

amount of the change is this, that the foreigner brings his iron into our market, and the Treasury loses three-fifths of the former duty. On such a state of things this model of a Secretary congratulates Pennsylvania, and alludes to the result of the late elections as speaking her approval of his financiering!

I will tell you one way in which he lowers duties. He takes off one-half the duty on brandy and puts it upon tea and coffee. He relieves the rich man's brandy and burdens with a heavy hand the tea and coffee of "the toiling millions." And for this he got the votes of Pennsylvania! He takes nearly one-half of the duty off of hats and fifty and thirty per cent. off of clothes and shoes. What for? To increase revenue. How will this increase revenue! By increasing imports. He says he has reduced the duties one-third, so that now he must import one hundred and fifty millions worth of goods to get the same revenue that one hundred millions gave under the tariff of 1842, and he must send fifty millions of dollars to pay for them. So the foreigner sells us fifty millions to displace fifty millions now made at home, without paying our Treasury one cent more revenue—foreigners have all the benefit and Americans bear all the loss. That is the beautiful policy of our model President and his model Secretary, and a pretty pair of models they are!—[A laugh] But, there is a shadow over them! Old Rough and Ready is coming to correct all this anti-American policy and see justice done to the American people. Under this precious doctrine of Mr. Walker we must import six millions more of foreign iron to get the duties we did, and leave so much of our own iron under the ground. Why must we take so much more of British iron while England will not take any more of our cotton?

Once more: this Secretary tells us that the uniform effect of a high tariff is to oppress labor, and that of low tariffs is to favor it. It will soon, he says, become an axiomatic truth that "ALL TARIFFS ARE A TAX UPON LABOR." A tax on foreign goods a tax on our own labor! Indeed! I will adopt the maxim, but with an amendment. I move to insert the word "foreign." All tariffs are a tax on foreign labor. So they are, when foreign labor comes in competition with our own. But, to encourage the latter, Mr. Walker takes the duty off of foreign labor and puts it on our own. The reduction inures to the benefit of the foreigner, and the Treasury loses the revenue.

He says that low duties are always followed by public prosperity; and he very modestly says it was the effect of his report of 1845, which was published for the use of Parliament, that produced the repeal of the British corn laws. Sir, the corn laws are not repealed; they never were repealed. They were temporarily suspended, it is true; and in a very few weeks they will again go into effect. The Secretary says it is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that, in all countries, this and every other, the public prosperity is advanced by low duties. I deny it. I say the very reverse is the result of the whole experience of this country, and I will proceed to prove it by the secretary's own official reports.

[Here the Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. S. resumed his seat.]

ARREST OF GEN. SCOTT.—The arrest of Gen. Scott, by the Government, will excite very general astonishment. There should be the most overwhelming testimony against the Commander of our army, whose career from Vera Cruz to Mexico, displays a succession of the most brilliant victories that were ever achieved, to justify, or even excuse, his Government for putting him under arrest!

We will not, however, prejudice the question, farther than to say, that in detailing Caleb Cushing upon that Court, it is palpable that the Administration has dirty work in hand. There is a base motive at the bottom of every movement in which Caleb Cushing is to be employed. But the Administration, in opening this fire upon Gen. Scott's "rear," as his reward for planting our Flag upon the "Halls of the Montezumas," will need to be "thrice armed," or it must be prepared to encounter a storm of popular indignation that will "grind them to powder."—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The following resolution has passed both Houses of the General Assembly of Tennessee. In the Senate it passed by a strict party vote. In the House one whig, the representative from Knox, voted against, and one Democrat, the Representative from Claiborne, for it.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.—That the people of Tennessee, by their Representatives, do hereby recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Union, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, in whose ability, impartiality, patriotism and devotion to the Constitution, confidence can be safely deposited by the people.

"If the Whigs had their way, if they could carry whatever appropriations they pleased, the people's money would flow like water."—*N. Y. Globe.*

The President has had his way in the Mexican war, and the consequence has been that blood has "flowed like water," and money has flowed like blood.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE JOURNAL.



Huntingdon, Tuesday, January 25, 1848.

☞ We are again under obligations to Hens. John Blanchard and A. Stewart for favors from Washington. Also, to D. Blair and A. King, Esq's, for numerous favors from Harrisburg.

