



Huntingdon, Tuesday, April 11, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Business Notices.

It will be seen that those of our merchants who have supplied themselves with goods of such quality and price as warrants a public recommendation of them to the people, have availed themselves of our advertising columns to do so. And our readers may rest assured that those who advertise have not only the best, but decidedly the cheapest goods; we therefore recommend all to consult our columns before making their purchases.

FISHER & MCMURTRIE have associated with them in business WM. H. PEIGHTAL, a young gentleman well and favorably known in this community—greatly enlarged their room, and have just opened a very large and general assortment of new goods, which, with the aid of a handbill announcing the fact, have brought a perfect rush of customers to the "Old Locust Corner."

DORSEY & MAGUIRE have opened a new Store in the corner room of the large Stone House occupied by Jacob Miller, Esq. Their stock is large, entirely new and of a very superior quality. They are both worthy and correct men, and we therefore bespeak for this new firm a liberal share of public favor.

J. & W. SARTON, in addition to their stock on hand, are just receiving a very elegant assortment of new goods, which, it will be seen by their card, they are offering at prices that must suit the views of all. This is an enterprising firm, and richly deserve the liberal support they are receiving.

BENJAMIN SNARE has just received a splendid and general assortment of ready made clothing, at his corner opposite Whittaker's Hotel, which he is disposing of to his customers at extremely low prices. Call and see him.

Mrs. E. HAMPSON has again leased the "Black Bear Tavern," where she is now entertaining permanent boarders and the public generally, in a style unsurpassed in the interior of the State.

JOHN MARKS has removed from the "Black Bear Tavern" to the "Mansion House" formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Clarke, where he is prepared to accommodate his old friends and the public generally in the most handsome manner.

MCGILL & GRAFUS have leased the Alexandria Foundry, where they are prepared to serve the public with everything in their line. See advertisement.

ROBERT GRAFUS has purchased the Tin and Copper Manufactory in Alexandria, lately owned by L. & H. Grafus, where every description of Tin and Copper ware may be had on the shortest notice.

Why is it?

Among the new and splendid goods which it will be seen, by their advertisements, our merchants are now receiving, there are great quantities of muslin of BRITISH MANUFACTURE! For a few years past we were pleased to see muslins of American manufacture in all our stores, and in general use; but now we see foreign fabrics in their place. If this state of things is to exist for any considerable length of time, its ruinous effects will be felt throughout our whole country. These goods are manufactured and bought in Great Britain, and our specie goes there to pay for them, which must sooner or later produce a pressure in the money market. Great Britain never takes our produce in exchange for her manufactures unless their subjects have starvation looking them full into their eyes. We say our stores are becoming filled with British manufactures! Why is it so? It is evidently one of the practical results of the Locofoco Tariff of 1846, which the present administration called into existence, and to which they hold on with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause.

It is not only British muslins, but foreign manufactures of every description—boots, shoes, hats, caps, and wares and merchandize of every name, that are flooding our country under the present tariff, and driving our own manufacturers out of the market; and the workings of this tariff will soon be seriously felt by every mechanic and laboring man in the free States, for our independent freemen cannot hold out against the pauper labor of the old country, under the Free Trade system of Polk, Walker & Co.

Court of Inquiry—Gen. Scott.

We cannot better express our feelings in regard to the attempted disgrace of the gallant Scott, than by giving the following from the pen of the able Washington correspondent of the North American:

