

Huntingdon, Tuesday, March 28, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the late Whig State Convention appointed the following State

Alexander Ramsey, of Dauphin. Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia. Morton M Michael, of Tork.
Thomas E. Cochran, of York.
Robert Iredell, of Montgomery.
Washington Townsend, of Chester.
John C. Kunkel, of Dauphin. James Fox,
Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia city.
Benjamin Matthias,
George Lear, of Bucks.
Thomas J. Watson, of Philadelphia co.

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George Erety,
H. H. Etter, of Perry.
Paul S. Preston, of Wayne.
Edward C. Darlington, of Laneaster.
David W. Patterson,
George F. Miller, of Union.
David Cooper, of Mifflin.
Lot Benson, of Berks.
William H. Seibert, of Berks.
Joseph Paxton, of Columbin.
George V. Lawrence, of Washington.
John Fenlon, of Cambria.
D. A. Finney, of Crawford.
L. D. Wetmore, of Warren.
John Morrison, of Allegheny.
H. W. Patrick, of Bradford.
Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset.
Alexander W. Taylor, of Indiana.

IMPORTANT .- Those of our subscribers who design changing their places of residence, and desire a change of address in their paper, will please furnish as with the requisite information as early as possible.

The Canal.

Business has fairly commenced upon our public works. The water was let into the Canal at this place on Tuesday of last week, and the first boat (Bingham's Line) from Philadelphia passed on Wednesday last. The Packet Boats have commenced their regular trips from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and we are happy to observe, are under the conare happy to observe, are under the control of the same gentlemanly and ac-commodating Captains, who gave such universal satisfaction to the travelling public during last season.

THE MEXICAM COMMISSION. - In conse quence of the detention of Col. Sevier, by sickness, Hon. N. Clifford, U. S. At-torney General, was nominated and confirmed as associate commissioner to Mexico, and set out last week with the treaty, for Mexico. The Union says: "Arrangements have been made to carry out the commissioner at once from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and thence to the capital; and similar ones for conveying Col. Sevier, who hopes to leave Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE NEXT NEWS .- The next news from Europe is looked for with thrilling in-terest, and as the steamer (Caledonia) has now been out twelve days on her passage from Liverpool to Boston, the opening of the next week will probably give us thirteen days later intelli-gence, as to the progress of the Revo-lution in France.—Daily News.

The "WILLIAM COLDER" is the title of a new Packet which the Pioneer com-S. D. KARNS, to run from Harrisburg to this boat, but the Harrisburg papers speak of it as a most beautiful craft, with every convenience, and elegantly furnished. With Karns as its Captain, the "WILLIAM COLDER" cannot fail to be popular with the public.

Spring Election.—We are informed y a Whig friend of Brady township, that quite a spirited election was had in that township for township officers, and that the Whigs carried everything with perfect ease. The Whigs of Brady are intelligent, vigilant and firm, and will give a good account of themselves in October next.

GLAD TO HEAR IT .-- William C. Tobey. better known as "John of York," has received a commission as second lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, one of the oldest regiments in the regular army.—
Mr. Edmund Underwood, a son we believe of Mr. Underwood, the former editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, has received a similar commission in the same

The Ten Regiment Bill.

In our last we noticed the passage of this bill in the Senate. For what purpose this bill has been pressed through the Senate at this time, directly after ratifying a Treaty of Peace, it is difficult to surmise. It is said upon good authority that it will cost the country three millions of dollars—while no one will be benefited by it, except a squad of hungry loco-foco office-hunters. It is to be hoped the House will put their emphatic negative upon this electioneering scheme of the administration, and thus save the country from the wasteful and useless expenditure of public money contemplated by it. It is time the political designs of the originators of this war should be frustrated.

"Does the Journal mean to say that "Lewistown money" has been paid to "canal hands" by the Supervisor, or any one authorized to pay such hands, after it was known to them that "that in stitution had failed?"—Globe.

The "Journal means to say" that Lew-

istown money was paid out to "canal hands" by Supervisor Ross, after that institution had failed, but before the fact was generally known. And the Journal means to say further that these same 'canal hands' had received no money for a long time previous. If the payment was made in good faith without any knowledge of the condition of the Bank, knowledge of the condition of the Bank, of course the Supervisor is blameless, but still, the Commonwealth, and not the poor hands, should be the loser.—
And therefore we thought it strange that the petition of these men should be rejected by the Locofocos of the House of Representatives, who always prate so much about election times of their love for "Laboring Men!" It is well known here that the agents of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad company paid out to their hands, about the same time, Lewistown money; but upon the receipt of the news that the Bank was broke at the time the payment was made, it was all redeemed with good money. We would have the Commonwealth imitate this worthy example.

If our neighbor has concluded to answer for the Supervisor and his agents, we may have a few more interrogatories to propound shortly.

The Globe in its weak attempt to shift Black Cockade Federalism from the shoulders of Gen. Cass, where, as every one who has any knowledge of that gentleman's history knows it prop-erly belongs, makes the ridiculous assertion that Cass was at one time found "fighting hand to hand (!) against the British and Indians" on our "north-western frontier!" As the historian has entirely forgotten to mention any such military exploits in connection with the Senator from Michigan, the country the senator from Michigan, the country will feel indebted to our neighbor for supplying the omission. After reading the Globe's defence of Cass, we shall not feel surprised should the editor assert that Jas. Buchanan, the Locofoco nominee of Pennsylvania for the Presi-dency, never belonged to the old Federal dency, never belonged to the old reueral party. What say you, neighbor? Did the "Favorite Son" fight "hand to hand" with the "British at Baltimore?" Or did he not at one time talk of "letting out all the democratic blood which flow-ed in his veins?"

Mr. Clay at Pittsburg.

Mr CLAY met with a brilliant reception at Pittsburg, on Tuesday. He was escorted through the principal was escorted driving the principles streets by an immense procession. His arrival was greeted by a salute, and guns were fired during the progres of the procession through the city.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. Whits of Louisiana have appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention, and the Whigs of Maryland have resolved to do likewise. The Whigs of the Union will be perfectly united in the coming contest.

THE TREATY .- The National Intelligencer gives it as its opinion that the treaty will be ratified by the Mcxican Congress, and amicable relations be-Congress, and amicanic relations between the two Republics be restored; unless intelligence of the removal of Gen. Scott from the command of our army should embolden Mexico to make another trial at arms.

In Detroit last fall the Loco majority was 238—this year it has gone Whig by 104 majority, being a gain of 342 votes in four months. The issue was "Cass or no Cass."

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Globe pretends to think it very acconsistent in Whig Senators to have voted against the ratification of the Peace Treaty—a treaty which gives to the Mexicans all that they could have asked of us if they instead of us, had been the victors. But the Globe says nothing in regard to the abandonment by the Administration of every position assumed in relation to the terms of a Peace with Mexico. A Washington cor-

by the Administration of every position assumed in relation to the terms of a Peace with Mexico. A Washington correspondent truly remarks:

One of the alleged causes of the war was, that the Mexicans failed to pay the money they owed us for spoliations done to our citizens. By this treaty we forgive this debt and assume to pay it ourselves. Within the ancient borders of Mexico, there is a vast extent of sterile, mountainous and desert country, only populated by the wildest, savage tribes of Indians. These Indians occasionally, in great force, make descents upon the settled agricultural portions of Mexico, murdering the inhabitants, and driving and carrying off the cattle, and often-times the women and children. By this treaty this vast extent of sterile desert, with the tribes of savages, is ceded to the United States; and we are to keep those tribes of Indians in subjection, or be answerable for the damage they do; and if those savages carry off any Mexican women or children, we are bound to send force to recever them, and deliver them back without charge. In addition to this, by the treaty, we give up all the forts, towns, and territory, we have taken (except the part ceded,) with all the munitions of war, and withdraw our troops, and ray, yes, pay to Mexico Fifteen Millions of Dollars in money!! Where, under this treaty, is our "indemnity for the past, and security for the future?" Who does not see, that by this treaty, instead of obtaining this from Mexico, she obtains both from us? She is absolved from a debt of five millions which she owed our citizens, and receives \$15,000,000 in cash. This, to her, is pretty ample "indemnity for the past." For the future, she binds us to shield her from the incursions of savage tribes, on her borders. She is to be relieved from the expenses of maintaining the Military force necessary for this purpose, and the United States bind themselves to furnish it hereafter forever. This is most ample "security for the future!"

And what do we get in return for all this, by the tre

ever. This is most ampie "security for the future!"

And what do we get in return for all this, by the treaty? We obtain the Sovereignty over about 651,000 square miles of uninhabited and uninhabitable desert country, with two sea ports on the Pacific, but without any accession of trade or commerce, and without any additional market. It is an accession, which in value reminds and of the present made by Louis Philippe to Queen Victoria, of a very large dog, which, upon the Queen approaching him, flew at her to bite her. It gives us thousands of miles of additional frontier to guard, without adding one tota to our commerce or to our resources.

State Appropriations:
The bill which has paased the House of Representatives, making appropria-for State purposes, provides for the sal-aries of the Governor, and all the State officers, clerk hire and contingent expen-ses as usual—Public printing \$21,500; Laws \$800; Library and Public Ground \$800. Water \$600; Levising and Laws \$800; Library and rubic Ground \$800; Water \$600; Legislative and Miscellaneous \$82,000; Canal officers \$67,500; Railroads and Canals and their repairs \$445,866 17; Canal Commissioners \$4,285; Damages on Canals and Railroads \$11,463 50; Common Arresting fugitives \$57; House of Refuge \$4000; Blind \$6,000; Eastern Penitentiary \$8,009; Western \$6,315; Interest to Domestic Creditors, &c., \$16,000; Danville and Pottsville Rail-

Iron Convention.

The Pa. Telegraph of Wednesday last

says:

The convention of iron men assembled in the upper room of the Court House this morning at 11 o'clock, and organized by appointing FRANCIS PARKE, Esq., of Chester county, President; Messrs. Town of Philadelphia and Warts of Cumberland Vice Presidents. Town of Perry, Secretaries. The Convention is numerously attended; and in point of standing and influence has rarely been equalled.

The proceedings have not yet been

The proceedings have not yet beer published.

Gov. Shunk has appointed Capt.

John C. McCallister, of Dauphin county, to be Inspector of Flour, in the room WILLIAM ATKINS, Esq., removed.

The bill to secure to married Women the use and conjugate the same which the Hon. Ambrose Speckers, and also the demise of the Hon. H. G. Whraton, late U. S. Minister to Prustian Senate on 20th inst.—yeas 19, nays 11.

SCOTT and TRIST.

In the correspondence between General Scott and Mr. Trist, we find the following significant letters. It will be seen that Mr. Trist has at length come to the conclusion that Gen. Scott is somebody, and that he does him full and ample justice in regard to the unhappy differences between them.

It will be seen, too, that had General Scott been endowed with the spirit of prophecy, he could not have more accurately predicted his own fate, than he does in his letter to the Department of July 25, '47, an extract from which we give.

We give.

Publa, July 23d, 1847.

To Mr. Buchanax—Sir. * * * In my No. 8, under date of 7th inst., I transmitted a copy of the letter addressed by me to General Scott, under date 25th June, and his reply to the same. This censtituted the commencement of our intercourse with reference to the duties with which I was charged. Justice, to say nothing of my own feelings, towards a gentleman and a public servant, whose character, I now believe, that I had entirely misconceived—dera ands that I should embrace this early opportunity to say that his whole conduct in this regard has been characterized by the purest public spirit, and a fidelity and devotion which could not be surpassed, to the views of the Government in regard to the restoration of peace. This spirit on his part—as will clearly appear when the details are communicated—has manifested itself not in a passive way metelly, (as might be supposed from the nature of our relative positions and duties,) but in a disposition to assume responsibility, and responsibility of the gravest kind, in utter disregard of consequences to himself.

And this disposition, or rather this readiness.

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And this disposition, or rather this readiness and fixed determination on his part, although the occasion which has called it forth did not relate to the discharge of his military duties, strictly speaking, has not required any appeal from me to elicit it, but has manifested itself in the most spontaneous and patriotic manner. Under these circumstances it could not but be a cause of the most serious regret on my part, if the correspondence between us, that took place shortly after my arrival in this country, should, in any way be brought to the notice of the public, and consequent y, if, in your judgment, consistent with propriety, it would be highly gratifying to me to be permitted to withdraw it from the files of the Department.

Yours, very respectfully, N. P. Trist.

Yours, very respectfully,
N. P. Trist.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to the
Secretary of War, dated,
Purila, July 25, 1847.

"The first letter (dated Feb 23), received from
you at Vera Cruz contained a censure, and I am
now rebuked for the unavoidable—nay reise—if
it had not been unavoidable—release on parol of
the prisoners taken at Cetro Gordo—even before
one word of commendation from Government had
reached this army, on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. So, in
regular progression, I may, should the same army
gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico in the
next seven or eight weeks—which is probable, if
we are not arrested by a peace or a truc—look to
be dismissed from the service of my country!—
You will perceive that I am aware (asI have long
been) of the dangers which hang over me at home;
half toe am a citizen of the United States, and
went attow the conganous impressionment and
retains the conganous impressionment and recumetances, by an enlightened patriotism."

That Indemnity.

We went to war, it seems, according to Mr. Polk's manifestos, for indemnity for the injuries inflicted upon our people by the Mexicans. The Treaty, as we understand it, not only sacrifices these claims, but compels our own government to pay our own indemnity!—We could prior to the war beyond all doubt, have secured the boundary line of the Rio Grande, and Upper California, for less than ten millions of dollars. The war has cost us a hundred millions in cash, and an entailment of pensions that will exist for half a century,—while we now stipulate by Treaty to pay the Mexicans \$15,000,000, and some \$5,000,000 more of our own indemnity.

Reduction of Wages.— We under-

REDUCTION OF WAGES.— We understand, says the Delaware County Republican, that one of the most extensive manufacturers in this county has given notice to the operatives in his employ, that after Saturday next, their wages that after Saturday next, their wages will be reduced twenty per cent. Will those who boast so much of national administration as embraced in the admirable workings of the Tariff of '46, be road \$15,000; Bald Eagle Canal \$10, on(0), Tioga Navigation \$7,500; Militia \$16,000; Powder Magazine \$1,000.

THE WORKS OF JOHN QUINCY AFAMS which will make some fifteen or twenty will be soon given to the press by Mr. Chas. Francis Adams, the son and executor of the deceased Statesman, who had carefully revised them for publica-tion, and by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expense of prin-ting, &c. Among the unpublished wri-tings of Mr. Adams is a new version of The Psalms in Metre, a translation of of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. consists of historical, biographical, and poetical works, relating to the last half century.

The gurrillas wear a medal with Corminature around their necksthe same as a charm is worn in Africa Indiana State Sentinel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23.
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Atherton
e Senate proceeded to the considera-

Washington, March 23.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Loan Bill.

