



Huntingdon, Tuesday, January 13, 1843

Thanks to Hon. Simon Cameron of the U. S. Senate, for a valuable public document.

By reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that Mr. Polk refuses to tell Congress how he happened to let Santa Anna into Mexico!

County Convention.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Whig County Convention, which assembled in the Court House on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was an unmistakable evidence of the determination of the party to "fight on—fight ever!" in defence of their cherished and glorious principles. Every district in the county except three was represented. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the resolutions declaring for WINFIELD SCOTT and ANDREW STEWART, adopted by acclamation. We second the choice which our Whig friends of this county have made, most cordially; and should Old Chippewa and "Tariff Andy" be the nominees of the National Convention, we shall not be without hope of the redemption of Party-ridden, but honest old Pennsylvania herself. But should the choice of the Convention fall upon any other good Whigs, we can safely say that the Whigs of old Huntingdon will be none the less zealous in their support. They will follow the Whig banner, let who may be selected to bear it aloft in opposition to the black flag of Locofocism.

Temperance Meeting.

A Temperance Society, on the old principle, has been organized in our borough. One or two meetings have recently been held in the Methodist Church, which were well attended; and on Thursday evening last a public meeting was held in the new Court House, JAS. STEEL, Esq. presiding. The meeting was large and quite a brilliant array of Ladies present. A. W. Benedict, Esq. of this place, and Hon. Geo. R. McFarland of Hollidaysburg, addressed the assemblage with their accustomed power and eloquence. These gentlemen are ingenious and able advocates of the Temperance cause, and are always listened to with attention and pleasure; but on this occasion, in speaking of the late decision of the Supreme Court against allowing the people to vote on the license law, we regretted that the latter gentleman thought proper to make the personal attack which he did upon the members of that Court. We regretted to see one occupying his present position, attempting to bring the members of the highest Judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth into contempt before the people, because of their having made a decision adverse to his judgment. We make these remarks out of no ill-will to the gentleman in question; but no one knows better than himself that abuse is not argument, and that his personal remarks could have no other effect than that which we have suggested.

During the progress of the meeting several persons went forward and signed the pledge, among whom were some not deemed, for some time previous, temperate men. We hope the Society may go on prosperously in making converts from error.

The Locofocos of this county met in county Convention on Tuesday evening last. John Scott, Esq. was elected a delegate to the State Convention. Mr. S. is understood to be friendly to the nomination of Hon. James Buchanan.

Gen. Cadwalader.

We perceive that Mr. Matthias, one of the senators from the city of Philadelphia, has submitted a resolution, authorizing the Governor of the State to procure a sword, and present it to General George Cadwalader. This is a truly laudable movement, and one in which the heart of the whole Commonwealth will respond, not only cordially but with lively enthusiasm. The compliment is every way due, and will prove alike honorable to Pennsylvania and her gallant son.

The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio has nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

The Globe, and that Resolution, and the Tax on the Poor Man's Tea and Coffee.

If any one ever believed the assertions of the Globe entitled to credit, the number of that paper issued on the 14th instant, must have convinced him of his mistake. The editor is determined to show that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth any time." He insists that the "aid and comfort" resolution which he "fabricated" was passed at the Philadelphia meeting, and suppressed.—We called for the proof of the assertion; but it was like calling spirits from the "vasty deep." Instead of proof positive or circumstantial, he launches out as usual into general abuse of the Whigs. We again pronounce the resolution published by the Globe an original forgery!

The Globe is again imposing a fabrication on its readers to call attention from the fact that the Administration at Washington are endeavoring to tax the Tea and Coffee of every poor man in the country. The editor feels that such a measure is an outrage upon a community that has been swindled into the support of Mr. Polk by means of the Kane letter; and for fear that some might go over to the Whigs, he wishes to convince them, by means of further falsehoods, that the Whigs are endeavoring to oppress them more than their present rulers. Hence he publishes the following as the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846:

	1842.	1846.
Luxuries—Champaigne,	12	30
Burgundy,	9	30
Maderia,	5	30
Gloves—Gentlemen's real Kid,	22	30
Ladies,	21	30
Brogade si ks for dresses,	14	25

Then follows an attempt to raise prejudice against the word gentlemen. But unfortunately for the Globe, that word does not appear any where in the Tariff act of 1842; it is, like the table itself, a mean and contemptible fabrication.—The articles above named are taxed by the two tariff acts, thus:

	1842.	1846.
Champaigne,	40 cts per gallon.	40 per ct ad val.
Burgundy,	35 "	40 do.
Maderia,	60 "	40 do.
Men's leather gloves,	1.25 per doz	30 do.
Women's do	1.00 do.	30 do.
Silks	2.50 per lb.	30 do.

