without either extraordinary cost or a standing army. The interest, said he, on the money sunk in this war would have supported his line, and the gallant men who have lost their lives, would have been sufficient to have held it.

We are now at the beginning of another campaign and the same measures are proposed. What ought to be done? Shall we go on with it? I cannot support the recommendations of the President. The cost of the war will be greater—70,000 troops in the whole, and sixty millions at least, of dollars for the experiment. What is the condition of the money market? The famine in Europe gave us a large market last year for our produce. If specie flowed out below, it flowed in above. Now, the drain is against us both ways, and specie must be remitted abroad to meet our liabilities. Can this go on? What is the price of the public stocks and Treasury notes?—far below par, and so long as they continue so, they must go into the Sub-Treasury, and coin must come out and soon you will be drained to the bottom.

A great financial crisis and perhaps a suspension of specie payments by the banks are threatened. The difficulty of the war is in the state of the finances; you can't get money, if you do get men,

He had been informed through reliable source, and one well qualified to know, that if a loan of forty millions was required, it could not be obtained on better terms than 90 per cent. if as good. The further you go the greater the embarrassment. What are we to gain?—a treaty from Mexico to give us indemnity in land equal to all the expenses.—The war must end in the defeat of its professed objects. He insisted that the more successfully it was prosecuted, the objects avowed would be defeated and the effects disavowed would be accomplished.

How are you to get an honorable peace? It takes one only to make war, but two to make peace. If authority is overturned, how can a treaty be made? You are defeated by your success, for where would be the nationality of Mexico, which you profess you are not willing to destroy? It would be a mere mass of individuals without a government.

The President proposes to put down all the military chieftains in Mexico, and then we are to put up a Republican government under the auspices and encouragement of our army, and this is the government we are to treat with. How was a free and independent government to grow up under the conqueror—a despotism or monarchy might, but nothing else. He had supposed Republican government was the spontaneous growth of the people, but, it now appears, that our army can manufacture them to order.—How can you make a free government in Mexico. She has been aiming at it for twenty years—the condition of her people do not admit it. The wealth and intelligence are concentrated in the priesthood, and they are unfavorable to such institutions. It could not stand if erected; it would fall to-morrow. He would rather prop the existing government up any government—the party in power would fall, and we should be compelled again and again to re-instate them.

But the President says, if he fails to establish a government to make a treaty, then we must hold on to the occupation of the country, and take the full measure of indemnity into our own hands.—Is this not an acknowledgement that we must make a conquest of the whole country, unless the factitious government can be created? This is clear.—If a vigorous prosecution should fail to make a treaty, every argument against falling back, as it is called, would have double force. After spending sixty millions, the contractors and that large body of interested persons who had lived upon the war, would be adverse to return—the cry would be go on until the whole country was absorbed.

The President talks of taking indemnity into his own hands. Why not take it now? We have a better chance before the expenditure of sixty millions more. What are you to get? Only Mexican population, which will require you to keep a standing army of 30,000 men to collect taxes, and then you will not collect enough to pay the expenses of collection. It will have to come out of the pockets of the people of the United States.

We are now come to the solemn question proposed by the resolutions. The line of policy recommended by the President will lead to the blotting out of the nationality of Mexico—of assuming ten millions of people differing with us in race, and every thing else.—We must take it as provinces or take it into the Union. Shall we do either?—No. It would be inconsistent with the avowed object of the war—every message has disavowed such a purpose, and declared that the only object was indemnity, and yet, as events are moving, what we have disavowed will probably be accomplished. It would be a deep impeachment of the sincerity and intelligence of this government, such a policy. We have heard of the glory acquired in this war—he acknowledged it so far as the army are concerned—they had fought gallantly on every field, and commanded the thanks of the nation; but he feared all the glory would be confined to the army. Our reputation had suffered abroad—what we have gained in glory we have suffered in our civil and political character, and much as he valued the army, he preferred the other.

We have never yet incorporated any but the Caucasian race into our Government; if we take Mexico, it would be the first instance—for more than half her population is of the Indian and mixed breeds. The mixture of these races by Old Spain had injured the attempt to combine them, and yet it is proposed to bring them in and place them on an equality with the people of the United States. There is no instance of any colored race, though they constitute a majority of the human family, among which free government was successful. Are we, then, to mingle with these mongrels,

and to share a common destiny? He protested against it!

He regarded that it would be a reflection on the Senate to argue that the incorporation of Mexico would be hostile to the genius of our institutions—he who knew the constitution need not be told it. We would be conquered by Mexico, for the vast amount of the patronage would absorb the whole power of the States. It would transfer the power from the Legislature to the Executive, and you would put in his possession the power of conquering you—it would drive us into anarchy.

