

ject was approved and immediately put into execution.

In the morning, each of the brothers went to the field, and was much surprised at seeing the stacks still equal. During several successive nights the same contrivance was repeated on each side; for as each kept adding to his brothers store, the stacks always remained the same.—But one night, both having stood sentinel to divine into the cause of the miracle, they met, each bearing the sheaves, mutually destined for the other. It was thus all elucidated, and they rushed into each other's arms, each grateful to Heaven for having so good a brother.

Now, says the legend, the place where so good an idea had simultaneously occurred to the two brothers, and with so much pertinacity, must have been acceptable to God. Men blessed it, and Israel chose it, there to erect the house of the Lord!—*Lamartine.*

THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.



TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1848.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH.
CAMPAIGN PAPER.

"Circulate the Documents."

To put the "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" within the reach of all who desire a paper during the coming Presidential campaign, it will be furnished from the 13th of June next until the result of the Presidential election is known, at the following rates—payment invariably to be made in advance, viz:

Five copies for	\$3 00
Ten copies for	5 00
Fifty copies for	7 00
Twenty copies for	9 00

Our Whig friends throughout the county are respectfully asked to aid us in our efforts to circulate the Journal among the People. Locofoco poison will be scattered broad cast over the land during the campaign. Let the Whig antidote travel with it.

An unusual press of Job work, and other matters requiring our attention, has prevented us from giving much attention to our paper this week.

RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

We have been requested, by a number of the young Whigs, to announce that a meeting to make preparations for sending a delegation from this county to the Whig Ratification Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, will be held THIS EVENING, (Tuesday May 15,) at the Public House of Alex. Curmon, in this borough. It is hoped that all will attend. Our Whig brethren in other counties are moving in this matter, and it will not do for old Huntingdon to lag behind. Come, then, to the meeting, one and all.

The Letting.

The railway letting which takes place in this borough on to-morrow, has brought to our town a very large number of contractors, from all parts of the country. They appear to be generally respectable, experienced and responsible men, who will bid for the work at fair prices, and when allotted, prosecute their contracts with energy. The only regret is, that a large number of these gentlemen will have to be among the disappointed. In our next we expect to be able to announce the names of the successful bidders.

Nick names hang to a man worse than crime. Mr. Polk's pet hero and quondam law partner, is now pretty generally known as the "Pillow-case," from the fact of his being a case. Again we find him spoken of as "Major General Leonidas Ditch-Digger."

We have been visited with one or two smart frosts during the past week. We have not observed, however, that much injury has been done.

BANK FAILURE.—The Erie (Penn'a.) Bank is said to have failed. The relief notes, however, are good as the State is bound for their redemption.

The Whig State Convention of Maryland has resolved that Henry Clay is their first and Gen. Taylor their second choice for the Presidency.

A building appropriated to the manufacture of fire-works, in Cincinnati, was blown up on the 28th ult. Several workmen in it were killed, and others passing at the time seriously injured. The explosion was tremendous.

The Presidency.

The Miltonian, an old, influential and judiciously conducted paper, published in Milton, Pa., thus speaks in regard to the Whig candidate for the Presidency:—"As far as we are concerned, we would be pleased to see Gen. Scott, nominated for the Presidency, for we feel certain that he could be elected over his opponent, and would not only command the whole Whig vote, but many of the opposite party, who view the conduct of the Administration towards him as disgraceful, and without parallel in this or any other country. Although we believe Gen. Scott stands the best chance for a nomination and could be elected with ease; yet we are willing to support Henry Clay, Gen. Taylor, or any other gentleman the National Convention may nominate, and battle for the cause we espouse—the glorious Whig cause. We profess to belong to the Whig party, and would consider we did it no good if we uttered any other sentiments than these."

The National Debt.

Mr. EMBREE recently made an able speech in Congress, against the war policy and the wasteful extravagance of the Administration.

