



Huntington, Tuesday, March 14. 1848.

Estate of James Conerin, Dec'd.
We are requested to state that on account of the recent death of the widow of James Conerin, dec'd, the Terms of Sale of the Real Estate of said dec'd, advertised on the 1st page of this paper, are altered to read thus: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest.

Spring Elections.
Friday next is the day for electing Township and Borough officers. We hope that our Whig friends in the several townships and boroughs will see the importance of turning out and filling the various offices with the right kind of men. Our opponents invariably attend to these little elections, while Whigs, deeming them unimportant, almost invariably neglect them. Let this not be the case on Friday next, but let every Whig deposit his vote.

BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
All will be gratified to learn that the Governor has signed the Huntington and Broad Top Rail Road bill, which provides for the construction of a rail road from the borough of Huntington to the Broad Top coal region. The next most important move will be a liberal subscription of stock by all who feel an interest in the early construction of this work. Eastern capitalists will doubtless take a large portion of the stock in this enterprise, if our capitalists and business men here but lead off with that liberality for which they have the ability. Will they not do it?

Drake's Ferry and Broad Top Railroad.
This bill passed the House on Friday last, and, we are informed, will pass the Senate without any difficulty. So that the probability now is, that in a short time we will have two railroads through our county from the public works to the inexhaustible coal beds of Broad Top, opening up in their route rich beds of Iron Ore, and affording a fine outlet to a large number of our agriculturalists.

THE REMAINS OF MR. ADAMS left Washington on Monday of last week, and have been conveyed to the family burying ground, at Quincy, Mass., there to be laid by the side of the relics of his father. The remains were received with appropriate demonstrations of respect in all the cities through which they passed.

ISRAEL PAINTER of Westmoreland, was nominated by the Locofoco State Convention, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

THE EFFECT.—In alluding to the great excitement in the army at Mexico, caused by the arrest of its gallant and beloved commander, the North American says:

"We know not how far that excitement may spread, or what may be its results; its natural tendency would be to inflame the Mexicans to sudden insurrection, in the hopes of gaining advantages over the American army, suddenly presented to them no longer united, but confused, distracted, torn by dissensions, and deprived of its commander."

MR. CLAY AND THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—We learn, says the Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday last, from reliable authority, that Governor Owsley will probably appoint HENRY CLAY as the successor of Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate.

THE "Daily Evening Standard" is the title of a new paper just started at Boston, in favor of Gen. Taylor for President and Abbot Lawrence for Vice President.

Retiracy of Santa Anna.
The latest news from Mexico announces that Gen. Scott has given Santa Anna a passport to leave the country.—The N. O. Delta says the retiracy of Mr. Polk's friend Santa Anna will doubtless be a death blow to the war party.

There is a rumor afloat in Washington, says the North American, that there has been a revolt among our forces in Mexico. Mr. Freaner, or "Mustang," is of opinion that a revolt has taken place growing out of the arrest of General Scott.

The Whig State Convention assembles in Harrisburg to-morrow.

The Tariff of 1846.
After speaking of the great falling off in the price of breadstuffs since last year and assigning the true reason therefor, the York Republican says: It is not the Farmers alone who are taught by the events of one year that the Tariff of 1846 is a base deception. The Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania are likewise suffering under the development of the same truth. The Rail-road mania in England has come to an untimely end, after bringing almost universal bankruptcy upon the Commercial and Financial interests of that Country.—The demand for Iron there and the increased price which that demand caused, have both ceased together; and the result is that British Iron, manufactured by pauper labor and Mr. BUCHANAN'S "ten cents a day" men, is now being poured into this Country, under a reduced duty, at such low rates that it is impossible for our Iron-masters, paying full republican, freeman's wages, to compete with it, and thus the foreign article undersells the domestic in our own market. The Coal interest is also suffering; for Nova Scotia Coal from the late Duke of York's mines undersells the Pennsylvania Anthracite in all the Eastern markets. Thus the wealth of our hills is being made comparatively unproductive, and the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania are to be left unwrought under the policy which has been established by the men now in power.