☞ On our first page will be found an able speech by Hon. A. STEWART, the champion of American Industry, in reply to the President's Message, and Sir Robert Walker's Treasury Report. The gross misstatements and attempts at deception of the latter document, are held up in a manner that will not be very pleasing to its author. Every paper in Pennsylvania should publish, and every citizen of the State should attentively read this speech.

Huntingdon—The Railroad.

The first survey for the Pa. Railroad, passed through this borough in Washington street, third from the Canal. It is now rendered pretty certain that the location will be in Allegheny street, being the first street from the Canal. This location, it must be apparent to all, will be decidedly the best for the interests of this town. It will bring the two great improvements into close proximity, and thus afford an equal opportunity to business men, for the entire extent of the town, to secure the advantages to be derived from the road. And it will thus, too, enhance the value and stimulate the business of every portion of the town. A large quantity of goods will be transhipped here during the whole season, and when, as is often the case, the navigation of the canal between this and Hollidaysburg is impeded by low water, the trade of the entire west will be transhipped at this point. Huntingdon is therefore looking up, and bids fair to be the most important point on the Juniata. Will not all her citizens lend their aid to secure the advantages that are now placed within her grasp!

☞ We understand that the Pa. Railroad letting which was expected to take place in this borough in March, has been postponed until May next.

Manufacturing Capital.

In giving a list of the counties that have nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, the *Pa. Intelligencer* puts down Huntingdon among the number!—A week or two since a County Convention, representing the entire party of the county, *unanimously* declared General SCOTT to be their first choice for the Presidency. This fact we considered conclusive on the subject, until we received information from Harrisburg of our mistake! If our friends at the Capitol had informed us sooner who old Huntingdon preferred as a Presidential candidate, it would have saved us the mortification of making the awkward blunder we did! Why was the information withheld!

☞ What have our Whig friends of Dauphin who participated in the Taylor meeting been doing, that they are applauded by the Locofoco papers of Harrisburg? Meetings to advocate and defend Whig principles have heretofore invariably called forth the abuse of those papers!

THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

We neglected to mention last week that our Senator, Mr. KING, had introduced a bill into the Senate to incorporate the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate, but from the Locofoco complexion of the House, we are inclined to doubt whether this bill will be allowed to go again before the Governor at the coming session.

☞ The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a resolution recommending Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

☞ Samuel Singer has been appointed Recorder of Dauphin county, in the place of R. F. Black, dec'd.

CANAL BOARD.—We learn from the *Pa. Intelligencer* that Mr. Longstreth took his seat last week, as a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners.—Mr. Burns was elected President, and Thos. L. Wilson re-elected Clerk.

☞ Hon. Henry Clay made a speech before the Colonization Society of Washington last week. He was received by meeting with great enthusiasm.

Approaching Crisis.

It appears from the Philadelphia Ledger, that a crisis in money matters is evidently approaching with the Government. The Mexican war is causing heavy drains, and the banks and merchants are contracting to meet the consequences. The Sub-Treasury, at New York, has been nearly exhausted, and the Secretary of the Treasury has invited to Washington several cashiers from Philadelphia and New York—for what purpose is not stated. It is evident, from the condition of the Treasury, that the Government will soon want money, and it is true, that some capitalists and bank-officers have suddenly gone to Washington. A few days will probably determine what these movements are all about.

"Conquering a Peace."

Maj. Gaines, who returned from a year's captivity in Mexico, a few weeks ago, said if there was any man in Mexico favorable to peace with the United States he had not seen him. Col. Jefferson Davis, in a speech in favor of the Ten Regiment bill in the Senate, on the 5th instant, said, "I hazard the assertion that there is more hostility against us in Mexico now than there was at the beginning of the war. Mexico is not conquered." Where is the contest to end, or when will our rulers become acquainted with the people they are dealing with? A peace can never be secured by Mr. Polk; and the evils of war will have to be endured until his successor takes the rein of government.

THE ARMY.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We repeat what we have already said—that it is highly expedient that Congress provide, if in their power, to meet the immediate demands on the Treasury for supporting the Army already in the field, before they make provision for another; and we may be allowed to add, that it appears to us the height of absurdity to authorize a vast additional expenditure of public money before providing the ways and means to defray expenses already incurred, the creditors for which will soon be, if they are not now, thundering at the doors of the Treasury."

☞ A decision was made by the Supreme Court of the United States, on Thursday of last week, in the case of Mrs. Gaines, wife of Gen. Gaines, which gives her the right, as heir, to four-fifths of the immense estate left by her father, David Clark, at his death. It is said her share will be worth some thirty millions of dollars. The decision so affected her that she burst into a flood of tears, and was borne from the Court room by her friends.

THE PASS AND THE PASSER.

Mr. Bancroft's order to Commodore Conner to allow Santa Anna, "to pass freely," was, of course obeyed by that gallant officer; who, however, in his despatch, August 16th, to the Secretary, notifying the landing of the President's protegee, let fall an expression by which it may be judged that obedience to such an order was not particularly agreeable to his feelings and officer-like sense of honor. "I could easily have boarded the Arab," says Commodore Conner, "but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he entered without my concurrence." The Commodore was, plainly enough, ashamed of the duty imposed upon him, and took the most delicate way of showing the world, as well as of informing the Secretary, that he washed his hands of it.—*North American.*

THE WILMOT PROVISION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Legislature, on motion of Mr. MYERS, a Barn-burner from St. Lawrence County, has adopted a resolution by a vote of 107 yeas to 5 nays, reiterating the sentiments of the *Wilmot Provision*, and declaring that one of the fundamental conditions, to the admission of territory into the Union hereafter should be the prohibition of Slavery in its bounds. The Senate has concurred, 26 to 1. This is "cold coffee" for Messrs. BUCHANAN, DALLAS, CASS and other Northern dough-faces.

☞ The Richmond Star says:—"Folks who don't like the way newspapers are edited, ought to ask leave to put in a specimen of the right sort. Every man that thinks it easy to edit a paper exactly right, and to universal acceptance, ought to try it. May be he would succeed, and if so he would be better entitled to a reward than the discoverer of perpetual motion."

The Administration and Gen. Scott.

The Daily News of Friday last says:—"We have at last, what we presume, can be depended upon as authentic intelligence, with regard to the designs of the Administration towards Gen. Scott. The many reports in circulation for some days past, have not been entirely groundless. The National Intelligencer of yesterday states, and it never makes any unconsidered statements, that Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, did set out on Monday night for Mexico, where he is, in conjunction with Gen. Cushing and Gen. Butler, of the volunteer forces, to form a Court of Inquiry ordered by the President of the United States on Gen. Scott. A very singular Court, by the way, to sit in judgment on the General-in-Chief of the army.

It seems to be generally understood that the Court is to sit at Perote. What next will this Administration do?—Will the people see this high-handed outrage committed upon General Scott, without evincing their utter abhorrence of the motives that actuate the President and his advisers? We hope not.

☞ The last Lehigh Bulletin announces the death of Hon. JOHN W. HORNBECK, the distinguished Whig member of Congress, from the district composed of Bucks and Lehigh counties. He died on Sunday evening 16th inst., at his residence near Allentown.

☞ The Washington Advertiser says Col Benton, it is said, will prefer charges of impeachment against the President, if Col. Fremont is not acquitted by the Court Martial.

☞ The Hon. B. Johnson has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Colquitt, resigned.

☞ As the Globe and other Locofoco papers have been speaking so highly of the speech delivered by the Hon. R. Johnston, on the subject of the war, we suppose they will be willing to assent to the truth of the following closing paragraph of that speech:

The President hereafter, when in retirement of private life, and reviewing the scenes of these bloody conflicts, however it may be now, will take no joy in the remembrance of our triumphs. The voice of conscience will tell him that all the blood of the battle was his shedding. The tale of its glory to him, will be lost amidst the agonizing cries of the widows and orphans it has made. Sir, I repeat it, I allege no improper motive to the Executive, but as I believe that I am now addressing you, do I believe that upon the President rests the blood and expenses of the war, and upon him, therefore, I charge them.

☞ The Whigs of Ohio, in State Convention, have nominated SEABURY FORD, as their candidate for Governor. The Convention also passed resolutions against the war, and sustaining Mr. Corwin. There was no expression on the subject of the Presidency.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American thus speaks of the decision of Mr. Sergeant in the Pea Patch case:

It was delivered in the Senate Committee Room on Pensions, in presence of the counsel, Messrs. Clayton and Dayton, of the Senate, and other distinguished persons. The Opinion was very long & very elaborately drawn, containing many things of historical interest to the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a mass of information, legal and historical, which will make the opinion valuable as a state paper. It was decided that the Pea Patch Island originally belonged to the State of Delaware, and not to New Jersey, and that the property in this island was now vested in the United States under a transfer made by the State of Delaware in 1813. In the Opinion many interesting reminiscences were stated, connected with the boundaries of Maryland, and of the contests between William Penn and Lord Baltimore under the original grant of territory from the Duke of York.

☞ A letter from Washington to the Clipper says:—"The daughter of Col. Benton (Sarah) was on Monday, married to Mr. Jacob, of Louisville. They left in the afternoon cars, en route westward. The sister of Mr. Jacob was married to a son of Mr. Clay. Thus the children of Mr. Clay and Col. Benton become sister and brother-in-law. Mr. Clay was at the wedding, as was also Mr. Buchanan, but no other member of the cabinet.

☞ The Lancaster Examiner estimates the value of flour, wheat, corn and oats, exported from that county during the past year, at two millions of dollars.

Brown's celebrated paintings of Gen. Taylor, were placed in the Capitol on last Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENCY.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—An extra from the office of the Pa. Intelligencer informs us that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Dauphin county, friendly to the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, was held in Harrisburg, on Monday evening, 16th inst. JOHN C. KUNKLE, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. WM. P. COULTER, Esq. reported a series of spirited resolutions, nominating old Rough and Ready, and speaking in terms of deserved praise of his brilliant military services, which were adopted by acclamation. The names of those who participated in this demonstration are all familiar to us, and we are happy to add that they are all Whigs of the true stamp.

SCOTT MEETING.

[Correspondence of the Daily News.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1848. Close upon the heels of Monday evening's Taylor demonstration, there was held last evening a meeting in favor of the Hero of Lundy's Lane. Upon entering the Court House, the eye was arrested by numberless placards posted upon the walls, and bearing the significant inscription—"LET JAMES K. POLK RECALL GEN. SCOTT IF HE DARE." The room was about as well filled as on the preceding evening, but the meeting was far more spirited.—That veteran Whig, NER MIDDLESWARTH of Union county, presided, assisted by Senators Williamson, of Chester, Lewis, of Butler, Boas, of Lehigh, and a large number of other Vice Presidents.

The meeting was able and eloquently addressed by James Fox, Esq., of Dauphin; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, of Armstrong; Gideon J. Ball, Esq., of Erie; David Blair, Esq., of Huntingdon, and Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver.

The Hon. Alex. Ramsey of Harrisburg reported a preamble and series of resolutions, from among which we clip the following:

Resolved, That we have full confidence that a National Convention, composed of delegates elected by Congressional districts and immediately responsible for their action to those who elect them, will not nominate a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency who does not fully and openly subscribe to the recognized principles and measures of the Whig party, and who will not freely declare, in advance, that he will acquiesce in the decision of that Convention and join in the support of its nominees.

Resolved, That whilst we declare our determination to support the candidates nominated by such Convention, and to use every fair and honorable means to secure their triumphant election, we have at the same time no hesitation in declaring GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT to be our first choice as the next candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency, and in expressing the opinion that with him for our candidate, Pennsylvania can and will be redeemed at the next Presidential election.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The report of Mr. Banks, the State Treasurer, exhibits a flattering picture of the finances of Pennsylvania. He estimates the receipts of the present fiscal year, as follows:

Receipts from all sources,	\$3,921,900 00
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1847, exclusive of the unavailable deposit in the United States Bank,	680,890 85
Total amount,	4,602,790 85
Estimated expenditures,	3,576,390 00

Estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1848, 1,026,400 85. The total funded debt of the Commonwealth is \$39,220,325. "Relief" notes in circulation, \$881,664. Outstanding interest certificates, \$353,956. Domestic creditors' scrip, \$96,095. The Treasurer is decidedly in favor of the immediate withdrawal of all the outstanding "Relief" issues. It is hoped the legislature will second him.

"A Full Blooded Whig."

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, relates the following incident:

"General," said one of Taylor's officers, now in public life, "tell me if you are a Whig or a Democrat. Some say you are the one, and some the other, which is true?" The response was characteristic enough. "As an officer of the army in the public service, I am neither. But when the question is plumply put to me, as now, I am a full blooded Whig, and one quarter over."