He estimated the expenses of the war and the purchase of the treaty at one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars. He drew a picture, representing this amount of specie drawn in two-horse wagons on the road to Mexico. Allowing one thousand pounds of silver to each wagon, there would be strung out ten thousand, six hundred and twenty-five wagons. These with two horses to each, and travelling as close as possible, would present an uninterrupted line of specie teams, sixty miles in length! And this, he said was styled "progressive democracy"—*progressing towards Mexico!* He asked what we were to receive in return for this vast amount of money, and answered by giving a vivid picture of the climate, soil and population of the sterile, forsaken region of territory we are to have agreeably to the terms of the treaty. He showed how advantageously this money could have been expended in the United States.—Every State could have been made free of debt, by it, and relieved from the necessity of laying taxes upon the people.

The Peace Prospect.

The Washington Union has the following information in relation to the prospects of peace.

The ratification of the treaty is still undecided. We understand that a letter was received yesterday in Washington from Vera Cruz, by the steamers which have just arrived at New Orleans. It states that advices from the city of Mexico were down to the 15th of April—one week subsequent to Gen. Cadwalader's departure. They report that 16 members of the Congress of Queretaro were still absent; that Mr. Sevier reached the city on the 14th of April—Mr. Clifford having preceded him three days.

An intelligent gentleman arrived in Washington last evening—one of the last persons who has left the city of Mexico. We understand his opinion is, that the treaty will be ratified if the Mexicans can agree among themselves in the distribution of the funds; but not otherwise. He is also of the opinion that the Mexicans will agree, as they were much in want of money. He thinks that some delay may take place in the ratification of the treaty by Mexico, and that it is not probable the exchange of ratifications will or can take place by the 1st or 2d of next month.

We have heretofore neglected to notice the marked improvement in the appearance of the "Bellefonte Whig." Friend Shoemaker has dressed it up in a suit of new and beautiful type, which renders the Whig second to no country exchange on our list. We hope the improvement may be duly appreciated by the Whigs of old Centre.

Joseph Ottinger, Esq., has been appointed the National delegate from Bedford, Westmoreland, &c., with instructions to support Gen. Scott.

GOOD ADVICE.—The editor of the Indiana Register gives his readers good advice. He says, "if you want to buy goods cheap, go where they advertise them. Merchants who are too stingy to advertise, are too tight to give you a fair bargain."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Warren, has been appointed a delegate to the Whig National Convention for the Erie district. No instructions.

Gen. Scott's Prospects.

The last number of the Reading Journal, a paper that has not heretofore been supporting Gen. Scott's nomination to the Presidency, says:—"The prospects of Gen. Scott for the Whig nomination are brightening every day. The plans and intrigues of the administration and its minions to crush him, have the very opposite effect. The people will not see a faithful public servant—acknowledged even by his enemies to be a brave and skilful soldier—slandered with impunity, and just in proportion as the locofoco abuse, the Whigs and the people will rally around him. In Berks county a complete change of feeling has taken place in his favor, and hundreds of Whigs who a few months ago preferred one or the other of his competitors, are now among his warmest friends. Throughout the State we notice the same feeling among the Whig party—and as a national index, we may state that Greely in one of his recent letters admits that the Scott feeling is 'loudest' at Washington. Will the Whig Convention run counter to the voice of public opinion so plainly expressed. We think not. What every true Whig desires is success—and that, it is plain to be seen, can in no way be better insured than by the nomination of the popular favorite—GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT."

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLATFORM.

The following resolutions, based upon the principles laid down in the recent letter of Gen. Taylor have been introduced into Congress by Hon. A. Stewart, of this State:

1. Resolved, That "the power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

2. Resolved, That "the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

3. Resolved, That "upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

4. Resolved, That "war at all times and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor; that the principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"

GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.—A telegraphic despatch from Detroit, dated May 9, says:—"A terrible fire is now raging—no less than FIFTY BUILDINGS IN FLAMES! The fire is increasing rapidly—the wind is blowing a perfect gale. The prospects indicate that one-third of the city will be in ashes by night."

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Philadelphia are making extensive arrangements for the Whig National Convention, and the Grand Ratification Meeting, to assemble in that City on the 7th and 8th of June. The Daily News states that the upper saloon of the Chinese Museum has been secured for the sittings of the Convention, and will be fitted up in a style of unsurpassed magnificence. The lower floor will be devoted exclusively to the delegates, the extensive galleries being set apart for spectators.

