



Huntingdon, Tuesday, February 22, 1848.

We invite attention to an article on first page, from the "Lutheran Observer" on the subject of the war.

**Business in Huntingdon.**

That Huntingdon will soon become an important town in a Business point of view, is no longer a matter of doubt. And we would suggest to the business men already here that if they wish to keep pace with the times, and compete successfully with those who will undoubtedly locate among us in a short time, they must adopt the sure, and never-failing road to wealth, viz: ADVERTISING. This will not only insure them a continuance of present custom, but cause an increase of business of which they can have no just conception until they make the experiment. For further information on this subject, please call at the office of the "Huntingdon Journal."

**GODDEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—The March No. of this unrivalled periodical is upon our table. The contents are such as to not only please the senses, but greatly improve the taste. It is embellished with seventeen engravings, including a beautifully colored Fashion plate. We commend this work to all who desire a beautiful magazine, the pages of which are stored with the most refined and elegant literature and also much useful information. For \$3 in advance subscribers will receive a copy of the Lady's Book and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper for one year. Address L. A. Goddey, No. 113, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. We did not receive the February No. Can the publisher supply the omission?

**"THE WHIG BUGLE."**—C. McCurdy, Esq., of the Pa. Intelligencer, proposes to publish a campaign paper with the above title at the low price of fifty cents per copy. The first number to be issued the first week in April, to continue weekly until after the Presidential election. The Bugle will advocate the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and will doubtless be entirely worthy the support of those Whigs who favor that gentleman's pretensions. As the claims of the other distinguished Whigs who have been named in connection with the Presidency are to receive no consideration at the hands of the Bugle, of course none but Taylor Whigs are expected to subscribe.

**Too Bad.**

In our last we noticed the fact that a petition from 16 Laborers on the Juniata canal who had been paid off in Lewis-town money the very day that rotten concern closed its doors, had been presented to the Legislature by Mr. Blair, asking for relief. The petition was referred to a committee, who have reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners. Thus these poor men, who have been laboring for the Commonwealth in an inclement season of the year, knee deep in mud and water, are paid for their hard service in trash with which they cannot buy one pound of bread or meat for themselves and families! Is this not too bad to be tolerated? If the agents of the Commonwealth borrowed this money from the Bank in good faith and paid it out after the bank had closed, the Commonwealth, and not the poor laborers, should be the loser. And if the Supervisor paid out the money understandingly, as has been hinted, the affair should be investigated, and that officer brought to an account.

The announcement that a Whig National Convention will assemble on the 7th of June next in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, has called forth from our neighbor of the Globe a burst of indignation, only equalled by that to which old Zeke Polk, the President's Grandfather, and his brother Tories, gave vent, when the Whigs of 1776 met in the same Hall to declare these colonies free and independent of the Tyrannical rule then considered "too grievous to be borne." The effect produced will no doubt bear as striking a similarity as the occasions which have called forth these indignant displays.

BEDFORD county has appointed Col. Jos. Ottinger and A. L. Russel, Esq., delegates to the Whig State Convention. Resolutions in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency were adopted.

**THE TARIFF OF '46—THE PROSPECT.**

The ruinous effects of the Free Trade policy which the present Locofoco Administration has adopted, are beginning to be felt in every part of the country. The industrial enterprises which sprung up and flourished under the genial influence of the American Tariff of 1842, begin to droop and will eventually perish under the baneful influence of the British protecting policy which has been adopted in its stead. The Miner's Journal, well posted up in these matters, says agriculture, though not exactly prostrate, will soon weaken; flour, six months hence, under ordinary circumstances, will not be worth \$5 per barrel. Commerce is weak—freights are even now low enough, and decreasing. Manufacturers are so sufficiently crippled that nothing remains but a reduction of wages of twenty-five per cent., or immediate suspension of operations; and the same may be said of mining. In the East especially every kind of manufactures is prostrate—failures are daily occurring, and the factories being closed—and those that still continue are making arrangements to curtail their business and reduce the wages of the operatives, to save themselves from ruin.—Some of the most powerful companies at Lowell have lost, within the last six months, the entire profits of the previous year—and a general movement is now on foot to save themselves from the threatened wreck.

In Iron manufactures there appears to be little encouragement. One of the most intelligent gentlemen in this State, of great practical experience in that business, casually observes in a recent letter to one of the editors: "We are already feeling the 'blessed effects' of that Tariff. Railroad Iron is now offered by the Agent of the English manufacturers, deliverable at New York, at a price less than it costs us to make it, at the present wages and cost of the raw-material; and unless a specific duty is laid on iron imported, high enough to protect us from the surplus product of the foreign manufacturers, our 'occupation's gone;'—for even with a reduction in the prices of the raw-material and of wages, it is doubtful whether many of the mills can continue to compete with the English and Welch manufacturers. At the rate railroad mills have been and are being erected within the two years passed, (no thanks to the Tariff of '46, but to the demand for Iron in Great Britain and the Continent, until the recent depression there) the home competition would at once and always keep prices down to a degree that only a reasonable profit would inure to our manufacturers."

A subscriber would like to know, (if it is not a private matter,) by what authority J. Smyth Read became part and parcel of a certain Conferee meeting that met in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday the 15th instant?

Mr. Reed undoubtedly acted without any authority. The Whig County Convention of this county appointed no Senatorial Conferees, but unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of A. King, Esq., as the Senatorial delegate. And we look upon the Conferee meeting held at Hollidaysburg on the 15th inst., as expressing the views of Blair county alone. The question, therefore stands thus—Huntingdon for A. King, Esq., and Blair for N. Hewitt, Esq. Bedford county has the casting vote, and can decide between us, and we hope will do so. And while upon this subject, we would respectfully ask by what authority does the County Committee of Blair county assume to call Senatorial Conferee meetings at Hollidaysburg? Is that to be the favored place for these meetings until the Blair County Committee may see proper to decide differently.

The friends of HENRY CLAY held a Mass meeting in New York city on the 17th instant. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and strong resolutions, urging the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, adopted by acclamation.

The Whigs of Philadelphia held a meeting on the evening of the 17th instant, to make preparations for the reception of HENRY CLAY, who is expected to visit that city in a few days.

**FROZEN TO DEATH.**—John Chilcote, a citizen of Union township, in this county, was frozen to death a short time since, while on his way from Jacktown to his place of residence. The deceased, we understand, was very much intoxicated, and night overtaking him, he lay down and thus perished before he was discovered.

**POLK AND SANTA ANNA.**

As long as Santa Anna is in the field, no matter whether with a small or large army, peace is out of the question; for, though he may not be a match for our Generals, he is more than enough for any Mexican that may venture to tread on his path. He is the ablest Mexican, without a doubt, and would have been an extraordinary man in any country.—No peace, to which he is not a party, can last a day after the withdrawal of our troops; and no government can stand in Mexico unless he is a partisan.—Phil. Ledger.

The above statement is true, every word of it, and we commend it to the serious consideration of the Locofocos who aided in the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency. Santa Anna is the grand impediment to a peace with Mexico, and with Mr. Polk rests the responsibility of restoring that treacherous scoundrel to his country, and to the command of our enemies. When Locofocos charge "aid and comfort" upon the Whigs, let them remember Polk's PASS to Santa Anna, and then blush for the modern Arnold they placed in the Presidential chair. In this fact, says the Detroit Advertiser, "the American people may see what they owe to their President for his abuse of authority in sending Santa Anna to Mexico—what they owe to him and what they owe to the party that attempts to sustain and justify his conduct. The act was either an atrocious crime or a monstrous blunder, and, whichever of the two it may have been, its consequences to our country have been terrible, and they will continue to be terrible for a long time to come.

Such being the light in which even the friends of the Administration now regard the presence of Santa Anna in Mexico, perhaps it is scarcely to be wondered at that the President, in his desperation, has, coward as he is, set at defiance the almost unanimous call of the House of Representatives for an exposition of the extraordinary arrangement by which the master-spirit of the Mexican war was passed into Vera Cruz."

**THE WEATHER AND THE COMET.**—One of the meteorological reports published in London, observes—"The present season has hitherto been unusually mild, more so than was anticipated; but probably not more so than might be expected from the approach of the Comet, which is expected to appear in March, 1848, about the 10th. "If this occur," says Zadikel, "the month of February will be extraordinary mild, and March be less severe a great deal than is foretold by the planets' aspects, and then will the summer suffer the reaction, and be excessively wet and stormy."

**MR. WILMOT AT HOME.**—The indefatigable Davy has been appointed a Delegate to the Loco State Convention. If he don't make the wool fly, we are mistaken in the man. There is sport in prospect, and the "harmonious democracy" will have a very stormy time of it at Harrisburg, we humbly think. A majority will undoubtedly declare a preference for Mr. Buchanan, in the present state of feeling in the interior, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Frazer, and Gen. Bowman.

**BRING OUT THE 'YALLER KIVERS!**—The campaign of '48, says the Reading Journal, promises to be even more exciting, spirited, brilliant, glorious, and successful than the political tornado that swept over the country in 1840. The Whigs are ready and eager for the contest, and everywhere manifest a settled determination to move together in solid phalanx for the nominees of the Whig National Convention. Bring out your 'Yaller Kivers,' boys, and prepare for action. The signs of the times are auspicious—The skies are bright, our hearts are light, In thousands we'll again unite: We'll sing our songs to old Whig tunes, For still there's music in these 'Coons.' Put one and all—Pull strong and steady For CLAY or SCOTT or ROUGH and READY!

**Letter from Gen. Taylor.** The Daily News of Thursday last says: "We understand the committee of Invitation of the Whig Taylor Festival, have received a letter from Gen. TAYLOR, in reply to an invitation extended to the old Hero to be present. Its publication, at the proper time, will strengthen the hold the old General has on the Whigs of the city and county. Let it suffice, for the present, that its general tone will bear us out in the position we have long since taken and maintained, as to the orthodoxy of his political faith."

**FIRE.**—The boarding shantee at Piper's dam was consumed by fire on Thursday morning last.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

The Hibernia has arrived bringing one week's later news from Europe.

The monetary affairs of England have assumed a more favorable aspect. The Bank has reduced its minimum rate of interest to 4 per cent., and this has given more stability to cotton, although money is still stringent enough to keep down all speculative demand, and dullness in the manufacturing districts renders sales comparatively light. Breadstuffs have further declined, with a very limited demand, owing in part to the fact that potatoes keep better this season than the last, and in Ireland and some parts of England, they are the chief article of consumption. Provisions are without change. Iron is dull, and in the mining districts workmen are striking for wages.

In Ireland the disturbances continue, and outbreaks are frequent, in spite of the rigorous course of policy, indicated by the government. On the continent, there is nothing of actual importance.—The death of the French King seems to be in anticipation, as it has been for some years. The influenza continues to spread on the continent.

**Lancaster County.**

The Whig Convention assembled in Lancaster on Wednesday last, and nominated THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Esq., as the Delegate to the National Convention from that Congressional District. A resolution was unanimously passed affirming HENRY CLAY as the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

**SANTA ANNA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.**—The New Orleans Delta of the 4th reports that the Decatur, Captain Morrell, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 24th ult. The only item of news brought by her was a report of Santa Anna having issued a pronunciamiento, calling for 20,000 men &c., to continue the war. The report was said to have been brought to Vera Cruz by an express which arrived there from the interior a few hours before the Decatur sailed.

**ARE LAWYERS DISORDERLY?**—In the Judicial District, composed of the counties of York and Adams, a case of impeachment of the President Judge of said district is pending in the Legislature, and consequently a drain upon the lawyers of the bar of York to repair to Harrisburg to bear testimony against the Judge; in their absence, the following petition was gotten up, signed and presented in the House on the 11th inst.

"We the undersigned citizens of York county, being convinced from the present pace and quietness of our town, of the uselessness of all lawyers as a body, do pray for the passage of a law, to keep our lawyers in Harrisburg where they now are, and we will ever pray, &c."

The petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**Speech of Senator Niles.**

In course of some remarks by Senator Niles a day or two ago, he said that the government of Mexico desired peace on terms not unreasonable—that now was the time to make peace—that there was no justification for prolonging the war, and that hostilities ought to be brought to a close. These we believe to be the sentiments of a great majority of the wise, the good and patriotic throughout the land. War is a fearful, a deplorable evil. Its cost in blood, and in demoralization can scarcely be too highly estimated. In the language of the celebrated Colton, "War is a game in which princes seldom win—people never. To be defended is almost as great an evil as to be attacked; and the pursued has often found the shield of a protractor an instrument not less oppressive than the sword of an invader. Wars of opinion as they have been the most destructive, are also the most disgraceful of conflicts, being appeals from right to might; and from argument to artillery; the fomenters of them have considered the raw material—MAN—to have been formed for no other purposes than to fill up gizzettes at home with their names—and ditches abroad with their bodies. But let us hope that true philosophy, the joint offspring of religion that is pure, and of reason that is enlightened, will gradually prepare a better order of things; when mankind will no longer be insulted by seeing bad pens mended by good swords, and weak heads exalted by strong hands."—Phil. Inq.

Hon. Albert G. Marchand, formerly a Representative in Congress from the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania died at his residence in Greensburg last Saturday.

**SUICIDE IN MEXICO.**—It seems strange that among the battle fields of Mexico any one should be disposed to self destruction to get rid of life. Capt. Keenely, of Col. Irwin's Ohio regiment, committed suicide at Rio Frio by placing the hilt of his sword upon the ground and throwing himself upon the blade.—His body was periced entirely through, and he died in a short time. Captain K. has left a wife and children in Cincinnati.

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

The bill which we published some time since, to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs and the destruction of Pike in certain seasons of the year, in Huntingdon county, after being amended so as to extend its provisions to Dauphin, Mifflin, Luzerne, Carbon, and Elk counties, passed the House on the 11th instant. On the 15th inst., in the House, the chairman of the Committee on Banks made a report adverse to the application for re-charters of banks before it—for the reason that as all of them have yet a year or two to run, it is taking out of the hands of our successors that which properly belongs to them. Nothing that has yet occurred produced so much excitement. After a short discussion, the report was re-committed. It is intended that a minority report will also be presented.

The Committee on the Militia system in the House have been instructed to report a bill exempting School directors and members of Fire Companies from militia duty.

On the 15th inst. Mr. King read a bill in place authorizing the Auditor General to re-settle the claims of William Stewart, of Huntingdon county.

No action has yet been taken by the House on the Broad Top road bill. Numerous petitions have been presented during the week by Messrs. Blair and King in favor of the project.

The Governor nominated Samuel A. Gilmore, to be President Judge for the district composed of Fayette, Washington and Greene counties.

Hon. James Gwin has been nominated for Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Johnston, Senate, from the Committee on Education has reported a bill authorizing the Directors of the Common Schools in the city and county of Philadelphia, and throughout the Commonwealth, to refuse the admission of pupils under the age of six years.

The supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad is still pending in the House.

The health of Gov. Shunk is such as to enable him to attend to his official duties.

**TAVERN LICENSES.**

The House Committee of Ways and Means of our State Legislature have reported a supplement to the several acts relative to licensing inns and taverns. We give the following digest of its proposed provisions. Class No. 1, twenty Dollars to be paid per annum, where the adjusted valuation of the yearly rent of the house and property occupied for such purposes shall not exceed 100 dollars.

Class.	2. rent \$100 and not exceeding \$150 to pay	\$22.50
3.	150	25.00
4.	200	30.00
5.	300	40.00
6.	400	50.00
7.	500	60.00
8.	600	70.00
9.	700	80.00
10.	800	90.00
11.	900	100.00
12.	1000	110.00
13.	1200	120.00
14.	1400	130.00
15.	1600	140.00
16.	1800	150.00
17.	2000	160.00
18.	2500	175.00
19.	3000	190.00
20.	3500	205.00
21.	4000	220.00
22.	4500	235.00
23.	above \$5000, to pay in all cases \$265, and the additional sum of five per cent. on the yearly rent above \$5000.	

These assessments are to be made under oath by the appraisers of mercantile taxes. The Clerks of Quarter Sessions are required to furnish appraisers and the Auditor General with certified lists of licenses granted from time to time, and if the appraiser fails to perform his duties, the Auditor General is vested with the power of removal and substitution.

**INVENTION.**

Mr. THOS. LYLE, an ingenious citizen of Antes township, in this county, has recently returned from Washington City, where he had been taking out a patent for a machine for doubling, twisting and reeling yarn. This machine does away with the trouble attendant upon doubling and twisting yarn on the "billeys," "jinnys" and "mules" and performs the whole work at one operation. By the present mode it requires three operatives—two to double and twist, and one to reel. By Mr. Lyle's machine one hand, and a boy or girl, does the work.

ANOTHER.—Mr. S. D. BRODE, of Morrison's Cove, in this county, is about taking out a patent for a Brick-Making Machine, which he feels confident, from the operation of the model, will prove a highly valuable invention. It makes bricks with great rapidity, of first-rate quality, and requires fewer hands and less propelling power to work it, than any other machine for the same purpose now in use.—Hollidaysburg Register.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1848. Mr. Thompson, of your delegation, endeavored to signalize his devotion to his party and its Mexican war, by proposing a resolution to-day, upon which he moved the "previous question," for the purpose of rescinding the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Ashmun, and passed by the House, condemning the war as "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President." Mr. Thompson proposed that the House should say this was "untrue," or in other words, that they should take it back. Mr. Ashmun moved to lay Mr. Thompson's resolution on the table, and this was done by a more decided majority than that which originally affirmed the resolution condemnatory of the war. It was a severe sentence, but the Whigs will not revoke it, nor diminish by one iota the degree of their censure.

Correspondence of the Norristown Herald.

**THE WAR WITH MEXICO.**

This is now the all-absorbing subject in Congress, and out of it. Why should this war be further prosecuted? This question is on every tongue, and is easier asked than answered. The President in his message of 1848 says that "American blood" has been shed on American soil, and that the Honor of the nation requires that this should be avenged. But supposing this to have been so. Has it not been avenged?—Where are the Mexican armies who committed so great an outrage! Have they not been cut up? Scattered and destroyed! Their officers slain in battle—made prisoners—or driven to the mountains!—Their munitions of war destroyed, or made to decorate as trophies our arsenals and public places!—Where is the Government which employed, or directed their soldiery to commit such outrage! They are driven from their Capital—our military have overrun their country—taken and ransacked their principal cities and towns. Panic stricken, the individuals who composed that government have fled to their homes, or to the mountains, and hate not the means, or the courage to attempt further resistance. No matter what the odds against us, our flag has waived triumphantly on every battle field, city after city, fortress after fortress, has yielded to our victorious arms, until scarcely a vestige of a government, or of an army is left to treat, or to contend with! Has not then the honor of the nation been sufficiently vindicated! As a nation, our enemy is prostrate at our feet. Yet our President asks of Congress to give him Thirty Thousand additional Troops, so as to enable him to carry the war into the vitals of the enemy!! What are those vitals he wishes to reach? Is it the hearth stone of innocent and unoffending citizens, to lay them under contribution! Would not this be robbery!—Are the American people so blinded by military glory—so lost to every sense of justice, as to sanction such warfare, by granting the supplies asked for!—I hope not.

**THE LOAN BILL.**

On the 17th instant the Loan Bill was taken up in committee of the whole, in the House.

Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that all words relating to an agency should be struck out, and that the expense for negotiating the loan should not exceed \$16,000. Carried without a division.

The bill offered as a substitute by Mr. McKay, from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, to empower the President to issue Treasury notes of \$50 each to the amount of 16,000,000, was taken up. An amendment to this substitute, that the tariff act of 1846 be repealed, and all acts previously in force be revoked, was lost. The vote was then taken on Mr. McKay's substitute; it stood, yeas 104, nays 103, and was lost by a majority of one.

The substitute was then offered in a new shape, but it was objected to by the Speaker as informal. An appeal was taken to this decision, but the Chair was sustained by the same vote.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House as amended.—The previous question was then called, and the vote being put, it stood yeas 106, noes 104, sustaining the call for the previous question. The question being upon the final passage of the bill, the vote stood 192 yeas, 14 noes. Adjourned.

MR. BENTON.—Speculation is busy in regard to the views of Mr. Benton on the Mexican question.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "There is reason to suppose they do not exactly correspond with those of Gen. Cass, and that especially he is opposed to the whole or none! He intends to lash the 54 40 men in regard to Mexico, as he did those of the Oregon question; but whether with the same success is somewhat doubtful. I should not be surprised to see Mr. Benton come out with a mezzo termino proposition; but he owes the country the unraveling of his great scheme, by which he would have conquered a peace before now, and planted the stars and stripes on the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Madre."