He then went on to show that England, from her hereditary monarchy, could stand more patronage than other governments, and yet she was suffering—and to recall how Rome had failed to maintain her provinces. Shall we commit these errors, with such experience before us. So much for holding Mexico as a province.

Now for incorporating Mexico into the Union. At present you have no need of armies, to keep your territories in subjection. With Mexico, it will be different, for you must hold her as a province under the name of a territory. How long before she will become reconciled to our institutions and to ourselves. Ireland has been held for 700 years, though of the same race with her oppressors, and still she resists. The Mexicans will never be reconciled to you, for they belong to a race the most unforgiving, and one that will hold out under the least prospect. But ought we to incorporate them any how. Ought we to bring in these Mexican races on an equality?—We suppose all people capable of free government, and we hear every day of extending its blessings over this Continent, especially over Mexico—it is a great mistake. None but a people in a high state of intellectual improvement are capable of free government. Few have formed a constitution that has endured—ours was the result of a combination of circumstances, and few nations have preserved free government, for it is harder to keep than to make.

He then proceeded to show the anxious solicitude that was entertained for the preservation of our liberties in early days of the Republic—now, it was hardly ever suggested. He did not believe that the love of liberty had deteriorated—nay, he thought stronger, if possible, but he feared a day of retribution would come, and when it did, there would be a serious responsibility somewhere.—The question is, what are we to do? It did not become him to propose measures as he had opposed the war from the first, but he would not hesitate to declare his opinion.

There is not the smallest chance of disentangling ourselves from this war, but by taking a defensive line and indemnity into our own hands. If time had been allowed when the first bill was passed, he intended to have suggested a remedy. He would have given Gen. Taylor all necessary supplies and he would have had a solemn report from the proper committee, recommending a provisional army and giving time to the Mexican people to avow or disavow the war, and he would have seized upon the contiguous territory, where the good land was and have held it. But we are always acting under some emergency and deliberation is not permitted.

He could not now name a line, but we must withdraw from the central parts of Mexico and cover the country so as to obtain sufficient indemnity—not to hold it permanently, but until such time as Mexico would treat. It is the only way the country can disentangle itself from the war—it is now tied to a dead corpse. He looked to his own country and its liberties and not to Mexico. If we pursued masterly inactivity and remained quiet, we would do more for public liberty than all the victories had done or could do. This was not the first war he had opposed. When Jackson demanded reprisals against France, he rose alone to denounce it. To him it was a proud satisfaction, that standing on the Democratic side of the chamber he had raised his voice against it.

Let me say to the administration, if you go on with a vigorous prosecution of the war, you will sign your death-warrant. What party has been opposed to a public debt? The Democratic or Republican. This very campaign will involve you in a cost nearly equal to that of the revolution. What party has been opposed to the increase of Executive patronage? What party is opposed to the paper system? What party is in favor of free trade? You are now building up a system that must stop its progress.

It is magnanimous and honorable to acknowledge an error when it is discovered, and it would be an act of patriotism for the administration to take the course it would have done, had they the experience they now possess.

He would say to his friends on the

other side, (Whigs) that the country demanded some territory. He understood very well, how the vote on the act of May, 1846, had occurred—that vote the Whigs had given to relieve Taylor, and not for the war. He knew that it was reluctantly given, and under solemn protest. The people in his opinion, now, were against any conclusion of this war that did not bring territory. A defensive line must be taken at this session, or we must go on and take Mexico entire—this is the last and only chance. If he could be sustained, he would raise a committee to consult on the best line, taking advantage of the presence of several military officers, who could impart valuable information.

We may not get peace immediately—we may be at great expense, but we will accomplish the great object of disentangling us from the war.

This is but a skeleton of the speech, and is prepared from my rough notes.—It made a deep impression on both sides of the chamber and seemingly, not a very agreeable one, in the administration benches. After its delivery, Mr. Calhoun rallied, in a pleasant way, some of the Whig Senators, and advised them to support his project, for they would elect their President in any event.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Predictions for 1848.