Nor are other branches of Industry less injuriously affected by the operation of the Tariff of 1846. Tailors—Shoe-makers—Hatters—all the handicraftsmen, whose unobtrusive, but widely diffused labors make up so large a portion of the Domestic Industry of this Country, have long ago felt its influence severely injurious to their interests. Foreign made up clothing, hats, boots and shoes, &c., have usurped the place of the Domestic Manufacture. The calico print-works have for some time been working at disadvantage against British competition under the false principles of the present Tariff, and some of the largest establishments in the Eastern States have entirely failed.

Such are facts with regard to Mr. POLK'S Tariff, stated in general terms. Let them be pondered by the people, and compared with the exulting boasts of the Locofocos last year.

Loco Foco State Convention.
The Pa. Telegraph thus speaks of this assemblage:

The late Loco Foco State Convention which assembled here was the most noisy, boisterous and uproarious, of all the uproarious conventions of that party, that we have ever witnessed. They commenced their session in turbulence and ended it in a row. Any attempt at description would convey but a faint conception of the reality.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan had the ascendancy in numerical force, and nominated that gentleman by a large majority; but his opponents took the wind out of his canvass before the convention adjourned, and managed things their own way.

Mr. Wilmot was here, and made an able speech in vindication of himself, in which he returned the plials of wrath upon the heads of the editors of the Union and Pennsylvania, that they had uncorked upon him. He carried his measures in the Convention.

There was evidently a feeling pervading the Convention, that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was a play at State consequence rather than an expectation or desire to secure his nomination by the National Convention. We presume that not a single delegate who voted for him expects his nomination by that Convention.

JAMES BURNS, Esq., was selected as Delegate to the National Convention from this district, and John Cresswell appointed Elector.

The reception of Mr. Clay in New York, appears to have been as cordial and enthusiastic as that extended to him in Philadelphia.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A very distressing accident occurred on Tuesday last, near Plane No. 4, of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. Messrs. Davis and Burgoon, residing near said Plane, went out on the mountain on a hunting excursion; and after hunting some time, without success, they started for their homes, through a thicket, when the charge in Mr. Burgoon's gun was accidentally fired off, killing Mr. Davis almost instantly. He leaves a family to mourn his untimely end.—*Hol. Whig.*

The numerous friends of THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., will be gratified to learn that strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery from the recent severe attack of Hemorrhage which at one time threatened to prove fatal.

OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.—There was a rumor prevalent some days ago that the Mountour Iron Works at Danville, in this State, had failed. The rumor turned out to be incorrect, but we now learn from the Danville Democrat that the company has been obliged to suspend operations, their contracts for railroad iron having all been filled.—No new contracts can be made under the present state of the iron trade, because foreign rails are now offered and poured into this country at a price so low as to prevent competition from our manufacturers. A large number of hands have thus been thrown out of employ. All this is the legitimate result of the Locofoco free trade *ad valorem* Tariff of 1846. For the last two or three years, the demand for Iron in England has been very great and prices correspondingly high, which enabled our operators to go on and do a profitable business, as they were not compelled to compete with the European prices; but as soon as a revulsion took place in the foreign market, iron fell in price, and, under this abominable Tariff, the duty lowered in the same ratio, so much so, as to allow English rails to be sold in this country, at the present time, for something like \$49,00 per ton—a price at which it cannot be manufactured here, under the present state of wages, cost of materials, &c.

A High and Just Eulogium.
The death of Mr. ADAMS elicited many very eloquent tributes to his virtues and public services in both Houses of Congress which we regret our inability to copy. Mr. BENTON, in Senate, and Messrs. HOLMES, of S. C., and McDOWELL, of Va.—in the House of Representatives, eminent gentlemen of political views opposite to those entertained by Mr. ADAMS, were very impressive in their remarks on the occasion. The following sentence by Mr. HOLMES embodies a panegyric not more remarkable for its truth, than for the severe reflection which it makes on the practice of Mr. ADAMS'S successors in high office:—

"To the highest office of the people he was quickly raised; and how, in that sphere, he moved, with what ease, ability and grace, we all know, and history will record; he crushed no heart beneath the rude grasp of proscription; he left no heritage of widows' cries or orphans' tears!"

These are remarkable phrases when we remember the incidents of twenty years ago—how Mr. ADAMS'S administration was dogged and denounced, and now see how fully it is vindicated, "his enemies themselves being judges." An impassable gulf seems to prevent a return to those principles of administration, which "crushed no heart beneath the rude grasp of proscription, and left no heritage of widows' cries or orphans' tears;" but it is pleasant to see truth vindicated at last, and purity recognized where it once was denied and malignued.—*York Repub.*

The "Independent," of Wilmington, says Gen. Cass is the undivided choice for President of the Democracy of Delaware. The General once taught school there.—*Globe.*

Yes, the General did teach school there; and was seen going to and from his school wearing the "Black Cockade." How fond modern democrats are of the old Blue Light Federalists!

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty—The Loan—The Ten Regiment Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.
The National Intelligencer says, the Treaty, after the action of the Senate yesterday, retains all the clauses originally presented concerning the cession of territory, the stipulations for the payment of money, and the peace guaranty. It is understood that no final vote has yet been taken. Eight Senators are said to be prepared to vote against it.

It seems the general opinion that the Rothschilds are the principal takers of the loan, through the agency of Corcoran and Riggs.

Mr. Cass will press the Ten Regiment Bill after its adoption. Mr. Webster and others will speak against it, and it will be negatived.

THE TREATY RATIFIED!

We learn from Harrisburg by Saturday night's mail, that news had been received there of the ratification of the treaty, with amendments, on Thursday night last. So ends this bloody political tragedy. The vote stood—Yeas, 38; Nays, 15.

COUNTERFEITS.—Store-keepers and all others should be on their guard, as it is said a new batch of counterfeit \$3's, on the Union Bank of Delaware, and \$1's, on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., have just been issued by some expert rogue.

[For the Journal.]
COMMUNICATION.

MR. CLARK:—The Messenger of last week contains an article (editorial) on the subject of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, and very properly speaks of it, as an improvement of importance, not only as a connecting link of the Central Rail Road, and of advantage to the Borough of Huntington, and the country through which it may pass, and remarks, that "Huntingdon is just the place too, for the termination of said road, and to make a terminus at any other point, would render useless all the benefits that are contemplated." And then, as if to make a show of neutrality, very seriously wishes "not to be understood as setting their faces against the Drake's Ferry route." Oh no, not at all; mind we are neutral in politics, and all exciting topics; but then we are very sure, nevertheless, that a "Rail Road from Huntington to the Coal field, would be sufficient, and entirely practicable for all purposes, and must in a measure render any other road a hopeless expedient." Now! would just ask permission through your columns, to say to those two gentlemen, who look after the concerns of that neutral print, the Messenger, that if they chose to persist in their course of depreciating from, and underrating every other project of enterprise, but those which may seem to radiate from, or to concentrate at Huntington, they may perhaps find that friends are almost as easily lost as gained. The people in the lower end have independence sufficient to repel those dagger thrusts intended to make Capital abroad. They cannot but view such one-sided exhibitions as proceeding from narrow and selfish minds. These remarks are not elicited from any unkind feelings, but merely in self-defence, against the ruthless attacks of those who are disposed to thwart and cripple every enterprise of a general bearing. One should suppose that the people in every section of the county would feel proud if her seat of Justice would grow up and become one of the most flourishing and prosperous towns in the interior of the State, but who would will, that all this must be done at the expense, yea, the almost destruction of her nurturing members? The very courteous manner in which you, Mr. Editor, have noticed the Drake's Ferry route, and the very favorable attention recommended to our State Legislature, deserves the warmest acknowledgements of its friends.

ARISTIDES.

GEN. TAYLOR ON WAR.—The following sentiment, recently uttered by the old hero of Buena Vista, deserves, not merely to be recorded in letters of gold, but to be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of each one of his countrymen:

"I knew not how others felt, but for myself, howsoever I may forget in the hour of battle, the sad consequences of the strife, they always rush upon my mind afterwards, making my heart sink and causing me to feel like a child. I had hoped to have done more for my country than I have. I thought that I might be able to accomplish a speedy and honorable peace—an event essential to the welfare of both countries, and particularly so to our own. But in this I have been disappointed."

Venezuela.

There have been terrible scenes enacted at Caracas, in South America. The Venezuela Congress which met on the 24th Jan'y, was overwhelmed by the populace, set on it was said by the President, and several of the members horribly massacred.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, (Venezuela,) dated February 10, gives a rumor that a battle had been fought between the forces of the President Monayas, and those of general Paez, in which the former were defeated. Paez had "declared" against the sanguinary doings of Menargos or his party; and Monayas in return had pronounced the General a traitor.

READING THE BIBLE.—The venerable John Quincy Adams recently stated to a friend, that ever since he was thirty years old, he has been accustomed, among the first things, to read the Bible every morning. He has read seven different versions, in the German, French, Greek, and Latin languages, besides various English translations.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Resolutions in honor of the memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were laid on the table of the Senate of Virginia by a strict party vote on Thursday last. The resolutions had previously been adopted by a unanimous vote in the House of Delegates.

Henry A. Muhlenberg and George Smith, of Reading, decline acting on the Democratic Taylor State Committee, because General Taylor has avowed himself a WHIG! These gentlemen say that as long as they believed the old Hero to be a Democrat, they were his sincere supporters, and believed it to be the policy of the Democratic party to make him its leader, because they knew old Rough could not be defeated. They admire Gen. Taylor, but cannot consent to support him, because he is a Whig.

FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. steamer *Edith* arrived at New Orleans on the 26th from Vera Cruz whence she sailed on the 19th ultimo.

The N. O. Picayune says: We have conversed with a passenger on the *Edith*, who states that he had been informed by Gen. Twigg that he had received positive information that Gen. Scott had granted Santa Anna his passport, and that he was expected in Vera Cruz by the 24th ult.

On the 6th ult., as we learn from the Star, four privates of the 5th Indiana regiment were attacked near the Molino del Rey by a gang of Mexicans, and two of them, named David Lyons and Nimrod Rigglesberger, were killed, and the others, David B. Tower and Henry Lawson, badly wounded. Eleven Mexicans were arrested the next day as being concerned in the murderous attack.

The train under command of Major Caldwell, which left Vera Cruz on the 7th ult., was encamped at Jalapa on the 15th, and was to remain there another day. It consisted of 350 Government wagons, 2,300 pack mules, and about 50 wagons belonging to merchants.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated Feb. 18, says peace continues to be the principal subject of discussion here, and an important one it is to those who have located themselves and made extensive preparations for a long sojourn in Vera Cruz. A large majority of the intelligent portion of the community, and those most familiar with Mexican affairs, do not appear to regard the prospects of peace in any brighter light than they did before the treaty was signed, and argue generally in opinion that neither Mr. Trist nor the Mexican Commissioners were properly authorized by their respective Governments to negotiate.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The U. S. steamship Fashion, Capt. Morgan, arrived on the 26th from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the evening of the 21st.—The news from this quarter is devoid of general interest.

The *Flag* of the 15th contains the following paragraph relative to San Luis and Zacatecas:

We have reports from San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas within the last few days, which say that in the former city, although great exertions are being made to organize a force to repel an expected march of our forces upon them; yet nothing has been accomplished, nor did there seem a probability that anything could be done towards raising an opposing force. In Zacatecas report says a formidable force has been organized, Gen. Bustamante at the head, who declares that he will not only defend the State, but will yet redeem his country from the disgrace which overwhelms her, if Santa Anna is no longer intrusted with command in the army.

The *Flag* contains no news from above except a report of a race meeting at Monterey, which is spoken of in very glowing terms. Major Washington, Chief of Artillery, Lieut. Sitgreaves, Topographical Engineers, and Major Sparks, U.S. Paymaster, were the judges on the occasion. Gen. Wool was present on the judges' stand, and the course was visited by a large concourse of persons, among whom were many lovely seniores.

[For the Journal.]

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

1. Chief Justice Taney has decided that the "Death Penalty" is unconstitutional, and that it should never be inflicted, "because" it very often cuts off from life and hurries into eternity, the blood-stained murderer, who, of all men, stands most in need of "time and space for repentance."

2. It is the opinion of the same kind-hearted judge and the *liberal* Court over which he presides, that the property of indolent and profligate debtors should not be liable to distress or sale, "because" such persons are always more needy than their creditors.

3. Judge Wells of Massachusetts has decided that a pupil cannot be removed from a public school "for a bad character," "because" the worse a child's character the more need of school influences to reform it.

4. Relying on the foregoing decisions, it has since been held in the Chancery Courts of Consistency, Common Sense presiding—that the Small-pox and Cholera patients on board the various vessels from the Baltic, can not be excluded from the city Hospitals, "because" they, more than any other sufferers, need the superior advantages of hospital treatment.