The last intelligence from Mexico in relation to the Court of Inquiry, is most extraordinary, to say the least of it.—Gen. Worth, according to the account in the Union of this morning, is represented as having withdrawn his charges against General Scott, for the good of the service. This patriotic consideration, if such it be, seems to have seized upon the mind of Gen. Worth at a very late hour, and I think I may be permitted to say, at a time, when his character for moderation has gained nothing by the affectation of magnanimity, and his personal fame has suffered nothing by the exchange of positions.—Gen. Scott was on the ground prepared to meet his accuser—ready to encounter his charges and anxious to vindicate himself from the aspersions of envy and malice before the world. If Gen. Worth had desired to consult nothing but the good and the honor of the service, he would have shown it more consistently in not instigating this Court of Inquiry at all; but, after he became a party to its formation, it was his duty as a soldier and a man to have carried it to a conclusion. Grave accusations are made against the victorious General of our army—suggested by what motives we know not; officers are despatched two thousand miles to investigate their merits, and when the tribunal is assembled, and the Hero is brought in chains to meet his accusers face to face, the indictment is withdrawn, and the good of the service is pleaded as the justification. It is too late for Gen. Worth to be benefited by such a pretext. Through his co-operation, with that of Pillow and others, the Commanding General has been disgraced, so far as the acts of the Administration could effect it; and this poor apology for forbearance only strengthens the suspicion that the charges were untenable, and that their author was convinced of the weakness of his cause.

There is in this whole proceeding, more than meets the public eye and much that demands close and searching scrutiny. For one, I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that the plot was hatched or seized upon by the Administration, for the purpose of displacing Scott from the head of the Army and of advancing a favorite of the President in the person of Gen. Butler. Much as I feel compelled to take exception to the department of Gen. Worth, since he has been deluded and flattered with the empty idea of political preferment, I cannot suppose he was a party to an intrigue, so base and unworthy as this.—But the Secretary of War and his superior, imbibed their experience and obtained their elevation in this school and are fully capable of any scheme calculated to promote their ambition or to redress their animosities.

They had not the courage to recall the laurel-crowned veteran, who had led our gallant little army from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezuma, in the face of an excited population of two hundred thousand—they dreaded the indignation of public opinion. But they found another mode of raking their vengeance, and this face of a Court of Inquiry was conjured up, as the pretext for an outrage without parallel in history. He, whose skill and valor saved this miserable administration from the first retribution of its excesses and follies in this war, is repaid with insult and indignity. Instead of sympathy and honor for his reward, defamation and disgrace have been heaped upon him by its members and minions, and now, after a campaign, to which the annals of neither ancient nor modern warfare furnish an equal—with a self-sustaining army—with emmity instead of co-operation at home—without a military chest—without supplies—without means of transportation—now, I say, after all these splendid and miraculous achievements, he is about to return home—superseded in his command and torn from his companions in victory, without a cause, save the jealousy of Mr. Polk and his instruments. Thank God, there is such a thing as justice yet left among our people, and the public reception with which the hero of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Mexico, will be greeted, in his triumphal tour to the capital, will make his enemies tremble in their shoes, though they be "dressed in a little brief authority." And brief, indeed, is that authority destined to be. Each day's progress brings it nearer to a close, and but a few months have to pass, before it will be executed by the good and the honest all over the land.

Our neighbor of the Globe has propounded a question to us, which, according to our recollection, is in substance as follows:

Should this Commonwealth be accountable for, and refund the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the many widows and orphans were swindled out of by the Lumbering democracy who robbed the United States Bank, "regardless of denunciation from any quarter?" Will the Huntingden Journal answer?

Certainly we will. It is our opinion that all THIEVES and ROBBERS should make restitution.

Ner Middleswarth.

The very judicious selection of the late Whig Convention for Canal Commissioner, we are inclined to think is a good omen for the coming contest. Who that has been at all acquainted with our legislative affairs for the last number of years, is not well acquainted—by reputation at least—with the firm, prudent, intelligent, honest old Dutch farmer, NER MIDDLESWARTH. Born of humble parentage, his first days spent on a farm, and when he became old enough, we believe, apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, he had not those advantages for receiving a liberal education which are employed by the offspring of the wealthy; but being by nature, of an energetic, determined, never-despairing character, he qualified himself to appear in our legislative halls, as one of its most useful and sound members. So well did his presence of mind, sound judgment, urbanity of manners and determined will qualify him for a presiding officer, that for several successive sessions he was chosen Speaker of our House of Representatives, where he acquired the reputation of being one of the best presiding officers our State has ever had.—Mr. Middleswarth is at present a Senator from a Locofoco district, which he carried by his own personal popularity, for at home every body favorably knows "Old Ner," and when he comes upon the political carpet, he is invincible.—For several years he has been engaged in the healthy and virtuous occupation of tilling the soil, and were any of our citizens to visit him at his home, amidst his large family of sons and daughters, they would set him down as a fair specimen of a hospitable Lebanon county farmer. Wherever he goes, his frank, manly bearing, gathers around him troops of friends; and as a conversational companion, either in German or English, he is always interesting and pleasing. We repeat, that we are well pleased with his nomination, and with the cry of Ner Middleswarth and Whig principles, the second Tuesday of October will witness the good old State of Pennsylvania cast off her allegiance to Locofocoism. So say the Lebanon Courier, and so say we.