According to a new Almanac, the year of our Lord, 1848, is to be an eventful one. We extract from said Almanac the following sagacious predictions, which will doubtless be fulfilled:

“Through the whole course of the coming year, whenever the moon wanes the night will grow dark.—On several occasions, during the year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have finished the day's work.—It is quite likely that when there is no business doing, many will be heard to complain of hard times, but it is equally certain that all who hang themselves will escape starvation.—If bustles and hoops go out of fashion, a church pew will hold more than three ladies.—If dandies wear their beards, there will be less work for the barbers, and he who wears mustachios will have something to sneeze at.—There will be many eclipses of virtue, some visible, others invisible.—Who-soever is in love will think his mistress a perfect angel, and only find out the truth of his suspicion by getting married.—Many delicate ladies, whom no one would suspect, will be kissed without telling their Ma's.—There will be more books published than will find purchasers, more rhymes written than will find readers, and more bills made than will find payers.—If the incumbent of a fat office should die, there will be a dozen feet ready to step into one pair of shoes.—If any young lady should happen to blush, she will be apt to look red in the face, without the use of paint; if she dream of a young man three nights in succession, it will be a sign of something; if she dream of him four times, or have the toothache, it is ten to one she will be a long time in getting either of them out of her head.—Many people will drink more strong liquor than will be necessary to keep them sober, and take more medicine than will be requisite to the enjoyment of good health.—Dinners and entertainments will be given to those who have enough at home; and the poor will receive much advice gratis, legal and medical excepted.—The public debts of the repudiating states will hardly be adjusted, and the same fate will very probably attend many private contracts in this latitude.—He who marries this year will run a great risk, especially if he does it in a hurry.—He who steals a match, gives tattlers occasion to gossip, and will be apt to involve himself and bride in disagreeable relations.—There will be a great noise all over the country when it thunders, and a tremendous dust will be kicked up, occasionally, by coach-horses.—Many young ladies who hope for it, but little expect it, will be married; and many who confidently anticipated that glorious consummation, will be doomed to wait another year.

Finally, there exists little doubt, this will be a “most wonderful” year, surpassing in interest all that have preceded.—Politicians will make fools of themselves; pettifoggers will make fools of others; and many women with pretty faces will make fools of both.—The world still go round as usual, and come back to the place where it set out, as will many a man who engages in business.—There will be a great cry and little wool, both at the shearing of pigs, and the meeting of Congress.”

A SAFE FIRM.—“Loëke & Keyes” is the name of a firm in Portland, Maine.

Counterfeit dimes are in Plentiful circulation at Pittsburg.

Freaks of a Mexican Bull.

In an interesting letter to the Philadelphia North American, dated Puebla, 5th August, we find the following humorous account of an *impromptu* “bull fight:—”

About a week since Generals Scott, Twiggs and Shields, with an escort of dragoons, and the 2d and 7th infantry, made an excursion to the site of the ancient Aztec city, and I joined it. About two miles from Puebla a laughable incident occurred, though it well nigh ended in a tragedy. The infantry were ascending an easy slope, when two Mexicans came along with a powerful bull, which one of them held by a lasso over the horns, while the other urged him along with a goad. The animal became restive as the soldiers passed, and finally breaking away from those who held him, charged the left flank, carrying a soldier through the ranks on his horns, and landing him in the mud on the opposite side of the road. The two men finally got hold of the lasso again, when four of us civilians came along on horses.— Then he began to plunge and paw the ground, and one of the Mexicans who got in front of the beast to beat him still, was tossed clear over the bull's back.

The infuriated creature then pitched into the other, and throwing him in about two feet of mud and water, gored and ducked him for several seconds.— All the horsemen rode up and succeeded in driving the animal from his prey, when he turned and put after us more furious than ever. As we had no arms, and did not choose to have our horses ruined, there was some pretty “tall walking” for a short distance. The animal ran down the column till near the head of the 7th regiment, and then charged again, making a pretty wide breach in the ranks. After satisfying himself that the 7th was “no where” when he was about, he made a rush on the 2d. The boys had time to fix their bayonets, however, and met our friend so coolly, that after receiving five or six bayonet wounds, he halted and gave up the battle. In a few moments I saw him lassoed by a horseman, and pulled along towards the city, bleeding profusely and looking quite crest-fallen.— He had evidently been deceived in his first charge, and seeing no bayonets, probably did not reckon on finding any on his second surluge. But he can (if the butchers have not killed him, which I strongly suspect) console himself with the fact that he made more consternation among two regiments of U. S. Infantry than a thousand two legged Mexicans could have done.

Beautiful Illustration.

The striking illustration of the brevity of life which we subjoin, is from Bishop Heber's farewell sermon to his parishioners in England, before embarking for India.

“Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat first glides gently down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its glassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy to hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty.

“Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry, which pass before us—we are excited by some short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our greifs alike are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor, our voyage may be hastened but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth, and its inhabitants, and of our future voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal!

“And do we still take so much anxious thought for the future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us!—Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find, by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin, which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as warring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance, but in the hopes of a better world and to even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies.