



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, March 4, 1846.

The U. S. Senate at Huntingdon will meet on Thursday evening. It is expected that a message will be sent in at that time from the President. An interesting session may be expected, and it is hoped all the members will attend. The public are also invited—Ladies and Gentlemen.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.—Rómulo M. Saunders of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President Minister to Spain, in the place of Washington Irving, recalled.

CONNECTION.—We stated in our last that Senator Waggoner was in his seat and refused to vote on the motion restoring Snyder township to Blair. Our informant was mistaken, as we since learn that that gentleman was absent from the Capitol.

Mr. Harrisburg letter will be found very interesting. It will be seen that the writer gives it as his opinion that there is a majority in the lower House against the right of way, but still entertains some fears that it may be worked through by means of the log-rolling system. The friends of the Central road should be active in sending in their remonstrances against the right of way to the Maryland company, as it now appears that the fate of the Central road depends upon the defeat of that measure. Remonstrances can be had at this office, free of charge.

Congress.

The Oregon debate is still going on in the Senate. Nothing of interest has transpired in the House during the last week. The bill for the reduction of the Tariff is still in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means. It is said that the bill of Mr. Walker will be materially altered by that committee, it being a little too free-tradish even for Mr. McKay, the chairman.

Mr. Sillid, our Minister at Mexico, has not yet been received by that government. A messenger it is said has been dispatched by our government, to require his immediate recognition, which it is thought, may provoke a collision.

The Register and Mr. Morrison.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg Register does not seem to be very highly gratified with the passage of the Blair county bill. He says "Mr. Morrison and his coadjutors succeeded in lopping off Franklin, Warriorsmark and part of Morris, in direct violation of what is understood to be the almost unanimous wish of the people of those townships, and the entire upper end," having pointed to the returns to evidence the wishes of the people on the subject of the new county. If the result of that election in any portion of the county has been a true index to the wishes of the people on that subject, it must be in the three townships mentioned, together with Woodbury and Huston! and we trust that the Register editor and the "entire upper end" will not deny the fact now, which formed the *ne plus ultra* of their arguments in favor of division since the election. In the townships mentioned by the editor of the Register, according to the views of himself and his coadjutors, the vote stood thus:

For Division.	Against Division.
Franklin 10	72
Warriorsmark 28	52
Morris 45	102
	93
	346

Gwin 92! Brewster 246!!! Woodbury for division 17, against 254!!! Huston for division 44, against 96!

The above then is the only data which Mr. Morrison, (who the Register thinks "has done himself little credit in this matter,") had to govern his action on this question; for the Register and his coadjutors know that Mr. Morrison received but two petitions for division during the present session; and those two were signed by citizens of Hollidaysburg and sent to him after the bill had passed both Houses.

Could the Hollidaysburg papers inform the public how much credit Capt. Gwin has done himself in this matter? It would no doubt be very interesting to the people of Williamsburg and Woodbury township, as also to those residing in the township of Catharine.

Upon a little reflection the Register editor and his coadjutors—the "entire upper end"—will see that Mr. Morrison has represented his constituents faithfully. And the "entire upper end" having lost all through itself into the arms of the Locofocos, lost all claim to "credit" and deserved no aid the Whigs.

Highly Important News.

Hasten to inform our readers that the Democratic Union, published at Harrisburg, and under the control of a French Jew, who has never been suspected by those who know him of swearing to the truth in regard to any printing bill in which he was interested; and who, it has been asserted by his political friends, made money some few years ago by having his own jewelry establishment robbed, has come out and denounced our attack upon the traitor Gwin, as "low, malicious, libellous and infamous;" and further states that Alex. Gwin is a man of honor!!! This is news, in these diggings.

Truly, Mr. Gwin must be hard run for defenders, when he has to buy puffs from such men as the above; for he is known that since the public printing has been given out by contract, he charges for every puff inserted in his columns.

The Locofoco State Convention meets in Harrisburg to-day.

The Tariff and Pennsylvania Democracy.

Mr. CLARK.—That most devoted American citizen, Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, has prepared a bill, which is now in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, for the modification, reduction, or as a substitution for the Tariff of 1842. The object of this bill is to solve the duties upon importations, as to afford the greatest amount of revenue, without any reference to the protection of domestic industry. This little eight by ten gentleman, whom Polk has placed at the head of the Treasury, takes it for granted that a community or government has no right to protect itself—especially, if by that protection, it should interfere with the fancied rights of a jackass to kick at a thunder storm on the plains of Mesopotamia. He cannot exactly prove to the satisfaction of himself and every body else, that the throwing of energy into our home industry, will work an evil to the community generally; but he is afraid that if the principle of protection is recognized in the United States, it will operate injuriously to the laborers of Great Britain and other foreign countries—for whom he seems to have a more tender regard than for the hardy sons of toil in this country. The fact is, that the whole course of policy pursued by this Secretary, indicates a desire to protect foreign labor; saying at the same time that if foreigners do our work, our poor men can buy the products of their labor cheaper than our own. But there is an important leg wanting in the Secretary's stool—and that is this—he gives our poor men nothing to buy them with,—for he takes away from them the last hard privilege, which God gave to man, when he kicked him out of paradise—namely, to work for his living. But the vapors arising from the Secretary's boiling brains, have so clouded his mind, that he cannot see that untiring labor, with sure pay, must make money and a living too.