The daring impudence and unblushing falsehood of the Globe's statement will be fully understood by any one who will examine the acts of Congress regulating the tariffs. Another table in the Globe shows the duties on yellow sheep gloves for wagoners and reapers, to be 90 cts under the tariff act of 1842 and 30 cts under that of 1846; and other equally marvellous items. But such articles and such duties are not to be found in either of those acts of Congress.

In reading the praises of the Tariff of 1846 and the invective against that of 1842, in the Globe, one would almost think that the editor has forgotten how he stood out for the Tariff of 1842, and how he growled when his party passed the act of 1846 through the House.

He must swallow the Tax on the poor man's tea and coffee, iniquitous as it is, and he had better do it meekly, and without mixing it up with more bitter falsehoods.

THE HOME JOURNAL, one of the very best literary papers in the country, commences the new year with an original American novel, entitled "The Refugee of the American Revolution," the first chapter of which promises a tale of deep and thrilling interest. Terms, \$2 per annum. Address Morris & Willis, New York city.

Gen. Scott and His Officers.

The N. O. Delta, in speaking of the difficulty in the army, says: "We think, in view of the difficulties that have already occurred, that Gen. Scott is fully justified in enforcing the army regulation against letters written by officers. The evils of a disregard of the regulation have lately been manifest to the people, and have produced much disgust in the army."

We have seen letters written by men who ought to be better employed in the army, the objects of which were to claim for particular individuals the glory of deeds never performed by them. We have seen letters written by officers of the staff of one of our Generals, reflecting in the strongest terms upon the Commander-in-chief, and arrogating the credit of the victory to his own chief and disparaging all others. This is all wrong. Gen. Scott ought to be supported by the whole country in his effort to put down a feeling and practice which, if not suppressed, must go far to produce discontent and demoralization in our army.

From Harrisburg.

There has not been much of importance as yet transacted in the Legislature.

Hr. HILL has introduced into the House Resolutions in favor of the Mexican War, and fully endorsing the views of the National Administration in regard to its conduct. Similar resolutions have been offered in the Senate by Mr. SMALL.

The House passed, by an almost unanimous vote, (ayes 90, nays 3,) Mr. BLAIR's resolution "directing our Senator's and Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the Law of last session in relation to postage, requiring postage to be paid on newspapers circulating in the mail within thirty miles of the office of publication, and transient newspapers to be paid before admitted into the mail." It is thought it will pass the Senate also.

The Senate has passed unanimously the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Scott. In the House, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of raising by loan a sufficient sum of money to absorb the Relief Notes now in circulation. Resolutions have passed both Houses authorizing a daily publication of the proceedings of the Legislature, for the use of members.

The bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners, passed second reading in Senate, on Wednesday, 20 to 12. On Wednesday the House adopted a Resolution, by 52 yeas to 44 nays, inviting the clergy of Harrisburg to open its daily sessions with prayer.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.

The Democratic Caucus has just nominated Arnold H. Plumer, Esq., of Venango county, for the office of State Treasurer. Their meeting was a stormy one, and the nomination was not effected until after eight ballotings came off.

The Convention of the two branches of the Legislature assembled to-day, for the purpose of canvassing the Governor's vote, reported by the tellers, Messrs. BENNERS and IVES, the following result: Francis R. Shunk, 146,081; James Irvin, 128,148; Emanuel Reigart, 11,247.

Money Matters.

The following is a list of Banks that have recently failed:

- Lewistown Bank.
- Bank of Susquehanna County.
- New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. Atlas Bank, of New York.
- Northern Exchange Bank, N. Y.
- Bank of New Rochelle.
- Bank of Corning.
- James Bank.
- Security Bank.
- White Plains Bank.

Major John P. Gaines, a representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky, and lately attached to the army in Mexico, arrived in Washington on Tuesday night last.