5. The same Court hath also decreed that the bad character of Teddy O'Toole is no good reason for his expulsion from the western continent, "because" the laws of this hemisphere punish men's bad actions only, leaving their bad characters like their wicked thoughts, to the chastisements of their own conscience.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Jacob Frees, a farmer, residing at Bridge Point, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, died on Friday morning of hydrophobia, he having been bitten about three months since on his farm, while paying attention to his hen-roost, which was alarmed, it appears, by the presence of the rabid dog. A neighbor of his was bitten at the same time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Fourteen Days Later from England: ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Decline in Flour—Improvement in Cotton.
NEW YORK, March 4, 1848.
The steamer *Britannia* arrived at Boston this morning. She started from Liverpool on the 12th of February at noon. LIVERPOOL, February 12.—The Flour market has steadily declined since our last advices. This depression has, in a great measure, been caused by the large supplies of home produce, which have come into the country markets, as well as the increase of imports.

Operations in flour and wheat have been very moderate, and chiefly in a retail way. Egyptian beans, which are selling at 28s per quarter, have materially affected the demand for Indian Corn.

It will be borne in mind that the resumption of the duty on flour and grain takes place on the 1st of March and that the duty which will then be imposed, ranges from 4s to 10s per quarter on wheat; 1s 6d to 4s on Oats; 2s to 5s on Barley, rye, peas and beans; 1s on Indian Corn; 6d per bbl. on Meal, 2s 4d 3 farthings per bbl. on flour.

On the 31st of March it is expected the duties will be about 6s per quarter on wheat, and 3s 7d 1 farthing per bbl. on flour.

A sensible improvement has been produced in the cotton market, since the departure of the last steamer; operations have enlarged, with a decided improvement in prices. This however has been caused more by continued accounts from America, of diminished receipts into the port there and the moderate shipments to this country than any marked revival in the Manchester market.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—Although it is understood that the extent of the orders received from America is not considerable, it is gratifying to observe that other staples employed extensively in manufacturing pursuits, come into brisker demand. The partial indications of improvement which were manifested towards the close of the last month, have, within the past fortnight, been remarkably confirmed, and as there is little reason to fear the occurrence of any circumstance, mercantile or monetary, calculated to check the amending tendency, it may fairly be construed that trade has taken an earnest step towards the recovery of its long lost strength, and the re-establishment of ease and confidence in the money market still continues to improve.

Messrs. J. Evans & Co., of this town, connected largely with the Iron trade, have suspended payment. With this exception, no failure of importance has occurred in Great Britain. The liabilities are estimated at £200,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The British Parliament has re-assembled and the first debate of importance arose upon a selection for a select committee to inquire into the condition and prospect of the West India Colonies. The appointment of a committee was acceded to, but upon the express understanding that no change would be made in the policy of the Government other than that already announced. The Jewish disabilities bill for enabling them to sit in Parliament has been read a second time.—The refusal of the American Post Master General to accept the terms offered by Great Britain for a better system of international postage has caused the utmost dissatisfaction in this country.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury primate of all England, died yesterday morning in the 82nd year of his age. The inquiry into the state of the national defences has ended in the determination of the Government to double the artillery force and embody 150,000 militia—the country at large is opposed to the measure.

The people of the two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to founding a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion alone will be tolerated.

Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court that any further armed intervention with the Papal States will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

FRANCE is in a somewhat more tranquil condition than heretofore, but angry discussions continue to take place in the Chamber of Deputies. Reform banquets have been denounced as illegal and are to be prohibited in the future.—The health of the King has come round.

IRELAND.—Accounts from Ireland are truly distressing. Deaths from starvation are stated to have taken place throughout the land.

Political strife runs high between the three national parties there. The subdivided party from the Young Ireland are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England, but reproached by the others.

MR. POINTDEXTER.—The Louisville Courier contains a letter from Ex-Governor Pointdexter, in which he denies that he has left the Whig party, although he admits he lately addressed the Democratic convention of Mississippi on the subject of the war.

WILD TURKIES.—One thousand wild turkeys were seen on a single roost, on an island at the mouth of the Missouri, about the 1st of February.