The Prospect in Mexico.

The Daily News says:—A late number of the American, published at Vera Cruz, prophesies that the modifications proposed by the American Senate to the Treaty will be rejected by the Mexican Congress. In the event of this being done, we may look for a renewal of hostilities on the part of the enemy. We confess that we look forward to the renewal of the war with Mexico with what we conceive to be well-grounded apprehension. That difficulty is by no means settled. Mexico is overrun, but by no means conquered or subdued. Her people cannot sympathize, or, as the French say, fraternize with us. They await but the opportunity to throw off the yoke of the Northern barbarians. So long as we maintain an army there, we admit that this is out of the question. But how long will the American people tolerate such an armed force abroad, at an annual expense of many millions of dollars, and without any commensurate good result? And if we withdraw our forces, and the Treaty is no Treaty, after all, what becomes of the magnificent conquests, the gold mines, the capacious harbors, &c., of which the Locofoco papers boast so loudly? We pause for a reply.

The Richmond Republican says:—The Enquirer has the inimitable coolness to pronounce Santa Anna a "Whig General." Oh, no, Mr. Enquirer. If Santa Anna had been a "Whig General," Mr. Polk, instead of passing him into Mexico, would have put him under arrest!

"Independent" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia North American, that "the ratification of the treaty has left some heart burnings, and dispirited the forces of the Administration.—Mr. Benton is free to say, and he is no common authority, that the Whigs are now sure of carrying the Presidential election."

A telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"An immense Taylor meeting was held on the 31st ult. at Dayton, Ohio. The call was signed by five hundred citizens. The demonstration was the largest and most enthusiastic that has taken place in that section of the Union for many years.—The proceedings were perfectly harmonious. General Taylor was nominated for President, and Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, for Vice President."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State all Whig—Gain of a U. S. Senator.

The returns received indicate the triumphant success of the Whig ticket.—All the State officers are elected, by about 3,000 plurality, on a vote unusually large—the largest since the last Presidential election. As far as heard from, the Legislature stands: Senate—16 Whigs, 5 Locofocos. House—80 Whigs, 54 Locos, no choice 15. Six Whig Sheriffs are elected out of the eight. The State is Whig all over!

This glorious result, says the Daily News, has electrified the Nation. The complete triumph achieved by our Whig friends is an auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign. The ball has commenced rolling—the Whig fires are lighted. That ball will not stop its onward course until it crushes with resistless force and velocity the powers that be. Those fires will not be quenched until they light the nominee of the Whig National Convention in triumph to the White House. Let our Whig friends in Pennsylvania organize. Let the preliminaries for the important struggle at hand be settled upon immediately. An efficient organization is essential to success.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Whig Victory—Member of Congress Elected.

With pleasure we announce the election of the Hon. HORACE MANN, in the Eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts. He had a majority of 890 votes over all others. We congratulate our Whig brethren everywhere on the auspicious commencement of the campaign for 1848. It promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. We hope and believe it will result in a succession of splendid Whig victories.—The people are anxious for a change in our National and State administrations, and if the Whigs do their duty, they will triumph in the coming contest.

Rhode Island.

The Whigs of Rhode Island have also gloriously triumphed at their recent election, re-electing Gov. Harris and a majority in both branches of Assembly.

THE COURT.

Hon. A. S. WILSON, we regret to learn, is confined to his room with a sprained ankle, received by a fall, a short time since. This accident has prevented his Honor from holding a Court in this county for the present term. Hons. Jas. Gwin and John Stewart, Associates, are now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions. The causes in the Common Pleas have all been continued to next Term.

FROM HARRISBURG.—A friend at Harrisburg informs us that WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong, was elected Speaker pro tem of the Senate, on Saturday last. An excellent and very popular selection.

The nomination of J. M. Burrell, as President Judge of the 10th district, was rejected by the Senate on Tuesday last, 14 to 15.

NO SLAVERY IN FRANCE.—One of the earliest movements of the Provisional Government in France, was the appointment of a committee to prepare an Act for the immediate abolition of Slavery throughout the French colonies.

ASTOR.—The only public bequest of any importance made by Mr. Astor, the New York Millionaire, in his Will, is that of \$400,000 for establishing a public library in New York. The great mass of his property amounting to about \$20,000,000, is given to his blood relations and friends—his son, Wm. B. Astor, being the great residuary legatee.

A SMALL POTATO SKINNED.—It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday last, that Adjutant BOWMAN received from that body a chastisement which he justly merited, and which he had invited. The remarks of Mr. JOHNSON of Armstrong, JOHN-SON of Erie and others, expose the miserable slanders which he attempted to palm upon the public in an official capacity, in their true colors. They will now only aid to make their degraded author equally notorious for his villainy over the Commonwealth, that he is in the district in which he resides. It is just such a result as would be supposed to fall upon the libeller of the lamented OGLE! If this walking budget of infamy and insolence does not meet with a felon's grave, it probably will be through the leniency of the Administrators of the law, and the christian spirit of those he maligns.—Pa. Telegraph.



BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamer Washington.

Nine days Later from Europe.

The Philadelphia papers received last evening contain nine days later foreign news, brought by the steamer Washington, which reached New York on Friday afternoon last. The following is but a brief summary of the news:

St. Patrick's Day passed off in Ireland without any of that seditious and serious disturbance which was feared.

A monster meeting was to be held in Dublin on the 20th, but no report from it was received at the sailing of the Washington. The Lord Mayor refused to call it, and Smith O'Brien had done it on his own authority.

The British Government were making all preparations to suppress it as soon as it should appear. Steamers were being armed, and soldiers sent to Ireland.

The riots in England and Scotland had abated and those countries were quiet.

The Bank of England has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent.

Cotton is cheaper in Liverpool by 1d. in some cases.

The National Guard has rallied to the support of the republic, having increased to an effective force of 190,299 men. On the 1st of February it numbered only 56,751.

In France, all was quiet. The Provisional Government was organizing a large force supposed for the invasion of Austria.

A revolution had broken out in Vienna but only twenty lives were lost. The Emperor granted everything which the people demanded, and the conclusion of it was that he was carried through the streets, in procession, on his throne.

The Prussian revolution was successfully put down by the government. It is said to have been got up by a mob.—The troops fired on the people and many were killed.

Hungary has declared its independence of Austria, and has proclaimed a republic.

A change of ministry has taken place at Munich. The insurrection at Wurtemberg is spreading.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia is dead.

A legion of Polish Refugees has been organized at Paris.

The Bank of France has suspended. Local Banks had been established, but failed to relieve the pressure. A great number of heavy failures had taken place.

France had been generally recognized by the European government.

The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation in regard to elections. It promises peace, quiet and good governments.

The King of Prussia has called a meeting of the Confederation to consider French affairs, &c.

A "peasant war" has broken out and is spreading over Prussia.

LONDON, 17th, 3 per cent consols 81 3/4; 3 1/2 per cent 81 1/4, money 81 1/2; opening Bank Stock 19 1/4.

The cotton market has slightly improved since the last advices.

The corn market has also improved.