However, Mr. Editor, I did not intend to dull my axe by cutting these southern grubs, when I have tall northern oaks to hack at. The people of the State of Pennsylvania are they, to whom my remarks were intended to be directed.

The last Presidential contest in this State was conducted on intellectual principles. Each party claimed the Tariff of 1842; and the difficulty was to discover which candidate would likely best promote the wishes of the people. The State gave its vote for Polk, believing him to be as good a Tariff man as Clay; and trusted to Providence and political finesse to direct the heart of the sinner in the right. He was no sooner installed in his high office, than he attacked this great sentinel that guarded the interests of Pennsylvania—the Tariff of 1842. Thus the people were deceived by political juggle; and that which began with reason terminated in superstition and bigotry. But the most peculiar feature in the case now is, that the great ones of the democracy are perfectly satisfied with the treachery of the President to the interests of our State. They would prefer witnessing the overthrow of the business prospects of the country, to averting from their allegiance to the party. Polk and his cabinet might start any of those duffin understrappers without a wink of an eye, without chewing it. This is simply proven by the satisfactory manner the democratic press responded to the sentiments of the President's message. Although the Tariff of 1842 was inscribed on their banners in the contest of 1844, and all the honest men that voted for Polk, voted for him because they believed him to be in favor of the Tariff—nevertheless the political leaders of the democracy are enraptured with his free trade opinions, for no other reason than because they are his.

Now it is this subordination, subjection and intellectual slavery in the democratic party that I wish to examine for a short time. It may be divided into three classes. The first class is composed of those who are either in office or want to be in; and who pull the wires, originate new principles and do head-work generally. These are the ones who exact veneration from, and fool all the rest; and for whose benefit the whole party organization acts. They are a lazy, worthless unprincipled class who are neither fit for this world or the world to come. They get all the offices. The second class is composed of those who are honest and industrious, but who vote for the first class, because they fancy them to be in the regular line of succession from the apostles of democracy. The individuals of this class are told that the candidate is a democrat, and forthwith they vote for him, without inquiring whether he is a fool, a scoundrel or a gentleman. This class is in a state of slavery to the grand masters of the first class, without knowing that they are in a state of intellectual bondage. They are the ones who yell out democratic hallooing to a man, who, after the election would pass them with contempt. The third class is composed of those who have an interest to vote for, but are afraid to do it, lest the bandy legged gentlemen of the first class should kick them into political obscurity. They are afraid to do right, lest they should offend those, whom they know to be doing wrong. This class, I think, will be finally induced to vote for its own and the country's interest.

Such is a classification of the system, by which the human mind is kept in a state of unobserved slavery; and such is the system by which Polk was elected, with principles directly opposite to the interests of Pennsylvania. He is now in the Presidential chair, with the axe in his hand, cutting at Pennsylvania's tree of life; and there is no arm strong enough to ward off the fatal stroke. If the democracy of this State can swallow the sentiments of the President since the election, after the protestations of friendship to the tariff, made previously to it—it has a larger gullet than I take it to have. However it may be able to do it; for it often swallows a gristlestone and chokes on a hen-egg. These demagogues, who seduce the honest and upright, to their utter ruin, should meet the merited rebuke of an indignant people, and that people have declared, that if they lay their unsanctified hands upon that tariff, Pennsylvania is with no longer—Polk's scowling, treacherous northern visage to the contrary notwithstanding.

It requires time however to do everything, and voters will discover before long, the folly of elevating men to important stations, who are not fit to be ring-masters in a mokey show. Polk, Walker and all such men with narrow, contracted notions, will be deserted, and left as perfectly forlorn and desolate, as a polar bear, floating on an iceberg, in the Arctic Ocean.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1846.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1846.

My Dear Captain:—Since last I wrote you, the Senate has passed two very important Bills, to wit: the Bill incorporating the Pennsylvania (Central) Rail Road Company, and the Bill granting the right of Way to the Balt. & Ohio Rail Road Company, to extend their road from Cumberland to Pittsburg.