Mr. Webster, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate on the stopped in the floor, addressed the Senate on the stopped by the country at large that they had been engaged for a fortnight or more in secret lession with closed doors and that a treaty had been ratified which would give to the Union an enduring and substantial peace; stopped the wounds of war; stop the dreadful effusion of blood; cut off our rapidly accumulating national expenses, and permit our friends—our children, if they were yet living, to return from the land of slaughter. This had been every where received with demonstrations of joy; but hardly had the haleyon notes, which proclaimed it ceased, ere we were summoned, as the representatives of the people, to pass a bill to raise thirty new regiments, for the further prosecution of the war. We were called upon to furnish the means to strike at the vital part of Mexico, and to press home by fire and sword the payment of her claims insisted upon in the treaty for an ignoble peace.

Mr. Webster alluded to the singular circumstance that in the instance of this treaty the usual order of diplomatic proceedings had been reversed. It had been

circumstance that in the instance of this treaty the usual order of diplomatic proceedings had been reversed. It had been customary to negotiate first and then to ratify—while we first ratify a treaty and then send two Commissioners to nego-

ratify—while we first ratify a treaty and then send two Commissioners to negotiate its terms.

He expressed his repugnance at some of the terms of the treaty. He was opposed to the acquisition of new territory; he was opposed to the prosecution of the war for that object. He supposed for the avowal of such sentiments he should be denounced as a "Mexican Whig." Though a whigh he did not like the Mexicans, but if there were any who did, he thought the greatest Mexico in this country, in that sense, was the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) Mr. Cass would like to inquire of the Senator how he was the greatest?

Mr. Webster replied, that the Senator how he was the greatest?

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Mr. Webster replied, that the Senator how he was under discussion that its object was only to frighten Mexico into a compliance with our terms, and not to do her any harm. This had been openly said, and must have its effect, when known.

Mr. Webster charged that the great object of the Thirty Regiment Bill was to secure the political patronage which would result from the creation of so many new appointments. He hoped the Bill would never be passed and wished the numerous seekers after office a safe return to their homes in good health, and the many contents of the protested again against the acquisition of any new terms.

He protested again against the acqui-He protested again against the acquisition of any new territory; he did not want it; he did not believe the people in any section of the Union wanted it, and was convinced that they would not support a war begun, continued, and now prosecuted solely for such acquisition. He was for letting Mexico keep her territory, and for keeping our money.

ey.

After Mr. Webster had concluded,
Mr. Hannegaa obtained the floor, and
upon his motion the Senate went into
executive session.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A boy about eleven years of age, named Charles Cook, was run over by a coal car on the railroad, corner of Broad and Willlow sts., on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and was dreafully injured. One of his thighs was crushed close to the groin. He was picking up coals on the track at time of the accident and did not see the car when it approached, nor did the persons in charge of it see him until it was too late. The poor boy was taken to the hospital.

A horrid murder was committed in Philadelphia on Friday morning last, in a private house in the heart of the city. The victim was the wife of a German Physician, named Rademacher. Mr. R. was also severely injured. The deed was committed whilst they were asleep in their chamber. The murder-er had not been discovered. Since the above was in type, we learn

that a German Shoemaker, named Charles Langfeldt, has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the horrible deed.

MILITIA TRAININGS .- The Bill to abolthe system of militia trainings passed the Senate on the 18th inst. Instead of requiring each individual liable to do military duty, to practice the art and mystery of managing a broomstick, du-ring some period in the month of May of each year, it imposes upon him a tax of twenty-five cents in lieu of the afore-said absurdity. The balance of the fund thus arising, after the payment of all necessary militia expenses, is to be applied to the encouragement of the several volunteer corps of the Commonwealth. Sundry attempts were made to amend the bill whilst under considerto amend the bill whilst under consideration, but without success, and it at length passed a final reading.

same city.

The Civil War continued to rage in the Republic of Venezuela, S. America, at the last advices.