☞ From the recent report of the Superintendent of Common Schools says the Lancaster Examiner, we learn that there were 2,391 scholars in attendance at the Common Schools of Berks county last year, and that the tax levied to support the Schools was \$9,533. In Lancaster county for the same period—14,644 scholars attended school and \$30,858 of school tax was levied. There is as little similarity between these counties in the matter of education as there is in politics.

[By Express for the Baltimore Sun.]

FROM THE ARMY.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.

The overland pony express for the "Sun," has just arrived, bringing New Orleans papers of the 14th, and Mobile papers of the 15th instant. From the Picayune of the 14th I extract the following highly important intelligence from the seat of war.

There were several arrivals in the river below New Orleans on the 13th instant, from Vera Cruz, the latest of which was the steamship Virginia, which brought dates from that place to the 4th instant. She also touched at Tampico on her route.

The most important intelligence she brings is an indefinite, but current rumor of the progress of secret negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Government, which promise an early peace. Such intelligence is constantly afloat, but this seems to be founded on something more tangible than any of its predecessors. The restoration of peace would cause ten times more rejoicing among the Americans in Mexico, who are suffering from home-sickness, than it would to the natives of the soil.

Dispatches were received at Vera Cruz in the course of the 31st ult, by a courier, from Mr. Boyle, the British chargé affairs at Queretaro. They were immediately dispatched for New Orleans by the British brig of war Daring. Nothing positive concerning the tenor of the dispatches was known, though it was the opinion of some at Vera Cruz that they were offers of negotiation for peace being forwarded to our government through the intercession of the British Minister. So great was the haste in dispatching them, that although the Virginia was to sail in a few days, the Daring was immediately ordered to set sail.

Colonel Dixon H. Miles, with a force of 1,500 men, left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., for the capital. Gen. Marshall was at Jalapa waiting the arrival of Col. Miles there.

On the 20th ult., John Reynolds, of company D, 8th Infantry, was hung at Vera Cruz for murdering a Mexican woman.

There was a report mentioned in the Mexican papers that Gen. Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Blas.

A letter from Queretaro states, that the Government was doing all in its power to get the Congress together. It was to assemble in the middle of January.

Advices from Mazatlan had been received to the 30th ult. The guerillas under Mijares, had made an attack upon the Camp, but were completely routed. Mijares, and many other Mexicans were killed.

An engagement with the guerillas had also taken place further north, and the Americans were also victorious.

On the night of the 21st, an expedition was sent to Chalula to apprehend some Mexican officers, when a skirmish took place. Three Mexicans were killed and three wounded. A number of American prisoners, who had been taken by the Mexicans at various times, have been sent by Jyunsea to the Mexican Governor of Puebla. Jyunsea asked an exchange of Col. Pavor for them, and if that was not admissible an equal number of Mexicans,—also stating that if Col. Childs would not accept either offer, to receive them as voluntarily restored.

Col. Childs answered that he could not comply with either proposition—that the Mexicans were already indebted to our army for a large number of prisoners liberated. He returns his thanks to the Governor for the prisoners thus voluntarily liberated, as well as for the kind treatment they had received whilst in captivity, and assured him that he would take pleasure in emulating his kindness towards any Mexicans who might be taken prisoners by him.

SOMEbody TO BLAME.—The New Orleans Delta of a late date, tells a sad story of the condition of the Mississippi Volunteers, who had for several weeks been kept below the city in a very exposed condition. The editor says: "We learned yesterday, for the first time, and we were then rather astonished at the information, that companies A and B of this Battalion have been, for about six weeks past, encamped in a swamp at the rear of the Barracks, and that company C has been there since the 17th ult. As might be anticipated, sickness and death are rife among them. There are now, we are informed, over seventy of them in the Hospital; five men were reported dead there yesterday morning. The captain of company A reported yesterday that, of his noble command, not twenty men were fit for duty. The prevailing sickness is pleurisy."

A DUMB MAN'S WIT.—At a recent examination of the mutes of the Ohio Asylum at Columbus the following question was proposed to a deaf and dumb teacher in the institution:

"Would it be wrong for a white man to marry a black wife?" The mute replied by writing—"I do not know that it would be a sin. Who wants one?"

The questioner stopped. It is estimated that one in every twenty-two of the population of New York city is arrested in the course of a year, for the perpetration of some kind of crime.