The remains of Captain Caldwell were interred at Newton Hamilton, on Tuesday afternoon last, attended by a large concourse of citizens.

The friends of Gen. Taylor, without distinction of party, held a meeting in Philadelphia last week, at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of the old hero for President. It was ably addressed by David Paul Brown.

The Municipal elections in Pittsburg and Allegheny, which took place on the 9th inst., resulted in favor of the Whigs.

Allegheny and Armstrong counties have appointed delegates to the Locofoco State convention friendly to Mr. Buchanan.

The Court.

Four or five of our young lads, together with one of more advanced age, were convicted last week on the charge of disturbing the peace and quiet of the town by playing on the "Crawford County Fiddle," and other disorderly conduct. The Court sentenced them to pay a fine of three dollars each, and undergo imprisonment for three weeks. No other convictions in Quarter Sessions.

The Supervisors of Walker township were acquitted on the charge of neglect of duty in not opening a road, but ordered to pay the costs.

In Common Pleas, the suit against Franklin township Supervisors, Messrs. McWilliams and Isett, was determined in their favor.

The rapid growth of the wool trade in this country is shown in the fact that in 1834 only 984,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$446,787, were received at Albany, by the New York Canals, and that in the year just closed 11,224,384 pounds, valued at \$3,336,407, were received at Albany by the same channels.

From the North American.

The Recall of Scott.

Rumors have been afloat for some days indicating the recall of Gen. Scott from Mexico, which we have not, from the monstrous character of the story, deemed it necessary seriously to notice. We could not believe it possible that, in full blaze of his military triumphs, Gen. Scott could be arraigned as a criminal, dragged from under the colors that he had borne from Vera Cruz, through Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapul'epuc, conquering impossibilities, winning for our arms an immortal glory; we say that we could not believe it possible that this great chief should be arrested and stigmatized as an offender.

Who is his accuser? He has none.—What is his offence? No one is alleged but that he has won trophies for his country, which all time may envy. Under such circumstances, who could believe that an outrage so unexampled could be perpetrated. He is in the midst of a career of unparalleled triumph—he is a terror to all Mexico—he has the unbounded confidence of his own troops and of the country. His has been the plan of those glorious operations—his is now the plan by which they are to be, consonantly with the past, carried out.—That plan is, in reference to its most important and minute details, in the brain of its author alone.

To drag such a General from such a career is wholly without parallel. All ages have reproached the supercession of Lucullus; but this measure leaves no triumph for the successor, for the entire policy must be deranged by the removal of its head. The French Directory thus recalled their Generals—but never in the midst of uninterrupted victories—and France has no page in her history, to compare with the progress of Scott in Mexico.

By our Telegraphic despatch it will be seen that this measure has been resolved upon. It will thrill every nerve of the Republic with indignation against the Administration that thus sports with the rights of the nation's benefactors. It will be remembered that General Scott is accused by no man; that the nation is his sponsor; that no offence is alleged or suspected; and that the measure springs alone from a dark, selfish and machiavellian policy that would sacrifice the honor and glory of the country to secure a party triumph.

We have seen this administration appointing Taylor and attempting to degrade him; persecuting Scott, and then appointing him, and playing the one against the other in the vain attempt to break down both; but we were not prepared, the country is not prepared, to witness, with patience, an outrage so serious as the recall of Gen. Scott in the full career of victory, without a crime charged or an accuser acknowledged.

The Ten Hour System.

The following bill regulating the hours of labor has been introduced into our State Legislature, by Mr. Fernon. We lay the bill before our readers, in order that they may examine its provisions and come to a proper understanding of its character:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all contracts for or relating to labor ten hours of actual labor shall constitute and be adjudged a days work, and no person shall be holden or required to perform more than ten hours labor in any one day, or sixty hours in any one secular week.

Sec. 2. That no person under the age of twenty one years shall be compulsorily employed in any mine, furnace, factory or workshop more than ten hours in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one secular week; and any person who shall be convicted of compulsorily employing any young person under such age for any longer period than is by this section permitted in any mine, furnace, factory or workshop as aforesaid, shall, for such offence be adjudged to pay a penalty of thirty dollars, one half for the use of the party thus employed and the other half for the use of the Commonwealth, to be recovered as debts of the same amount are recoverable.

Sec. 3. That if any master or mistress shall compulsorily employ his or her indentured apprentice in or at any art, mystery, occupation or labor, in any mine, furnace, factory, or workshop, more than ten hours in any one day, or more than sixty hours in one secular week, such master or mistress compulsorily employing such apprentice for any longer period than is by this section permitted, shall for every such offence be adjudged to pay a penalty of thirty dollars, one half for the use of the apprentice thus employed, and one half for the use of the Commonwealth, to be recovered as debts of the same amount are recoverable.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the present year.

A DEFAULTER.—Mr. Hutchinson, a clerk in the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of \$23,000.

TWO MORE!—There is also said to be a defalcation in the Treasury Department, at Washington, of \$25,000; and another in the Post-Office Department, somewhere in the North, of \$50,000. The sub-treasury is working wonders!

Democratic Whig

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the County Committee, this body assembled in the new Court House, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst. at 7 o'clock. On motion of Gen. S. Miles Green, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. JOHN McCULLOCH, President; GEO. HUDSON, ANDREW ALLISON, GEORGE B. YOUNG and E. L. PLOWMAN, Vice Presidents; and J. W. Mattern and Jas. Clark, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen then appeared and took their seats as delegates in the Convention:

- Henderson—M. F. Campbell, A. Allison.
- Dublin—B. X. Blair, Henry Robinson.
- Warriors mark—Samuel D. Miller.
- Hopewell—Jas. Entekin, Thos. Hall.
- Shirley—Jas. King.
- Porter—Gen. S. Miles Green, Henry Neff.
- Franklin—J. W. Mattern, John Conrad.
- Tell—George Wilson, D. Hackedorf.
- Springfield—Robert Madden, Wm. Ramsey.
- Brady—John W. Watson, Richard Plowman.
- Morris—David Tussey, Perry Moore.
- West—J. W. Thompson.
- Walker—Wm. Dean, Wm. Geisinger.
- Tod—P. P. Dewees, Philip Taylor.
- Murray's Run—E. L. Plowman, James McCracken.
- Cromwell—H. L. Cook, Jas. Facketer.
- Cass—David Clarkson, Lemuel Green.
- Jackson—Samuel Steffy, Geo. Rudy.
- Clay—Geo. Hudson, Moses Greenland.
- Penn—John Garner, John Anderson.
- Alexandria—Geo. B. Young, A. McClure.
- Shirleysburg—Jas. Ramsey, Wm. McGarvey.
- Petersburg—Dr. John McCulloch.
- Huntingdon—Geo. A. Steel, Jas. Clark.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion the Convention proceeded to the election of three Congressional Conferees, which on the first ballot, resulted in the choice of Gen. S. MILES GREEN, JONA. MC WILLIAMS, Esq., and BRICE X. BLAIR.

On motion of Jas. Clark, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention nominates A. KING, Esq., of Bedford county, as the Senatorial delegate for this district to the State Convention, and request the concurrence of Blair and Bedford counties, in the nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Representative delegate to the State Convention, which on the first ballot, resulted in the election of JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq.

On motion, the Conferees were instructed to vote for a delegate to the National Convention friendly to the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

On motion of Jas. Clark, the following preamble and resolutions were read to the Convention, which, after being, on motion of Geo. B. Young, separately considered, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been called together at a time when the direst calamity of mankind—the most cruel scourge of nations—war—war of aggression and invasion has cast a gloom over the nation, through which even the most far sighted cannot clearly see; and whereas, it is the right of freemen to think and speak for themselves upon all grave and momentous national subjects; therefore,

Resolved, That the war with Mexico is the "first fruits" of the annexation of Texas; that it is a war which was foretold as one of the consequences of that annexation.

Resolved, That the immediate occasion of hostilities was the marching of our troops under Gen. Taylor from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, on territory claimed by Mexico, and under her jurisdiction, and inhabited by her citizens.

Resolved, That the war was unconstitutional commenced by the President, without the consultation and concurrence of Congress, the constitutional war-making power, which was then in session.

