

Huntingdon, Tuesday, April 25 1848

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: NER MIDDLESWARTH, OF UNION COUNTY.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Circulate the Documents!

To save the People of this county the trouble of sending abroad for cheap campaign papers...

New Advertisements.—The benefits of advertising are becoming so manifest, that new advertisements continue to pour in upon us.

GEORGE GWIN, it will be seen has just opened an entire new stock of goods in the old stand, in Market Square...

Attention is also invited to the advertisements of ROBERT WOOD, TYNDALE & MITCHELL, J. PALMER & Co., Philadelphia...

Our friends of the Daily News say we are "growing captious." True we are eager to object to anything that will have a tendency to defeat the hopes of the Whig party...

GEN. SCOTT.

The following extract in relation to the conduct of the administration towards the gallant Scott, is taken from a letter recently received by us from a Pennsylvania Volunteer.

"Another move of the administration, will not, I know any thing of popular feeling at home and here, (which is the removal of Gen. Scott from the general command) conduce much to the advancement of the present incumbent for the chief magistracy.

Capt. McKamey.

The following complimentary paragraph to this gentleman, we extract from a private letter received from one of the soldiers under his command:

"I must not omit to mention that our company, (formerly Capt. Caldwell's of Millin) have presented to their present Captain, Dr. Alex. McKamey, of Williamsburg, Blair county, a most splendid sword as a token of their respect for his good conduct during the battles of the Valley.

Persons are now engaged removing our old time-honored Court House. Its removal will be quite an improvement to the town.

Rights of Married Women.—The provisions of the bill securing to married women the enjoyment of their own property, will be found on our first page.

General Scott and the Court of Inquiry.

The New Orleans Delta, a paper neutral in politics, but edited by gentlemen known to belong to the Democratic party, makes the following just and forcible remarks in relation to the Court of Inquiry, and Gen. Scott. Let all read them. The Delta says:—

Like a noble lion at bay, worried but not intimidated by the snapping and barking of the canine pack let loose upon him by some royal huntsman, the commander-in-chief of our army is presented to the twenty millions of his admiring and grateful fellow citizens, in the attitude of a criminal on trial in the hostile capital captured by his genius and valor.

The people's hearts are not yet so sear and dried up by the fires of party passion—their perceptions have not become so blunted, or their patriotism cooled down to the zero point, that they can look on such scenes as are now presented in the city of Mexico, and not feel that a gross indignity has been offered to the national glory.

The sober second thought of a noble and grateful people will pronounce the trial of Winfield Scott, under the circumstances, and the dismissal or pre-arrangement of his accuser, without a parallel in injustice, in sordid, calculating cold-hearted ingratitude. It has no redeeming or palliating views; it has not the shadow of an excuse, reason or justification.

This attitude is sufficiently humiliating in any view, but when it comes to that point, that Wm. J. Worth can rise before a Court Martial in the City of Mexico and hurl in the teeth of Winfield Scott the approval of his conduct by the government, and the condemnation of his Commander-in-Chief, it passes the bounds of human patience, and makes us sick at heart.

And who is the officer with whom the government has taken sides against Winfield Scott? Is he the same who abandoned his post, on a punctilio, when our army lay under the threatening cannon of the enemy? Is he the same who whilst in this city, spoke in terms of contempt of the noble old General by whose magnanimity, with the aid of Picher F. Smith's skill and generalship, he was enabled to regain his position in the army?

Is he the same of whom the patriotic Gaines declared in this city, when informed of his resignation, that he looked upon him as a deserter in time of war? Is he the same officer whose conduct at Puebla was pronounced by Generals Quitman, Twiggs, and Smith highly prejudicial to the honor and safety of our army? Is he the same officer who waked up one morning a staunch Democrat, when he had always been a Whig before and as suddenly became the friend and ally of another officer, who before this had been the constant theme of his ridicule and abuse?

Is this the officer who has been put forward to taunt and insult Winfield Scott, we think the choice is an admirable one. That noble old commander, who, throughout the trying scenes of an unequalled campaign, stood so nobly by the flag of his country, and devoted himself with such single-mindedness to the glory of our whole army, is fair game for those who, in all their deeds, recked not of aught but their own selfish ends and personal aggrandizement.

But still, if the blow was to be struck by such an arm, we would have preferred that another scene, than the city of Mexico, had been selected for it. We would have preferred other witnesses of such a degradation than the enemies of our country—those enemies who, conquered by the valor and skill of Winfield Scott, would find some solace for their ignominies and misfortunes, in a malicious joy over the blow, thus aimed by power at the chief, whose strong arm had prostrated them.—They should have ordered Scott to Washington, and there a Court, surrounded by political intriguants, might have conducted proceedings to any length and to any conclusion, without eliciting much attention or respect from the people.

There are some persons who endeavor to prejudice the position of General Scott, by dwelling on the warmth of temper displayed by him, who, unable to impeach the truth of the facts alleged and proved by him, strive to weaken their effect by harping upon the testiness of his temper, and the imprudence of his language. This is a desperate resort. The people, however, are not wont to expect great patience and moderation in a gallant officer, so badgered and persecuted

as General Scott has been. Andrew Jackson, though seldom wrong, was not very mealy mouthed in his language towards those who crossed the path of his duty. The people supported and justified him. And so the people, in spite of the puny efforts of the partisans, will excuse in Winfield Scott, even stronger language than any he has yet used in designating the conduct of those who brought upon the country the shameful scene now exhibited in the Capital of Mexico.

The supposed robbers of Mr. Darlington, President of the Chester County Bank, have been arrested in Mexico. They had purchased mules, for which payment was made exclusively in Chester County Bank notes. It is stated that 40,000 of the money can be secured, and that the prisoners await the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Eddy Family.—This interesting "Band of Minstrels" again favored our community with a concert, on Saturday evening last. The audience was quite large, and, as usual, all were highly delighted.

Col. R. M. Johnson has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in opposition to the regular nominee, and intends to stump the state.

An important amendment was made to the General Appropriation Bill. The bill appropriates \$200,000 for the common schools, and makes it obligatory upon all the non-accepting school districts in the State, to accept the provisions of the school law. The bill has been signed by the Governor.

Compromise and Candidates.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, alluding to recent developments, says:

"New candidates, compromise candidates, are now seriously talked of by the Whigs at the seat of Government. Some are for running Crittenden and Abbot Lawrence, while others are for running Scott and Mangum. Some hold out for Clay, and others for Taylor. A great change is working at all events. You will soon see the result.

The Whigs, however, are not alone distracted and divided. The Locofocos are in a state of great uneasiness and anxiety, as to what they shall do in their forthcoming Baltimore Convention.

General Sam Houston, who some little time ago went on a pilgrimage to the North, has since been south as far as North Carolina, and has just returned. He "knows a hawk from a hand-saw," and may yet get the nomination, if Mr. Polk cannot."

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

Mexican Affairs—Surrender of Santa Anna.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1848.

While I am addressing you something whispers to me that the war with Mexico is at an end and that our troops remain there merely from charity to the government. A rumor is in circulation ever since the latter part of last week, to the effect that Santa Anna has actually surrendered himself to a Colonel of our army, on condition that he should receive a salus conductus to Vera Cruz, and there be permitted to embark. I think the rumor well founded in truth, and am under the impression that Santa Anna is, at this moment no longer treading Mexican soil. With the removal of Santa Anna the principle danger of a renewal of hostilities is gone: so that though not many Mexicans may be in favor of accepting our terms of peace, there is no one in Mexico capable of obtaining better ones, or even showing any disposition to attempt such an enterprise.

On the other hand, it is quite true that the negotiators of the treaty will be disappointed in regard to the mode of payment of the fifteen millions, and that Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Trist's generous patron and coadjutor, may be a bankrupt in consequence. Neither will I deny that the Mexican clergy are apt to feel hurt at the abolition of their immunities, and that the Mexican people will share in the disappointment; but between being hurt and able to resist, there is a considerable difference. The Mexicans may not like the treaty as sent to them now, ratified by the United States Senate; and they may propose new alterations and changes to gain time—they may for instance, demand ten or twelve millions down, or in stock convertible into money—but they are bound to take what we are willing to give, and are by this time pretty well reconciled to the loss of New Mexico and California. What will become of Mexico after the withdrawal of our troops, nobody can tell; but my opinion is that anarchy and civil war will soon induce her to implore our assistance, and that the States adjacent to the Union will claim as a great boon to be annexed to the United States.

Letters from the army in Mexico represent the sympathy of the officers and troops for Gen. Scott, the hero of so many battles, and the first captain of the age, as very great and intense, and the old General broken down in mind and body.

The Mineral Bank of Maryland has arranged its difficulties, and resumed business.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Commissioner Trist.

Polk's brother-in-law, Gen. Pillow, "Done Brown." The testimony of Mr. Freaner, remarks the North American, was bad enough. That of Mr. Trist is conclusive,—it is overwhelming. It must be remembered that Mr. T. was, and still is, for his commission seems never to have been revoked, a high diplomatic functionary and the confidential agent of the President, Gen. Pillow's friend; and it appears that he was even "prejudiced" in Gen. P.'s "favor," having been "placed upon very intimate personal relations" with him by the President, and preserved those relations until shooed into contempt by what he calls "the unimaginable and incomprehensible baseness of his character," and the discovery of a scheme of villainy,—a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skillful general and able commander,—and an attempt even to render Mr. Trist himself "an accomplice and tool in villainy."

What Mr. Freaner swears in regard to the private newspaper bulletins of General Pillow, and his contemptible object in sending them, Mr. T. fully substantiates; and thus General Pillow is exhibited before the world in a scandalous attitude not only as the trumpeter of his own fame, but a very pick-pocket of glory,—the pretender to a robber of other men's merit,—the hero—Mr. Polk's hero—who had the ineffable unworthiness and incredible stupidity to resolve to carry off, and think he could carry off, the immortality of the battles of Mexico by smuggling into the papers the first account, and to creating the "first impressions," "all for his own benefit." The miles gloriosus has always been a favorite character with the dramatists; but, in real life, there was never before, in all history, such an extraordinary representation of it as that enacted by General Gideon J. Pillow, who "made Mr. Polk President."

And this General, he it observed, is the creature, the favorite, the pet, the minion of the President of the United States; of that President of the United States who sent to Mexico the Court of Inquiry—(before which the favorite is stripped so ignominiously of borrowed plumes)—to disgrace and crush General WINFIELD SCOTT, a hero not of his creation,—a soldier who learned the act of war not in a county court house, but amid cannon, and bayonets, and blood, on twenty fields of battle,—who never commanded in battle that he was not victorious,—who never wore a trophy which he had not won,—who never coveted or denied a laurel achieved or deserved by another,—the hero of two wars—for Scott was a hero at Niagara, thirty-four years ago, and who, stepping out of the past into the present, a complete warrior in his ancient harness, went to Mexico, not to write but to fight; to plan, to march, to charge, to storm,—to drive the Mexicans out of their strongholds, to occupy their cities, to capture their capital, to overthrow and utterly subdue them, and thus compel them to the "peace" which he had been sent to "conquer."

Fortunately for justice, fortunately, at least, for Winfield Scott, there is a tribunal, above that of the President, which will decide the important question as to the relative merit of the two heroes. That tribunal is the tribunal of the American people.

[We have not space for the whole of Mr. Trist's testimony, which conclusively convicts Gen. Pillow of sending letters to various newspapers, claiming for himself all the credit of the victories in Mexico. The following extracts, however, will afford a very adequate idea of what Mr. Polk's agent thinks of Mr. Polk's pet general and former law partner:]

On that occasion I received from Gen. Pillow several letters, which were returned to him in consequence of my not being able to send them by the means he wished them to go; among the letters received by me from Gen. Pillow, I recollect distinctly one or more letters addressed to the editors of the "Delta," one or more to the editors of the "Union," Washington; and one or more addressed to two other newspapers in the United States; one, I think, was in Tennessee, and the other in Alabama.

Gen. Pillow here raised a point of order. The court directed the witness to confine his answer strictly to the question propounded.

Answer continued.—It was on the 31st of August, 1847, that I received from Gen. Pillow the note referred to in my reply to the first question, which note I will read. "The note is marked on the back 'Private,' with a hand pointing to that word, and reads as follows:

Enclosed on outside.—'Private.' Mr. Trist, Tacubaya."

On the inside.—'Miscellaneous, August 31st, 1847.' 'Private.'—Will Mr. Trist do me the favor of having the enclosed letters go to-morrow's courier. I have a direct interest in their going. If they cannot go return them to me.

Gen. J. P. Pillow. "But do send them if possible. They are all for my benefit."

Q. Do you entertain feelings of hostility and prejudice against Gen. Pillow?

The witness inquired if the court wished that question answered. The court replied in the affirmative.

A. With regard to prejudice, the only prejudice that ever existed in my mind with regard to the person who puts the question, was prejudice in his favor. The only feelings of hostility which I en-

tertained, are those arising from a studied attempt on his part to avail himself of the position in which I had been placed towards him by his friend, Mr. Polk, to make me an accomplice and tool in a scheme of villainy and imposture—of imposture towards our whole country, and villainy towards individual officers of this army, of the most audacious, by far, that I have any knowledge of.

Q. Since about what date has the hostility alluded to in the previous testimony been entertained by you?

A. Since his character has been almost completely revealed to me. The thing was of gradual growth; I cannot fix a day—I will try and fix a period. It was at Tacubaya, during the early part of our stay there, that I became aware that he had placed me in the alternative of being an accomplice and tool in villainy, or exposing him to the country if he should persist in a statement he had made. I hoped, however, at that time, that this necessity would be avoided. My mind was then made up, if the necessity presented itself to meet it. From that time events occurred, darkening the shades of his character, and which increased the feeling referred to. It has increased to this day; it may go on increasing for ever—as long as I live, although that is scarcely possible.

Q. Did the villainy of which you speak relate to your views about the armistice and the course of events under it, and your opposition thereto,—if not, to what scheme of villainy do you allude in your answer to the last question?

A. With regard to the armistice, and the course of events under it, there was a little of the same corresponding development of character to which I have referred. They, however, had very little influence. I will now state what I mean by the scheme of villainy and imposture to which I allude.

[General Pillow here interrupted the witness.—He desired to know what he was going to allude to. This did not appear to be in answer to the question, which was done, and the court instructed the witness to proceed.]

Answer resumed.—The scheme of villainy to which I allude was a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skillful general and able commander. The way in which it was to be accomplished in that game—a tool in the hands of the individuals, was this: availing himself of the relations established between me by the President, (alluded to before,) and of the character which I had enjoyed with those who have known me for great discretion, he would make me the confidential depository of his views, in anticipation of events so that in case of failure in the operations which took place, I should be a living witness, and bound to come forward as such at his call to the fact, that his military genius had penetrated through the whole thing, and that he had been opposed to everything that failed.—This game was played by him throughout, as I afterwards on reflection perceived.

Q. In the official letter alluded to, did you use the following language:

"Of these two dupes, the one was Santa Anna, the other a most worthy compeer of Santa Anna, so far as he could be made so by the same low craving for distinction, and the same happy facility in deviating from the ways of truth and in being deaf to the dictates of common justice and common honesty while pursuing his object. A person, in fine, whose character in regard to the reach of his mind, and the tone of his mind, was most felicitously and accurately sketched by a friend of mine, in these words: 'It is such as to qualify him for striving at a county court bar in the defence of a fellow charged with horse-stealing,' particularly if the case were a bad one, and required a dexterous tampering with witness-66."

A. Although I cannot pretend to be certain of the words, I have no doubt he (Gen. P.) has been furnished with an accurate copy of them, and those were the words as far as my memory can be relied on.

Q. Gen. Pillow here stated that he had no further questions to ask the witness in regard to the present charge. He should desire to call him on one specification to another charge, when he expected to bring some further proof, &c. Gen. Scott said he desired to put one or two questions more; and the court assented.

Questions by Gen. Scott.—Will the witness please state whether Gen. Scott had any agency or part whatever in advising or suggesting the letters written by him (the witness) against Gen. Pillow?

A. Major Gen. Scott nor any other human being, has ever been consulted with or spoken to concerning those letters or any one determination taken by me on any subject since I have been in Mexico. The first intimation that any friend of mine ever had, upon any determination taken by me, was after that determination had assumed a shape which neither he nor any other human being could have changed.

Q. The Whigs of Missouri instructed their delegates to vote for Gen. Taylor, but pledge themselves to support the nominee of the convention to be he who he may.

Destructive Fires.

A destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on South wharves, between Lombard and South streets on Tuesday evening. Three or four large warehouses of commission merchants, were destroyed, with a large amount of goods. The loss is heavy but the owners are generally insured.

On the same evening, a fire broke out in Wooster street New York, which before it was subdued, burned thirteen or fourteen houses, and destroyed property estimated at \$150,000.

