



Huntingdon, Tuesday, March 21, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: NER MIDDLESWARTH, OF UNION COUNTY.

"HURD'S GRAMMATICAL CORRECTOR." This popular and valuable little work is for sale at the Store of THOS. READ & SON, in this borough.

A DUN.—We want it distinctly understood, that those who have paid us no money for subscription since our connection with the "Journal" will not be indulged much longer. We cannot afford to print and mail a paper every week to any individual without receiving some compensation for so doing.

LECTURE.—SETH T. HURD, Esq., author of "Hurd's Grammatical Corrector," delivered a lecture in the Court House in this place, on Saturday evening last, on the "Errors and Philosophy of our Language."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Whig State Convention will be found in another column. The greatest good feeling and unanimity characterized the deliberations throughout.

The Electoral Ticket is composed of good men and true, who deserve and will receive the confidence of the freemen of Pennsylvania.

The delegates at large to the National Convention—Messrs. Johnston and Bell, are gentlemen of talents and integrity, and will represent the whigs of Pennsylvania faithfully and creditably.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union, the strongest and most favorably known man in Pennsylvania is the candidate for Canal Commissioner. It would be superfluous for us to tell our readers who he is.

The Lewistown Gazette, speaking of the rumored intended withdrawal of Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, says: "For one, most devoutly do we hope that the above will prove to be correct. With every feeling of respect and admiration for the talented statesman and orator, we must confess we should look upon his nomination with regret."

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has passed both houses. This is good news, as it insures the vigorous prosecution and speedy completion of this great and important enterprise.

The Drake's Ferry and Broad Top Railroad bill has passed, and doubtless ere this has been signed by the Governor.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn sine die on Tuesday 11th of April. Nothing else of interest to our readers transpired during last week.

COUNTY VALUATION.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners have fixed the following valuation of property for Huntingdon county:—Amount subject to 3 mill tax, \$5,282,608 00; 1 per cent tax, \$60,250 00; 2 per cent tax, \$1,040,000 Total, \$5,343,893 00.

THE TREATY.

The actual vote in the Senate upon the project of a Treaty with Mexico, as amended by the Senate, we have reason to believe, says the National Intelligencer, was yeas 37, nays 15—instead of yeas 38, nays 15, as first published.

The parties it is understood voted as follows on the ratification:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Ayes—Whigs, 11; Democrats, 26. Nays—Whigs, 7; Democrats, 8. Majority for the Treaty, 22.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the important provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out.

It will be recollected that the treaty indicates two modes of paying the indemnity agreed upon—one by the issue of six per cent. stocks, or by instalments. The latter mode has been adopted.

There is a provision against making any portion of this sum transferable. The only point omitted in any former synopsis, and preserved in the treaty is an article securing to the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and of the river Colorado from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf.

Kentucky Delegates.

The Louisville Courier of the 3d says:—"In the Philadelphia papers received yesterday, we see a Telegraphic report stating that the Kentucky Whig State Convention had instructed the delegates to the Whig National Convention to go for General Taylor. This is incorrect. No instructions whatever were given to the delegates. It is a well known fact, however, that eleven of the twelve delegates from Kentucky to the Whig National Convention are in favor of the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

[Correspondence of the Daily News.] HARRISBURG, March 15, 1848.

This being the day fixed for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention to meet in Philadelphia in June next, and also to nominate an Electoral ticket for the coming Presidential campaign, the occasion has called together here a very large number of influential citizens from all parts of the commonwealth, all of whom feel a deep interest in the action of the body.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning in the Court House, and was temporarily organized, on motion of Mr. Watts, by calling Thomas E. Cochrane, of York, to the Chair, and appointing R. T. Conrad, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

The list of Delegates was then called over, and the vacancies which existed were filled by the appointment of substitutes.

Mr. Johnson of Erie offered a resolution providing for the appointment of the usual Committee, composed of one from each Senatorial district for the purpose of appointing officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet again at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at half past two o'clock, when Mr. Weir from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following officers for the permanent organization of the convention:

President—JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Erie.

Vice Presidents—John Allison, Josiah Rich, C. D. Shoemaker, W. Sanderson, Daniel Derrickson, R. T. Conrad, J. J. Hemphill, J. K. Shoemaker, D. Leech, Jonah Kirkner, A. W. Olive, Thomas Foster, and W. J. Van Kirk.

Secretaries—J. M. Sullivan, S. W. Pierson, J. W. Kerr, Thomas W. Duffield, J. B. Bell, and J. P. Rogers.

Mr. JOHNSON, upon taking the Chair, delivered a neat and pertinent address, thanking the Convention for their kind partiality, and referring briefly to the important business which had called them together, and in the discharge of their duties, he trusted that each and every member would bear in mind that there were at all times, but especially now, higher and greater duties than those devolving on us from individual preferences, and he hoped that, animated by this feeling, no untoward event might mar their proceedings.