Resolved, That the false preamble of the act of May 1846, which declares that the war existed by the act of Mexico, does not change the FACT—for a falsehood cannot be made a truth, even by a solemn act of Congress.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest further hostilities, and to procure honorable peace, by treaty; and if Mexico should refuse to conclude a treaty of peace with the United States, on fair and honorable principles, then it becomes the duty of Congress to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, until Mexico shall come to honorable terms.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the dismemberment of Mexico, and that annexation to the United States, by conquest, would be followed by the most alarming consequences.

Resolved, That the whole series of splendid battles, from the storming of Matamoras to the surrender of the city of Mexico, unattended by a single defeat, are ever-enduring testimonies of the bravery and prowess of our soldiers; and nothing can now add to the glory of the American nation more than the virtues of moderation and forbearance.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we are proud of the ameliorating spirit of lenity which has abolished imprisonment for debt in our Commonwealth;

and that the same spirit is averse to the prosecution of war against a poverty stricken nation to compel the payment of debts, because among all civilized nations public flogging has ever been esteemed more barbarous and degrading than imprisonment.

Resolved, That General WINFIELD SCOTT, the gallant commander-in-chief of the American army in Mexico, who has won for himself imperishable laurels in many brilliant and victorious battles, has exhibited capacity and foresight in civil life, which we deem a sufficient warrant of his capacity to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Union; and we recommend him to the Whig National Convention for the nomination to that office.

Resolved, That the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette county—the able and fearless defender of the Rights of American Mechanics and Laborers, has, by his course in Congress, endeared himself to every lover of Pennsylvania and her interests; and we therefore, recommend him to the Whig National Convention for nomination to the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have unshaken and undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our well known fellow citizen, General JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county.

Resolved, That the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD, meets the approbation of his constituents.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration of the Tariff of 1842, it being better adapted to the wants and wishes of the nation, than the British Tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proposition of President Polk to tax Tea and Coffee, even as a war measure, because it would impose an unequal and onerous tax upon the poor man.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate restoration of the law for the free circulation of Newspapers within 30 miles of the place of publication, and that we look to the present Congress to restore that law.

By invitation, the Convention was then ably and eloquently addressed by A. K. Cornyn, John Williamson, and Jacob Cresswell, Esq's.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned. [Signed by the Officers.]

The Difficulty Between Scott and Worth.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following account of the causes which have given rise to the difference between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth, and the arrest of the latter:—

Official intelligence has come, I understand, of the arrest of Gen. Worth by Gen. Scott. The difficulty is believed to have arisen out of the issue, by the commanding general, of the general order against letter writing. It appeared to be the general impression of the officers of the army in Mexico that Gen. Worth was alluded to as one of the "vain, conceited and envious heroes." Gen. Worth addressed a very respectful note to Gen. Scott, asking a frank avowal from him, whether he must consider himself obnoxious to the reproof conveyed in that order. Gen. Scott evaded a direct reply, but answered the note.

Gen. Worth respectfully repeated the request. To this second note Gen. Scott declined giving a more specific answer, and informed his correspondent that he could not hold himself responsible for the inferences it might please the officer to draw from his phraseology.

Gen. Worth thereupon drew up a statement of the entire correspondence between the commander-in-chief and himself, and addressed it to the Secretary of War with remarks of his own as to the injustice with which he had been treated, and assuring the Secretary that but for his regard for the public service, he should file charges against Gen. Scott.

This statement, directed as an appeal to the Secretary of War, he sent unsealed to Gen. Scott, requesting him to transmit it to Washington. Gen. Scott refused to forward it, at the request of Gen. Worth, but forthwith put Gen. W. under arrest; and reported him to the War Department for insolvency to his superior officer, &c., and to sustain the charges, transmits the statement made up by Gen. Worth.

This is the gist of the controversy, as I have it from good authority. I can not undertake, of course to give the exact language of documents that I have never seen.

Capt. Cassius M. Clay's arrival at Lexington, Ky., was attended by every demonstration of respect. An immense concourse of people, male and female, had assembled at the outskirts of the city to greet him; and a salute was fired as he entered. He was addressed on the part of the military of Lexington by Capt. Jouett, and on the part of the citizens by Robert S. Todd. At the close of the addresses Capt. Clay was escorted to his residence by a large procession. At night the large lawn in front of his mansion was illuminated, and his house and premises were thronged long after night.