The first of these Bills was passed without much opposition, as all agree that there ought to be a continuous chain of Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg by some route, and this Bill does not say by what route that object is to be effected. It only provides for commencing at Harrisburg and terminating at or near Pittsburg in the County of Allegheny, or at Erie Harbor, the intermediate points being left altogether to the discretion of the Company. The Stock is to consist of 150,000 shares, of \$50 each, in the first place; with power to the Company to increase the number of shares to 200,000, should the same be found necessary hereafter to the completion of the work—thus, authorizing a capital of from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

The Governor is to issue the Charter to the Company as soon as 50,000 shares are sold, and 5 per share actually paid in. And it is provided that unless the Company commences work within two years, and completes one track the entire distance, within ten years, or if being so completed it shall be suffered to remain useless for want of repair, during a period of two years at any time afterwards, then the Charter to be void. The right is also reserved to the State to purchase the road from the Company at any time not less than 15 years nor more than thirty years from the time of its completion, by paying the original cost and subsequent expenses thereof, together with 8 per cent. interest, after deducting the dividends and other Revenues realized by the Company, up to the time of such purchase. The Company is, moreover, prohibited from declaring any Dividend of profits for distribution amongst the stock-holders, until the entire line is completed, and the right is reserved to the Legislature to impose a tax upon the Company for the benefit of the State, not exceeding 5 mills per mile for every ton of merchandise transported on said Road between the 1st of March and the 1st of December in each year—this last mentioned provision being designed to secure the heavy transportation to the State Line, during the business season.

The Baltimore and Ohio Bill was fought through in a very warm and ably opposed by Messrs. Crab, Chapman, Heckman, and other Senators from the Eastern part of the State, as also by Mr. Cremer, the Senator from Washington county. The Bill you may remember, was negative on second reading, by a vote of 16 Nays, 16 and was subsequently reconsidered. It passed final reading yesterday morning by a vote of 17 to 13—and was sent to the House for concurrence.—The following are the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Carson, Darragh, Deffenbacher, Hays, Jones, Sanderson, Sullivan, and Sherwood, Speakers.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benner, Bigler, Black, Chesman, Cornman, Crab, Cremer, Fegeley, Foulkrod, Heckman, Jordan, Smith, and Wagonseller.—13.

By a glance at the Yeas and Nays it will be seen that the Bill has passed by a combination of influences akin to the old system of "log-rolling"—the only difference being that "Omni-buses" are not now tolerated, and the rollers are obliged to agree to go for each other's projects, when they come up separately. Time will show, I think, that the New York and Erie "right of way"—the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.—The Chambersburg connection with the Balt. & Ohio Road, and perhaps also the York and Harrisburg Rail Road, and the Pine Grove, Lebanon & Lancaster projects are all parts and parcels of the same huge "Omni-bus," and belong to the same grand category. There is no saying exactly what will be the fate of this Bill in the House, though the estimate which I have made figures out a majority of about half a dozen against the Bill. But what signifies half a dozen of votes, in a big business like this? Take in another Clearing and there'll be hands enough to roll all the Logs!

One of the Senators from the city of Philadelphia, (Mr. Gibbons) has placed himself in a very awkward and unpleasant situation by the course which he has pursued on this Balt. & Ohio Rail Road question. The voice of his constituents is almost unanimous in opposition to the right of way—which he does not deny—and yet he goes in favor of the Bill alleging that their policy is short sighted! For this he has been severely handled by the Press of the city, and especially by the North American which is under the control of Judge Conrad. Being a good deal exasperated at this, he took occasion in a speech last week to reply, which he did severely and personally to that gentleman. This induced the Judge to send a special message to Mr. Gibbons to know whether he would accept a challenge to settle the matter according to the "code of honor"—to which Mr. G. returned for answer (being a Quaker) that his education, and duty as a husband, a Father, and a citizen, alike forbid that he should do so. Mr. Conrad then published the foregoing facts with several comments in several of the Phila papers, and the matter is not yet settled between them. A committee was also appointed in the Senate on Monday last to inquire into the facts in relation to the challenge; which committee has not yet acted. Mr. G. has frequently been formally requested by his constituents to vote against the "right of way," or resign—but he declines doing either.

One thing is pretty clear in regard to these Rail Roads. If the Balt. & Ohio Company is permitted to go to Pittsburg, there is an end to the project of a Pennsylvania road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. The stock could not be taken, and Baltimore must become the rival of Philadelphia for the trade of the West, and also for that of the Lakes, for it's part of the same design to construct a Railroad from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. The only restriction worthy of notice in the Balt. and Ohio Bill is a tax of 50 cents per passenger, until a connection is formed between the Cumberland Valley

Railroad and the one in question, after which the tax is to be only 25 cents per passenger. But what sort of compensation is this for drying up our own stupendous and costly line of Canal?—of what avail a homeopathic dose like this, to check the swift decline of commercial prosperity in our Eastern metropolis, which must follow in its wake. To-day the Bill (Balt. and Ohio) being received in the House, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