The several Committees of Reception have been appointed, and it has also been determined that the ratification meeting, to be held the day after the adjournment of the Convention, shall be held in Independence Square.

The Lebanon Courier, a paper which strongly supports Gen. Scott's nomination, declares Gen. Taylor to be its second choice, provided the "old man" and his friends agree to abide by the decision of the Convention. All right.

Letters from Yucatan to the 14th of April, state that the Indians have elected a King, under the title of Tieu Xiu, which was the name of their King or Chief before the conquest of the Spaniards. He was crowned in the famous ruins of Chichen Itze on the 9th of April.

JOHN DONKEYISMS.—The following capital hits are taken from the last No. of JOHN DONKEY. We may add that no other paper has the news:

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SCOTT.—The committee of citizens, without respect to parties, appointed to superintend the preparations, report that Gen. SCOTT will be received on his arrival at Castle Garden by a Court of Special Insult, commissioned by the President, who will cut off his epaulettes and take from him his sword.

The General will then enter a furniture car, prepared for the occasion with an India rubber inflated Pillow, and ride to the toms, where, after being allowed a hasty plate of soup, he will be taken back into the yard and hung.

The editor of the Union will wear a crape on the pen and arm for thirty days.

And thus will end the career of a man who has had the audacity to cover himself with imperishable glory, while the special favorites of government and power sneak home wrapped in disgrace and infamy.—*Vivat Republica.*

The Locofoco National Convention will meet in the Universalist Church at Baltimore, on the 22nd instant. It is said that one-fourth of the members will consist of office holders under the present Locofoco dynasty. A vigorous effort will be made to re-nominate Mr. Polk. His election would ensure to them a continuance in their offices. So that we may infer that his chance for the nomination is growing better every day. The will of the party centers in the office holders.

A new counterfeit made its appearance in Baltimore a few days since, in the shape of a well executed \$3 note on the Western Bank of Baltimore. The Bank has never issued a note of this denomination.

A correspondent of one of the Baltimore papers urges the nomination of SCOTT & CRITTENDEN, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They would make a good team.

GEN. SCOTT.—The New Orleans Delta mentions a report that orders were in that city on the 1st inst., which would probably detain Gen. Scott in Mexico longer than he expected. These orders relate to some matters before the Court of Inquiry, which will have to be investigated in Mexico. It was originally Gen. Scott's intention to proceed immediately from Vera Cruz to New York, by sea, and avoid as much as possible all public parade and display. But as there are no steamers in Vera Cruz, destined for New York, he will no doubt be compelled to come to New Orleans.

The correspondent of the Daily News pungently remarks that there are only two men who have written very bitterly against Gen. Scott. They are Santa Anna and Wm. L. Marcy; and of the two Marcy seems to be the bitterest Mexican. It is a beautiful sight to see one of the Cabinet writing with Santa Anna to put down the Commander of our Army; but it won't take. The people will have a word to say in that little matter.—The boys will be about when the proper time comes.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Reading Railroad on Wednesday. When the passenger train from Philadelphia was within half a mile of Reading, it ran over three children killing one, and horribly mangled another—the third escaped unhurt. They were on the down track, and a coal train coming along, drove them to the other; at the same moment, the passenger train came up, and their faces being turned towards Reading, the up train was not seen, and the noise of the coal train prevented their hearing the whistle. They were the children of a laboring man named Young.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The follow are described as the principle provisions of the bill reported by the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives.

The circulation of all newspapers free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 1900 square inches.

Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one half cent; over one hundred and for any distance one cent.

Newspapers above 1900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances.

Newspapers under 500 square inches go free for the first thirty miles, and pay quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient Newspapers pay two cents when not sent from the office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers.

