

George M. Dallas.

The following letter from this distinguished Pennsylvanian is in reply to a letter signed by about 300 of his friends and neighbors in Philadelphia, approving of his vote on the new Tariff bill. It breathes the spirit of a true American statesman, and speaks in the language of a man who knows and is determined at all hazards to do his duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1846

Gentlemen:—Your letter dated the 29th of July, numerously signed by my neighbors and friends, is entitled to the expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

The casting vote given by the Vice President, in the Senate of the United States, on the 27th of July, in favor of the act of Congress to reduce the duties on imports, and of which you speak in terms of warm approbation, was a simple and unavoidable act of official duty. Every principle of public conduct upon which from early youth I have exercised every moral dictate of a calmly consulted conscience, and every view my mind could take of the best and broadest interests of my whole country, as they were to be affected by the question submitted for decision, demanded that vote. Not to have been called upon to give it would have gratified me; but when exacted by the Constitution, in the office whose functions were assigned to me by the American people, to have covered and hesitated before the statesmen and patriots in whose presence I stood, or any where would have been a sort of self-debasement and degradation to which no earthly consideration can allure me. I gave that vote, because not to have given it, would wound my conscience, wound my self respect, wound my principles, and incurably wound my country. I claim no praise for it: the fact that it had an appearance of unkindness towards many of the community among whom I was born and have long toiled, made it painful; but it belonged to the place, was evoked by circumstances, and became inevitable.

It was inevitable, if for no other reason, because I had openly, in the face and to the knowledge of the whole country at the moment I consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, proclaimed it to the majority of the people who should elect me. I had assented to the conditions or instructions of the canvass of 1844—assented in writing—and that assent had been disseminated wherever the democratic press could penetrate. I did so more than once; and having done so, scrupulously and rigorously abstained from participating in the election. On no public occasion did it become necessary or proper for me even to allude to the topic of a Tariff. The Presidential candidate, Mr. Polk, in his letter to our townsman, Mr. Kane, very properly took his own particular course. I had no course to take about it, having given a comprehensive pledge to abide by the sense of a majority, and the matter of a Tariff being expressly and emphatically involved in the binding resolutions of those who, without the slightest knowledge, or expectation, or desire on my part, proffered the nomination for my acceptance. As good faith with public men cannot be dispensed with, and is not to be evaded by sophistries, the people, as well south as north, west as east, having taken me at my word and elected me, I have fulfilled the pledge. I should have felt covered with dishonor as with a perjury, had I done otherwise.

The two interests of Pennsylvania, about which much anxiety was manifested, the iron and coal interests, will not, I sincerely hope and believe, experience the injuries foretold. But, it is possible that our upright Commonwealth can for one moment demand that an officer, elected by the suffrages of the people of all the twenty-eight states, and bound by his oath and every constitutional obligation faithfully and fairly to represent, in the execution of his high trust, all the citizens of all the Union, should narrow his great sphere and act with reference only to her peculiar wishes? To inculcate such a doctrine to Pennsylvania is something more than useless; it is derogatory to her. The pages of her history are crowded with proofs that she perfectly understands the Federal Constitution, from which and through which she claims to derive no benefit which she is not willing to share equally with any member of the confederacy. To bind or bend a President or Vice President to disregard the general will, and the objects of a national policy, in order to subserve exclusively her special will and her local policy, would manifest, in my humble judgment, a degeneracy of sentiment to which Pennsylvania never has descended and never can descend.

It is bare justice to the feelings of some of you, and of many much esteemed neighbors and political opponents to say, without claiming for it the slightest merit, that in the powerless position prescribed by the Constitution to the Vice President, as regards matters of legislation, I omitted no effort which personal intercourse and conversation enabled me to make, with a view to bring about such changes and modifications in the bill as would, compatibly with the paramount purpose of the people, soften its apparent rigors. These efforts failed—failed from causes over which I had no control, and of which I have no right to complain; and having failed, it would be useless, if not wrong, to detail them. They are adverted to only as an assurance that, personally, I would do any thing honorable and fair to shield a friend or associate from unnecessary harm, while officially, I must and will do my duty with undiminating inflexibility.

It is not my desire, in this letter of acknowledgment, to vindicate the new and

enlarged system of commercial intercourse which the American people have determined to enter upon. Towards that system, however, no observing man can avoid seeing that all Christendom, as if by simultaneous impulse, is rapidly tending. It is the offspring of expanding Liberty and prolonged Peace; and I feel such unwavering confidence in the enterprise, skill, spirit, hardihood and perseverance of my countrymen, that I cannot doubt, however severe the sacrifice involved in a beginning may be, that the end of a generous and universal competition must be their triumph over all the rest of the world. I am, truly and respectfully,

Your fellow citizen and friend,
G. M. DALLAS.
To Athanasius Ford, George Guier, Richard Peltz, John Hertz, William W. Weeks, and others, Philadelphia.

The Veto Message.

President Polk, on the 3d inst., vetoed the Harbor Appropriation Bill. This bill appropriates a large amount of money to the improvement of certain rivers, bays and harbors, many of which, the President thinks, more properly belong to, and are intended for the benefit of, the States in which they lie, than to the General Government. We would like to give the President's excellent arguments entire, but our space will not allow us. The following paragraphs, however, will show the position taken by Mr. Polk, which are similar to those of Gen. Jackson in his celebrated message vetoing the Maysville Road Bill.

To the House of Representatives:—I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union.—The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the Treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

The message closes as follows:—"Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually increasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury, for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embraced in it, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them.—With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow either an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the people by taxation, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, Aug. 3, 1846.

A person has lately started the idea, that a considerable portion of the waters of the Niagara escapes by a subterranean passage, and appears in the river some miles below. The appearance of the whirlpool itself—the less quantity of water immediately below the whirlpool, compared with the quantity above on the one hand, and with the quantity further down on the other, are offered as proofs of the fact.

The Tariff.—Major Noah thus, in a very few but pointed words, disposes of the Tariff:—"We occupied a cool hour yesterday—that is, as cool as we could find it—to go over the details of the new tariff, about which there is so much real or fictitious excitement. It is a very high tariff as it stands—very high: thirty and forty per cent on a majority of articles. There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the manufacturers may well say—'We are glad it's no worse.'

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.
of Bradford county.

CAMP MEETING.
A Camp Meeting for the Clearfield Circuit will be held on the land of Mr. DAVID ADAMS, near Clearfield Creek Bridge—to commence on the 29th of August. The location is just beyond Mr. Adams' house, in a small woodland to the left of the Turnpike. It has the advantage of being accessible from almost every quarter by good roads, and being quite convenient to several Springs of water. Members of the Church, preachers of religion, and the rustic are generally invited to attend.

E. WELTY,
H. HOFFMAN,
J. LLOYD.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield county met on Saturday evening, the 18th July, and appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several election districts throughout the County:

- Beccaria township.—Jacob Leonard, H. B. Wright, Bell.—Wm I. Thorp, Jas Elder, Jas McGhee.
- Boggs.—George Turner, J. M. Shaw, John Thompson.
- Bradford.—Wm Hoover, Jacob Pearce, W. K. Wigly.
- Brady.—M. H. Luther, Jacob Kaufze, Jacob Pence.
- Burnside.—Thos Campbell, Jas McMurray, John Young.
- Chest.—S. J. Fozer, Jules Tucker, Jas Curry.
- Covington.—Francis Coudriet, Michael Schnell, Solomon Maurer.
- Decatur.—John Gearhart, Jas McClaren, Wm Hughes, sen.
- Ferguson.—Christian Straw, Wm M. Cracken, jr., John Hockenberry.
- Fox.—John I. Bundy, Jas Moorhead.
- Guard.—G. B. Smith, Ab'm Jurev.
- Goshen.—A. S. Leonard, Jacob Flegal, Leonard Bumgarter.
- Huston.—Philip Havener, Israel Nichols, Dr. W. Hoyt.
- Jordan.—Robert Patterson, Fred'k W. Shuening, George Erhardt.
- Karlsruhe.—Daniel Moore, Geo Bucher, Jas Gunallas.
- Lawrence.—Hugh Orr, Amos Reed, sen., John Hall.
- Morris.—Christian Emigh, Wm Hunter, S. C. Thompson.
- Penn.—Thos Fenton, Richard Danver, Samuel Johnson.
- Pike.—G. C. Passmore, Thomas Bloom, Samuel Way.
- Woodward.—Christian Shoff, Reed Alexander, Thos Henderson.
- Borough.—David Litz, C. Pottarff, W. J. Hemphill.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Saturday the 29th day of August, next, between the hours of 2 & 8 o'clock, p. m., be, and is hereby appointed as the day for holding the Primary Elections in the several election districts in this county.

Resolved, That the Committees of Vigilance be requested to give timely written and verbal notice to the democratic voters of their respective townships, of the time and place of holding said election, and to adopt such other measures as they may deem best calculated to secure the fullest and fairest expression of the wish of the party.

On motion, the above proceedings, together with the following address, were ordered to be published:

On motion, the Committee adjourned.
M. NICHOLS, jr., Pres.
H. B. BEISSER, Sec'y.

The Township Elections.

We cannot too earnestly call upon the democrats throughout the several townships, to be punctual in attending their township elections. It is very important that every man should be at the polls.—The more numerous the votes polled at these elections, the more satisfactory will be their result.—No democrat will dare to set up his opinion against the public will thus expressed, and the harmony of our party will be perfect.

Much depends upon the vigilance and activity of the Committees of Vigilance. They should give notice in good time to every democrat, and urge every one to attend in his own proper person, at as early an hour as possible. They should also have a plenty of tickets for each candidate prepared.—Let this system be fairly tested, and we are sure it will give general satisfaction to the party.

It is now evident that all the federal talent and influence in the land is to be put in operation to bring about another panic and monetary pressure. This party have never failed to resort to this mode of influencing public opinion when any reform, calculated to result in benefits to the people, was about to be enacted by the Republican party. It was so in the last war, when the federalists used every effort to embarrass the government and paralyze its energies. It was so when Jackson arrested the ruinous and destructive career of the United States Bank. Then it was that mechanics, laborers and operatives, were discharged in masses, and all for the purpose of compelling the people to come to terms, and allow them to continue to prosper in their career of extortion and oppression.

It was so when the Independent Treasury went into operation. From Maine to Georgia the federalists proclaimed a general stagnation of business, and wide spread ruin—when, in point of fact, the Sub-Treasury had not yet went into operation at all.

And so it is to be again. In order to compel the people to come to terms with them, and assist them into power, so that they may bless you with some more good "whig reforms," such as a Bankrupt Law, a United States Bank, and a Tariff that will make the FARMER, the MECHANIC, and all

who labor, pay all the taxes, and save the fortunes of the wealthy of the land, we are again to be frightened with terrible pictures of ruin and distress—of manufactory's stopping, hands discharged and wages reduced.

These scare-crow big-bears have never frightened the Democracy of this county from the maintenance of correct principles—and we think NEVER WILL. But we warn them to BEWARE. A MIGHTY EFFORT is to be made to change the political character of this county, and nothing that the almighty DOLLAR can effect will be left untried.

There is nothing of importance from the army of occupation. Gen. Taylor was still occupied at the last accounts in forwarding his troops and stores towards Monterey. There are no Mexican soldiers to be met with any where between Matamoros and Monterey, and at the latter place there are but few—different reports numbering them at from 300 to 1,500 men. Paredes was reported to have been on his way north as far as San Luis Potosi with 9,000 men, when an express reached him from the capital desiring his presence there to suppress another revolution, and he immediately "about faced" and has not been heard of since.

We were opposed to the Tariff of '42—never said we were in favor of it—but we were also opposed to its repeal. We would have preferred a law to correct its most glaring errors and inequalities, to the new Tariff bill. But if we were to make a choice between the two, we would greatly prefer the new tariff to the old. It is more equal in its burthens. Is less oppressive upon the producing classes, such as the farmer, the mechanic, and the operative. In the single article of wool, according to the plan and undeniable showing of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will afford a protection of THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS to the American Farmer MORE than that afforded by the law of 1842.—This may not, perhaps, be enough yet. But it is at least an attempt to give the farmer EQUAL PROTECTION with the manufacturer, so that the burthen of taxation will be a little more equally distributed.

Penn'a Betrayed!

Yes, Pennsylvania has been basely betrayed! She gave her electoral vote for Polk and Dallas under the impression produced by the Kane letter that the Tariff taxes would be equalized—that, among other things the duty on IRON would be BROUGHT DOWN. But behold the deception! The tax on imported iron (that article which comes in competition with Juniata rolled iron) is reduced from \$17 to \$24 PER TON! Repeal is the word!

We wish it to be well understood by every body, that we desire to publish nothing on the subject of the Tariff, either by selection, communication, or editorially, but what we believe to be correct. But we may be deceived—and if so, we shall esteem it a great favor on the part of any one—to be whig or democrat, friend or foe—who will set us right. Our object is to spread useful information before the public—but if we do make mistakes—there are none who do not—it is the duty of every good citizen to correct us.

Our Mineral Spring.

About a year ago we made a brief allusion to the discovery of a mineral spring on the bank of the river in front of our borough. Some three or four of our enterprising citizens had it cleaned out then, and the water was generally used by our citizens, and a portion of it taken to Philadelphia where it was submitted to a process of analysis, with the result given in the following letter, which was handed to us by Mr. SMITH, to be published for the benefit of the public.

Arrangements are now in progress to make all necessary preparation for the proper accommodation of citizens and strangers. The Town Council have voted a special tax for defraying the expenses, which is to be increased by voluntary subscription to the establishment of the work.

Our town and neighborhood affords one of the most delightful country retreats to the point-up denizens of large cities and towns. A few weeks spent here during the heat of summer, breathing our pure mountain air, and partaking of this water, will restore the health and spirits of the most weakly and debilitated.

Messrs. Moore & Thompson.—The following is a copy of the letter of Messrs. BOOTH & BOYE, addressed to me, after examining the water of our Mineral Spring:

JOSIAH W. SMITH.

"DEAR SIR:—We have subjected the specimen of Mineral Water which you left with us for this purpose, to a thorough examination. It contains no sulphates, but some Silica, and considerable quantities of Chloride of Calcium and Magnesium (muriate of Lime and Magnesia,) and chloride of Sodium, (muriate of Soda;) it contains besides these Salts, the Carbonates of Lime, Magnesia, and Protoxide of Iron. The latter (the carbonates) are dissolved in the free carbonic acid gas with which the water is impregnated, and precipitates in its dissipation, forming a deposit—the carbonate of the protoxide of iron being at the same time converted by oxidation into peroxide of iron. The composition of this deposit, as found by analysis, is:—Silica, Peroxide of Iron, Carbonate of Lime, and Carbonate of Magnesia, &c.

BOOTH & BOYE,
Philadelphia.

The Farmer and the Mechanic works from morning till night, every day from year to year, and seldom clears over three per cent. on his capital. The manufacturer does not work at all—lives in high style—supporting all the fashions of the "upper ten thousand," and seldom CLEARS less than forty per cent. Yet the former complains out, while the manufacturer is continually crying out more protection to HOME industry.

THE CROP OF 1845.

By an estimate of the crop of wheat and corn, made by the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1845, it appears that our country has produced 106,548,000 bushels of wheat, and 417,889,000 bushels of corn. The wheat crop of 1846 will be greatly increased—perhaps one-fourth—and if nothing happens, the corn crop will be increased in an equal proportion. Without a market for this large surplus, what would the farmer's prospects be! Let the high protectionists answer this question.

The President has vetoed the Senate bill providing for the payment of claimants for French depredations upon our commerce previous to 1801. We have not read it, and are therefore unable to say any thing further on the subject. As it is short we will endeavor to publish it in our next.

The Washington Union of the 11th instant contradicts the rumor in circulation that Mexico has sent a proposition for peace.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday last—after one of the longest and most important sessions since the establishment of the government.

The attention of the public, and particularly of those who affect to believe that the new Tariff will ruin the Iron business, to the following short communication. There are facts and figures for you. Controvert them if you can.

Polk's Persecutions in Pennsylvania—No. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—Continuing my examination of the two Tariffs, I now send you the result as regards the cheapest kind of Iron.

Price of Common Bar Iron in England at the time of the passage of the Bill of 1842, was £6 per ton, equal to \$28 80
Duty by act of 1842, 25 00

Cost of importation without charges \$53 00
The price of the same article at the present time in England is £10 10s., equal to \$50 40

Duty by the act of 1846, 30 per cent. ad valorem, 16 80
Cost of importation without charges \$67 20
53 80

Showing a difference in favor of the manufacturer at the present time over 1842, of \$13 10

Again I say, let facts speak, and prejudice yield to candid enquiry.
Respectfully your obedient servant,
FREE TRADE.

Aug. 13, 1846.

News From the Mormons.—We learn that about two thousand Mormons have settled on the disputed tract between Missouri and Iowa, and have put in a crop of two thousand acres. The saints have built houses sufficient to accommodate the whole company, and from appearances, it would seem that they designed to remain. There is great scarcity of provisions among them, but those of them who wish to work out, can find among the neighboring farmers plenty of employment, and get good wages. The people in the neighborhood are divided in their feelings towards the saints.—They, as a matter of course tell all manner of absurd stories about their persecutions in Hancock county, and these, together with their sufferings, have gained for them some sympathy among some of the people; but there is another class, who look upon them with distrust, and desire them to get away as soon as possible. Col. Kearney has succeeded in raising five hundred infantry in the Mormon camp at Council Bluffs. So soon as the companies were formed the church held a meeting, and voted to furnish each company with four spiritual women.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 31.

We learn from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a naval officer now in Pensacola, that Commodore Conner contemplates making an attack upon Alvarado immediately. Light draught vessels only can be used in the attack, and the fleet now repairing at Pensacola and taking in stores, is to be one of them. She will sail for Vera Cruz on Sunday or Monday next. The writer of the letter from which we obtain this information also states that he heard an officer who is high in command, predict that the American flag would be floating over the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa within sixty days. Perhaps preparations will not be completed early enough to reduce the castle within that time, but the expression dropping from an officer of high rank, removes all doubt of the truth of the report that the attack is contemplated.

The Potato Rot, in its most putrid and offensive form, has appeared in the vicinity of Hartford, Connecticut. Acres of potatoes are rotting in the ground; and those apparently sound, after being dug, in three to six days begin to decay. In some cases half them become from one-fourth to one-third literally rotten. The disease has also appeared in Farmington to an alarming extent.

PINWARE. A general assortment of Pinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made.
KRAETZER & BARRETT'S,
July 29.

HABMER'S—there is a fine lot of Grass & Grain Scythes & Scythes, Snaiths, Sickles, Grain Shovels and Hay Forks, for sale at the store of B. B. & P.