It is stated, says the New York Sun, in a letter from Rome, that proposals are now under consideration by the Pope, for abolishing the celibacy of the clergy.

THE WHOLE FAMILY COMING.—According to the Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etas Unis, the duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, sons of Louis Philippe, have announced their intention of removing to the United States, and here establishing themselves.

POLK AND PILLOW versus SCOTT.—A correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin in a letter dated Mexico, March 23d, says:—The Court Martial at present pending here, adds nothing to the renown of our arms in this country. As far as it has progressed, we discover that one General (Pillow) has had all the facilities afforded him in the way of public records from the Government, to carry out his prosecution, or vindication against Scott, and it seems that the President and Cabinet at Washington, are combined with Pillow, to prostrate General Scott.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Prussia Declared a Republic!

The Packet Ship Duches d'Orleans, arrived at New York yesterday, from Liverpool, and brings three days later intelligence from abroad.

The news from England and Ireland is unimportant.

The news from the Continent, is of the highest interest and importance. The French Republic is progressing finely. There were no disturbances, and the people were looking forward to the election of members of the National Assembly, with confidence.

The Emperor of Austria has made concessions to his people, and appointed a new ministry. It was, however, still supposed that the demonstrations in favor of republicanism would compel him to abdicate.

A report prevailed at Paris, that the King of Prussia had been arrested by the people, and was in prison. It is also said that a republic was declared in his capital, Berlin. But these reports seem to lack confirmation. A letter from Berlin says the Prince has sailed for England.

The Emperor of Russia is frightened at these movements, going on on every side of his dominion, and has issued an ukase ordering his army to be prepared for any emergency. We hope the emergency may soon arise.

The Patria, a French Paper, says that a revolutionary movement was taking place at Genoa, and that there was a project on foot of establishing an Italian Republic.

There is interesting news from Bavaria, Hanover, Milan, &c., for full details of which we refer the reader to the summary we publish below.

From Galignani's Messenger, March 21. Highly important—Republic Proclaimed in Prussia.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Metz, received yesterday, stated that a Republic had been proclaimed at Berlin. The King had been dethroned, and his Majesty and Ministers arrested.

This news is confirmed by the Paris Commerce of the 25th. That paper says "This time the fact is official. The telegraphic despatch which we add to this was addressed to the Provisional Government, and posted at the Bourse, and leaves no doubt of the authenticity of the communication."

A Berlin letter of the 21st states that the Prince of Prussia had left for England. Before his flight the people had demanded that he should renounce all right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin, under date of the 20th, that all the Polish prisoners in that city had been set at liberty. They went in procession to the Palace, and the King appeared in the balcony and bowed to them.

M. Mierslawski was in the carriage, the horses of which were taken off by the people, who supplied their places, uttering loud acclamations.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We learn from Capt. Richardson, that the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris and Havre, between the rich and poor. The rich were in apprehension of being killed daily by the poor. They had to close their doors, and strongly bar them. The military were called out on the morning of the 29th ult., for the purpose of stopping any outbreak that may take place.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte commenced his services two days ago as a National Guard, and was placed as a sentinel at the Post des Drapeaux. He belongs to the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the first legion.

About 400 of the poles living in Paris assembled yesterday to form the first column for returning to their own country.

These Poles have written to their fellow-countrymen in the provinces to join them either at Paris or Strasburg. They have also made an appeal to the Republic of France for a supply of arms and the munitions of war.

REVOLUTION IN GENOA.

We read in the Patria of the 24th ult. At the moment of going to press we were assured that a great movement had taken place at Genoa, and that it had detached itself from Sardinia, with a project of contributing to the formation of an Italian unity, with a republican form of government.

BAVARIA. A letter from Munich of the 21st, dated at five o'clock in the morning, which we find in the Augsburg Gazette, says King Louis is abdicated, the Prince Royal ascends the throne under the title of Maximilian the Second.

The news of the King's abdication produced an extraordinary sensation. It is said that King Louis could not make up his mind to effect the promised reforms, particularly to have a responsible Ministry.

AFFAIRS IN MILAN.

The Opinion of Turin, of the 29th ult., publishes the following news from its Norra, dated the 19th:

HANOVER.

His Majesty on the 19th ult., sent an official ratification to the Bisher Gues, that he had dismissed Privy Council