MEXICAN NEWS.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 21, 1848. Editors Delta:—The steamer 'Virginia' leaves here tomorrow evening, with General Cadwalader and Mr. Trist as passengers. Mr. T. received a letter on the morning of the 19th from the city of Mexico, stating that a quorum of the members of the Mexican Congress had assembled—its date I was unable to ascertain. The Governor, Gen. Kearny, has been taken very ill, but is much recovered at present and will be able to attend to business in a few days. Col. Wilson is still here, doing nothing. I cannot conceive how he holds out—but I suppose his pay-triostism [patriotism] is so great that it makes him indifferent to his inactivity. The examination of witnesses in the case of ex-Lieut John Smith, has been concluded. Of course we are ignorant, as yet, what his sentence will be. All public offices were closed yesterday and to-day, and occupations of all kinds for the two days, (Holy Thursday and Good Friday) The church bells ceased ringing at 10 o'clock yesterday. I am informed the Mexicans say the 'spirit' has left them and is gone to Rome; how soon it will return, or they again set in motion, I have not heard. There is to be a grand dinner given tomorrow at the Palace by the citizens of the United States, in honor of the French Republican Revolution. It is to be headed by the officers of the army—previous to which, a procession will be formed in the main Plaza, and proceed through the principle streets, and on returning to the Palace, it will be dissolved to prepare for dinner. Capt. Adams, the president for the occasion, is to make a speech. I am informed, Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwalader will be present, provided the vessel does not leave, also the French and British consuls.

A train of sixty wagons left here this evening, and will start from Camp Baraca at an early hour to-morrow morning, for Jalapa, escorted by Captain Patterson, Tenn. Volunteers, and two companies Dragoons, it will be under the command of Capt. J. J. Clendennin, Ass't. Qr. Master, at this place, who goes up with funds for the Qr. Master at this place.

There are a great many Free Masons at this place, who have formed an association; they have, I am informed, received a charter, and will be styled the 'Quitman Lodge.'

The Rev. Mr. Harrison preaches every Sunday in the Palace. Everything is dull here at present, and as devoid of news as if the place was deserted.

BATTLE OF ROSALES.—The *Not cioco* of the 15th ult., published at Tampico, contains a (Mexican) account of the action which occurred at Santa Cruz de Rosales, twenty two leagues beyond Chihuahua, on the 16th of March, between the Americans and Mexicans. The action began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted until twilight. The Americans assaulted the Plaza, capturing eight pieces of artillery, and more than a thousand muskets, and making prisoners of Angel Trias, the Governor of the State of Durango, and nearly all the other officials. Many are stated to have been killed on both sides, but the number had not been ascertained when this hurried account was despatched to Zacatecas. On the following day the American troops are represented to have sacked the town, supplying themselves with whatever they deemed necessary for their wants or convenience. They were on the march towards Hidalgo, with the design of occupying that place.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

THE BATTLE OF SANTA CRUZ.—The steamship Fashion, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, bringing dates to the 30th ult.

The Picayune learns from Mr. Collins that about the 6th of March last, a Mexican Lieutenant, with a small party, was captured near El Passo, and upon receiving information of rumored designs of Gen. Urrea on that post, Gen. Price proceeded to its relief. These rumors proving false, he determined to advance on Santa Cruz, where government trains with from 1,200 to 2,000 were ascertained to be stationed. After a fruitless parley of eight days he assaulted and captured the town, driving out Urrea's command, which having fortified the place, made a most gallant resistance. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and two thousand stand of small arms were captured by the Americans. On the 11th of March, Gen. Pierce proceeded with his prisoners to Chihuahua, leaving Lieut Col. Rawles in command, with orders to follow as soon as practicable. Gen. Urrea's men and forty officers were paroled. The Mexican loss is one hundred and fifty killed, and as many wounded. The American loss was five killed and twenty wounded, but two of the latter have since died.

FROM THE CAPITAL.—The schooner Heroine arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, from Vera Cruz bringing later dates from the city of Mexico.