FRANCE.—The greatest tranquility reigns in the city, and in all the departments. The mechanics have resumed work, and every one seems to have forgotten that a revolution has taken place.

Mr. Ferdinand Flocon, one of the members of the provisional government, is sick.

Paris, Sunday night, March 19.—The city is tranquil. There has been no renewal of the demonstrations. The provisional government has postponed the election of officers of the National Guard till the 5th of April. It is decided that the elections for the National Assembly shall not be adjourned.

The new five franc pieces of the Republic were put in circulation to-day.—The Bank of France gives cash for its notes to those who require silver to pay their workmen.

Order is completely restored at Lyons. The government has decreed the erection of a monument to Marshal Ney, on the place where he was shot.

A despatch from Berlin announces that the Emperor of Russia accepts the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of France, as long as France abstains from aggressions. M. Lamartine has satisfactorily explained to Lord Normandy some expressions respecting the Irish flag in his answer to the Irish deputations.

General Cavaignac has assumed the government of Algiers, and proclaimed the republic.

BANK FAILURES.—The following Banks are reported to have failed:

Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

The Hon. J. A. Black, member of Congress from South Carolina, died at Washington on Tuesday last.

FATHER MATTHEW, the great Irish Temperance Reformer, will arrive in this country some time in May.

ANOTHER MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers furnish the details of another horrible murder in that city. A man named William Bechtel, who resided at the corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Thompson streets, cut his wife's throat, causing her death in a short time afterwards. He then attempted to take his own life and inflicted a wound upon his throat with a knife.—The gash, however, was not very deep, and the timely interference of some of his companions prevented him from consummating his suicidal design.

A REFUGE FOR KINGS!—At the meeting in behalf of France and Liberty, held in the State Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening before last, M. B. Lowrey, Esq., of Crawford county, suggested the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law, granting 80 acres of land to each of the Crowned Heads of Europe, that they might emigrate to the distant West of our country, settle down in quiet, become useful and respected citizens, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes receive such practical lessons in the science of self-government as would undeceive them all their lives, as to the efficacy of royalty. Not a bad idea!

GEN. SCOTT.—The following brief note from General Scott to Secretary Marey, after learning unofficially the designs of the administration in regard to himself, will be read with interest:

Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, Feb. 9, 1848.

SIR:—I have received no communication from the War Department or the Adjutant General's Office since my last report, (No. 41,) dated the 2d inst., but slips from newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties, representing, I learn, that the President had determined to place me before a Court for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers. I make only a passing comment upon those unofficial announcements; learning, with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major-General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be required as I have long been led to suspect they would be.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
To the Hon. Secretary of War.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have recommended that the last Friday in April be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.—The principal object of this is preparation for the important matters which are to come before the next General Conference of the Church.

The Rochester Advertiser says: "What in this vicinity looks poorly.—The open winter has had a severe effect upon it. We are far from preaching up a panic, but a glance at the fields will show that the present appearance of the crop is somewhat discouraging.

The Trenton State Gazette says that more than 1700 persons have been added to the Methodist Church in New Jersey, during the protracted meeting of the present season—and probably many more who have not been reported.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been civilly requested by the Provisional Government to leave France, for a short time, until matters are more settled.

Louis Phillippe has purchased a fine estate in Hampshire, England. He has large sums invested in the English funds.

The Mineral Bank of Maryland, located at Cumberland, has suspended payment, in consequence of the failure of their agents in New York.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury will advertise for the \$16,000,000 Loan, just authorized by Congress, in Europe as well as at home. Reports are current that offers have been made for the whole of the sum wanted, by foreign capitalists or bankers.

The Declaration of Independence, with the signatures of the signers, engraved on the smoothed surface of a dollar, was presented to Mr. Clay at Pittsburgh.

An old Jersey matron—the widow of Joseph Newman, of revolutionary memory—died the other day in Monmouth county, leaving 9 children, 71 grand children, and 93 great grand children—making 173 descendants.

Dr. Martin, at present Secretary of Legation at Paris, has been appointed Charge to Rome.