BOBERT J. WALKER—the great Calcus lator.—" Independent"—the correspondent of the North American—illustrates in the following manner the accurate arithmetical powers of the much waunt-ed Robert J. Walker—the pet of the British House of Lords, and enemy of the free white labor of American Citi-

zens:

"Not long ago the Treasury Department corrected an error of some six or seven millions, which occurred in the Secretary's Report. That correction estimated the deficit to range between twelve and thirteen millions. I have intermation to day from a some services. invelve and three millions. I have intormation to day, from a source that the
administration will hardly gainsay that
the corrected statement is erroneous to
the extent of some fourteen hundred
thousand dollars, which happened in
this way. This sum was received at the
Custom Houses for revenue duties, and
necessarily represented so much specie
received. In estimating the means and
expenditures, the fourteen hundred thousand dollars of Treasury notes were
credited among the available resources,
as being capable of reissue, while the
expenditures were not charged with the
redemption; being as mos, appear to
every practical eye, a palpable and inexcusable blunder, and forming another of
the long series, which have, from time
to time, been exposed since the meeting
of Congress. The effect of this missile
will necessarily be to increase the required loan from sixten to severe ere or

the long series, which have, from time to time, been exposed since the meeting of Congress. The effect of this mische will necessarily be to increase the required loan from sixteen to seventeen and a half millions of dollars, as it is principally needed to cover deficits.

Mr. Walker first msked Congress for eighteen millions and a half of dollsrs. Then an error in favor of the Treasury was discovered, and the acting Secretary signified that it might be reduced to twelve millions; then a mistake of three or four millions, proceeding from intentional under estimates in the War Department raised it to sixteen millions; and now the detection of another blunder, increasing it a million and a half more; so that, after two months and a half of sec-sawing—of running backwards and forwards—of adding and subtracting—we have got back within a fraction of the point at which we started—just as I predicted we should do, when the first of this ridiculous series commenced. What faith can be placed from the records of the Treasuary?—If the Chairman of Finance in the Senate does not bring this blunder to the notice of that chamber, it will be because he is in the wrong, and not the Department. We shall soon know the whole truth in a more official shape."

Two Children Bitten ex a Mau Dog.—We see it stated in a Doylestown paper that a dog, in Mooreland township Monigomery county belonging to Mr. Richard Woodington, went mad and before running any, bit two of his chiidren and a cow. The latter has since gone mad, and was accordingly shot durring one of the most horrible spasms of hydrophobia. The children have not yet shown symtoms of the discesse.

Railroad Accident.

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The Norman March, 21.

As the morning cars from New York were crossing the Newark drawbridge, it gave way, and the locomotive and one bagage car went overboard into the Passaic river. The chain by which the passenger cars were attached gave way, or they would have been carried along, and probably many lives been lost. As it was one fireman was killed, and the engineer seriously hurt.—The passenger cars were full, and their escape from destruction is indeed providential.

To We gain by the late trenty with Mexico according to Mr. Roor, member of Congress, from Ohio, plenty of "rocks, rattlesnakes and Camanches,"—valuable acquisitions.

The news from China shows the Chinese and English to be at loggerheads again. The Chinese mob had murdered six Englishmen; and the British were preparing for a blockade of Canton.

six Engissimen; and the British were preparing for a blockade of Canton.

Gen. Scott, says the Boston Journal, "succeeded in conquering Mexico, and has been suspended from his command, and is to be tried by a Court Martial! Mr. Trist has succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace, even after his instructions to that effect were withdrawn. What terrible punishment hangs over the devoted head of the diplomatist, remains to be seen. The Journal might have added that the first communication from the Department of War to General Scott, after the taking of Vera Cruz, was one of reprehension, on some trifling matter, and that Scott, from that moment, predicted that when he had entirely conquered the country, his reward would be—what it has proved.

Whig Triumph in Reading.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the Whig candidate, was elected Mayor of the city of Reading on Friday last, by a majority of 13 votes over his loco-foco opponent Daniel Clymer. At the election in October last, Gov. Shunk had a majority of some three or four hundred in the same city.