The Prospects of a ratification of the treaty were still very uncertain, as there was yet no quorum of the members of Congress present at Queretaro. There yet lacked fifteen deputies and four Senators of the number required to proceed to business. At Mexico, the trial of the officers and men of the Pennsylvania regiment, accused of the late murder and attempt at burglary, was going on, and

excited much attention. A letter from Queretaro says that the opinions expressed by members of the new Congress are all favorable to peace. The same letter adds that within the last few days from eleven to twenty American soldier deserters arrived at Queretaro and were immediately enlisted in the Mexican army.

IRELAND.—The London Times has the following noteworthy remarks upon the prospects in Ireland, and the relations of England towards that unhappy country:

"The Irish crisis must no soon come. If human nature is the same in the sister island as in other countries—moved by the same passions—influenced by the same causes—sensitive in the same degree to ridicule, satire, and sneer—then the power of the government, the authority of law and order—the material and physical organization of moral resolution and social harmony—must come into collision with the braggart insolence of sedition, and the sanguinary attempts of treason.

England could afford to lose Ireland.—Such a loss might indeed involve an immediate and temporary damage to her prestige. Foreign nations might misunderstand our purpose and predicament. But we know and feel that our national loss—the sum total of loss sustained by England—would be nothing. We should part with the sore and gangrened limb of the Empire. The Empire itself would survive sound and whole.

ENGLAND IS PREPARING.—We notice in the English press that the greatest activity is manifested in the departments at Woolwich, in preparing rockets of a peculiar description, suitable for street warfare. These destructive missiles, when thrown amongst a crowd of persons in confined places, are certain to produce the most frightful results. We understand that they are being prepared to meet any outbreak in Ireland, and a great quantity of them, that are completed, will be shipped off for that country immediately; the same specimen of rocket was used with fearful effect in the recent Carlist contest in Spain.—And thus is Ireland to be manacled.

INDIAN BATTLE—HORRIBLE SIGHT.

A letter from Fort Snelling, received at St. Louis, gives a brief account of Indian quarrels in the neighborhood of St. Peters. Here is the extract:

"We had a battle north of us, about one month ago, between the Chippeways and Sioux; a war party of Sioux attacked the Chippeways; three were killed on each side, but the Chippeways being the most numerous, drove the Sioux from the field, and got possession of the bodies. These they scalped, and one of them they skinned entirely, and hung it on some poles for the Sioux to witness. It so irritated the latter that they have assembled a very large war party and gone again to attack them.—We shall soon hear the result.—*St. Louis Reville.*

POKE AND PILLOW.—The New York Courier and enquirer hits Polk's 'near neighbor' pretty hard, in the following squib. 'Fortune,' it is said, 'favours fools'—and certainly she never did so more decidedly than when she granted to *Gideon J. Pillow* the privilege of holding office under James K. Polk, instead of the Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom. Mr. Forbes, in a recently published description of China, gives an outline of the Chinese articles of war, among which we find the following:

Art. 8. The soldier who bravely kills one enemy shall be rewarded;—but he who is detected in lying pretences about his own merits, or who by false tales usurps the merits of others as his own, shall be decapitated."

What would Pillow's head have been worth, had he been a Brigadier in the Celestial Empire! Not the price of one of his spurs!

GEN. SCOTT.—The Baltimore American publishes a letter from one of the members of the company of Voltigeurs, dated, Toluca, March 15, 1848, in which the writer says:—"Much dissatisfaction and I may say severe indignation, reigns in the army on account of the proceedings against Gen. Scott. He is the darling—the idol of it; and even this regiment, (Pillow's pets), always distinguished and favored most of any in his division by General P., take up the 'bludgeons' against him in this case, and shout 'Scott forever.'"

MR. SEVIER IN MEXICO.—A letter to the N. O. Picayune, from Mexico, dated 17th April, says: "Mr. Sevier arrived here on Saturday. Both he and Mr. Clifford say that they can have but very few words with the Mexicans, and these are to ratify the treaty quickly, and the General-in-Chief has within a few days declared that he will be very soon either in Vera Cruz or Queretaro. This is the only way to deal with Mexicans for their strength is entirely in procrastination."

LIEUT. CRITTENDEN, who acquainted Santa Anna with the disagreeable fact that 'General Taylor never surrenders,' is now at Cincinnati.