The Convention being thus fully organized, proceeded to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner; NER MIDDLESWARTH, of Union, was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 69 votes.

The Convention then proceeded to select Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia in June next, which resulted in the choice of WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong, and SAMUEL BELL, of Berks.

JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon, and THOS. M. T. McKENNA, of Washington, were chosen Senatorial Electors.

Mr. WM. F. JOHNSTON submitted a motion, that the delegations of the several Congressional districts report to the Convention this evening the name of district Electors for their respective districts, with a view to completing the Electoral Ticket. Adopted.

Adjourned until 7 1/2 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION—7 1/2 o'clock.

Convention again met. Mr. SANDERS submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the chair appoint a State Central Committee, to serve during the ensuing year, to consist of 29 members.

On motion of Mr. DARSIE, the several Congressional districts were called upon to report the names of district Electors; when reports were made and adopted, as follows:

- REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1. Joseph G. Clarkson 13. Henry Johnson. 2. John Price Wetherill, 14. William Colder, sr. 3. James M. Davis. 15. 4. Thomas W. Duffield, 16. Charles W. Fisher, 5. Daniel O. Hiner, 17. Andrew G. Curtin, 6. John Dungan, 18. Thos. R. Davidson, 7. John D. Steele, 19. Joseph Markle, 8. John Landis, 20. John Allison, 9. Jos. K. Schmuicker, 21. Andrew W. Loomis, 10. Charles Snyder, 22. Richard Irvin, 11. William G. Hurley, 23. 12. Francis Tyler 24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

Mr. WILLIAMSON submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the names of the Delegates of this Convention be now called, and that each member, as called, vote for such candidate for the Presidency as he prefers.

A motion to proceed to the second reading of the resolution was disagreed to.

Mr. MILLER submitted the following: Resolved, That we regard with much satisfaction the many demonstrations of esteem in which our distinguished fellow-citizen the Hon. Andrew Stewart, is held by our brother Whigs of other States, and heartily respond to the public opinion which points to him as the next Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A motion to proceed to the second reading of this resolution was also disagreed to. Mr. BARD submitted the following, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Central Committee have power to fill vacancies that may occur on the Electoral ticket, by death, refusal to act, or otherwise.

Mr. CONRAD, from the committee on the subject, reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That the whigs of Pennsylvania cherish with unabated zeal and earnestness all the well-known and long-established principles of the whig party; that those principles have been signally vindicated by the lamentable results which have attended their violation; and that the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of the Nation, demand "Union for the sake of the Union" in the whig party, to secure their speedy and permanent re-establishment.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the principles of Protection embodied in the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That the whig candidate for the Presidency, to be worthy of the support of the whig party, must be known to be devoted to its principles, willing to become their exponent and champion, and prepared to carry them faithfully out in the execution of his official duties.

Resolved, That cherishing the fullest confidence that the whig National Convention will nominate a candidate truly devoted to whig principles, and every way worthy our support, we, in the name of our constituents, pledge him the support of the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were read a second time and adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON submitted the following: Resolved, That the Senatorial Delegates elected by this Convention to represent this State in the National Convention, be and are hereby instructed to support the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT for the Presidency.

Not agreed to. Mr. DARSIE moved that the Convention do now adjourn sine die.

On this yeas and nays were called, and resulted—yeas 70, nays 26; so the Convention adjourned sine die.

FROM MEXICO.

LOUISVILLE, March 14. New Orleans papers of the 7th have been received here by the mail boat, containing later intelligence from Mexico.

Several vessels had arrived from Vera Cruz, and one in only four days passage, brings Vera Cruz papers of the 2d inst.

The train that left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, commanded by Col. Briscoe, had been attacked by a guerrilla force 400 strong. An express rider was immediately sent to inform General Twiggs of the fact, who despatched three companies of cavalry to the aid of Col. Briscoe. This reinforcement went as far as San Diego, but seeing nothing of the Americans, they returned.

A letter received by the last arrival states that a desperate fight took place between Col. Briscoe's command and the guerrillas at Mantogorda, which resulted in the dispersal of the latter.—Lieutenant Henderson and three of the Georgia Volunteers were killed in the fight.

A strong force of cavalry and infantry left Vera Cruz on the 21st ult. to clear the road of guerrillas.

The Free American, of the 2d of March says that an express had arrived from the city of Mexico, which states that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon between General Butler and the Mexican commissioners.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The deputies to Congress were assembling very slowly at Queretaro, and some were beginning to despair of a quorum.

Santa Anna is said to be in the neighborhood of Tehuacan.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.—Whilst Mr. Clay was shaking hands with his friends at the Governor's room, in New York, a Democrat stepped forward and holding out his hand said, "there, Sir, is a good Democratic hand, perhaps you may reuse it." "Certainly not," responded Mr. Clay, at the same time taking him by the hand, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

JUDGE IRVINE.—We learn from the Harrisburg Union that the committee in the case of Judge Irvine, after the most full and searching investigation, which has lasted for several weeks, reported in his favor, and the report of the committee has been adopted by the House.

COUNTERFEIT ONE DOLLAR NOTES on the Erie Bank are in circulation at Harrisburg. They are not imitations of the relief issues, but bank notes. Look out for them.

Yesterday Col. Jackson, bearer of despatches from Washington, arrived with a small escort from Vera Cruz in six days. Shortly after his arrival it was known that he brought despatches both to Generals Scott and Butler, and the interference was at once drawn that the former was recalled, and the latter placed in chief command of the army.

This proved true, and enclosed you will find the farewell address of the late general-in-chief of the army. It is brief, pointed, and feeling. Now that he is leaving the scene of his glorious exploits those who shared danger and victory with him in many a great battle weep like children parting with a father.

His recall may possibly have an effect upon the treaty should it ever be returned from the United States ratified. No doubt the gentleman who succeeds him will do all that he thinks his duty requires, but Gen. Scott had identified his fame with a peace as the result of his operations in this valley, and would have exerted himself more than any other man to bring the war to a close.

He, too, from his longer residence here, has a better acquaintance with the Mexicans, and therefore knows better how to operate upon them. It is added, that the despatches bring orders to restore the swords of Gens. Pillow and Worth and Col. Duncan.—If I can, before the mail leaves, I will learn the certainty of this.

General Lane with the same command he had in his expedition to Tehuacan and Orizaba, left here about one o'clock in the afternoon, day before yesterday, and took the Gaudaloupe road. The expedition is a secret one, and many are the conjectures as to its destination. From the road taken, the most plausible supposition is, that the General is after Jarauta, or Rea.

(From the American Star.)

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—By reference to general orders it will be seen that General Scott has turned over the command of the army to Major General Butler.—We wished to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the General had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case.

We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning, when they read his last order. Even in this short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here until to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY } Mexico Feb. 18, 1848. } General Orders—No. 59.

By instructions from the President of the United States, just received, Maj. Gen. Scott turns over the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon duty accordingly.

In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

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By last Evening's Mail. GREAT NEWS.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

Abdication of Louis Philippe. HORRIBLE MASSACRES.

Establishment of a Republic. Return of Louis Bonaparte to Paris.

By the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday evening last, we are put in possession of the most startling and in important foreign intelligence, brought by the Steamer Cambria, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning last.

A revolution has broken out in Paris, in which all classes of the People have participated. We are unable to give but a brief detail of the particulars. A great Reform Banquet had been arranged by the People for the 22d of February, and the attempt to suppress which appears to have been the immediate cause of the revolution.

We pass over many important details of the doings of the People and the military, and come to the first important result—the resignation of the ministry: PARIS, Feb. 23d.

The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed, when they were told by General Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation.

Four o'clock.—The intelligence of the resignation of the Ministry is spreading like wildfire through the city, and is everywhere received with every demonstration of joy. At this moment there is an immense crowd on the Boulevard, shouting "Vive la Reforme." A general commanding the troops exclaimed "you shall have reform." "And the dismissal of the Ministry?" cried the people. "Their dismissal, and accusation, and everything," was the answer, and it was received with shouts of applause.

Half-past Five o'clock.—As the resignation of the ministry becomes more and more widely known the public joy becomes greater. It really seems as if no ministry were ever so intensely or so universally detested. The shops still continue to be closed. The movements of troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds still fill the streets, and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

Abdication of Louis Philippe—A Republic Proclaimed.

PARIS, February 24. Louis Philippe has abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris.

The Duke de Nemours proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority, but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chamber at half-past one, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horseback. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

Four o'clock. The Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber, and the people who penetrated into the Chamber.

The Chamber of Deputies has declared itself *in permanence*.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the Deputies.

The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

The King, at 1 o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the Quai to the barrier of Passy.

The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day. Not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the line have fraternized with the national guard, and the national guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river are cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write.

Garnier Pages is mayor of Paris. A strong Government will be organized. A Republic, on the model of the United States, is proposed.

A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the throne of the throne room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph and singing the Marseillaise.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The Tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

All Paris is in the hands of the National Guards and the people.

Count Mole was first named, and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them Ministers, are torn down every where by the public.

General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guard. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot.

It is said General Lamoriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock on the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Palace of the Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wine.