The Appropriation Bill, making specific appropriations for the salaries of officers and other expenses of Government, has been under discussion nearly every day this week from the time the morning orders (petitions, resolutions, and reports of committees) were gone through with, until adjournment. The Bill is on second reading, and the items of \$200,000 to Common Schools—\$600 to the State Library—\$4,000 to the House of Refuge—\$11,000 Deaf and Dumb Institution—\$9,000 to the institution for the Blind—\$175,000 for repairs on the public works, and for repairs on the Nanticoke, Shamokin, and Dunborough dams and \$25,000 for ordinary repairs after the 1st day of December next—as also specific appropriations to pay the expenses of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government and those of the Canal Commissioners, were agreed to. The items in relation to the State's Guarantee of interest on Loans to certain corporations, were also agreed to, except the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company, which was stricken out of the Bill. These items were agreed to early in the week, and the discussion has been kept up on the item in relation to the pay of certain Judges, whose salaries, having been raised after the date of their commissions, the Bill proposes to reduce again in conformity with the act reducing the salaries of those officers, which act, however, the Supreme Court have in effect decided, in the case of Judge Heppburn, cannot affect those Judges whose salaries bear date antecedent to the passage of the Act increasing the same. Messrs. Burrill, Piollet, Nicholson, and others go for the reduced pay, and Messrs. Knox, Burnside, Kunkle, Haley, Price, Webb, Bartholomew and others, against it. The question is yet pending on this matter.

A great number of private and local Bills have been passed during this week, and as many new ones introduced, so that although fifty (save one) were passed in the House in a single day, yet the business is not any nearer done than before. It is true a Resolution was passed in the Senate some time ago to adjourn sine die on the 10th of March. The House, too, had one on file to adjourn on the 24th, which was called up the other day, when being determined not to be out done by the Senate in *Buncombe*, they amended it so as to fix the 4th of March, and so it was passed. They take good care, however, not to agree to the same day, in both Houses, and I suppose, as usual, they will begin to think seriously of adjourning about the time the hundred days have expired, when the pay will fall off. Give them until about the middle of April to get through.

A good deal of discussion came off yesterday Committee upon certain petitions asking for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow the colored population the right of suffrage in this Commonwealth. Mr. Bigham of Allegheny moved to refer the report back to the Committee with instructions to report in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; which was lost by a vote of 73 to 13.

Blair County has been signed by the Governor; and to-day he sent in his veto of the Bill granting certain privileges to the Beaver Meadow Coal and Railroad Company. A Bill has passed the Senate incorporating the Fox Chase and Huntingdon Turnpike Road Company.

The Senate has now before it the Bill authorizing, agreeably to the suggestion of the Canal Commissioners, the construction of an Out Let Lock at Wall's Falls (New Hope) on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. This is a modified aspect of the old "Black's Edly," annually rejected by the Legislature, ever since the construction of that part of the State Improvements. Well's Falls being nearer Philadelphia, and therefore less likely to offend trade from her, is less objectionable, however, and may be agreed to.

"The Native" held a State Convention in the Court House on Tuesday last. The counties were not generally represented, and but little enthusiasm was manifested—more, however, I think than was felt. The party is going rapidly into a decline. Capt. Robt. H. Morton, of Harrisburg, was again put in nomination as the candidate of the party, for Canal Commissioner, at the next general election. The Locofocos are to hold their State Convention here next week. A number of the delegates are instructed to go for a re-nomination of Wm. B. Foster, now President of the Board. Some also are instructed to go for any new man in preference, and a few are instructed specifically for other gentlemen, whilst one half perhaps will come untrammelled by any instructions.

The Harrisburg Rifle Company gave a "Birth Night" ball last Monday evening, which was one of the finest that has been gotten up here for some time. Every thing was conducted with the utmost decorum and on Temperance principles, being held at the Shakespear Temperance House, kept by Mr. Markley.

"Yankee Hill" performed here during the week, and drew good Houses. He is a rare chap—that Hill. He goes into comedies until the greatest hypocandric in the land must needs laugh to save his sides;—and then the fellow looks more comical than even his stories are. The colored ladies and gentlemen of the borough, and their school children, gave a "Moral Concert" in the N. W. School room last night for the benefit of their "Church," which was advertised to wind up with a "break down." It is said to have been richly—decidedly—embracing many things not in the bills.

It resumed snowing here last night, and has continued the business at intervals with as much zeal, as if we had not had any before all winter, up to the present writing, (5 o'clock P. M.) and the sleighing was superb when it commenced. Some 3 or 4 inches have fallen since last night.

Blair County.

Not having room for the entire bill we give the following synopsis which will perhaps be more satisfactory.

The first section enacts that the townships of North Woodbury and Greenfield in Bedford and the townships of Allegheny, Antis, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston, Woodbury and that part of Morris lying westward of the line run by viewers appointed for dividing that township, in Huntingdon county, into a new and separate county to be called Blair—to take effect on the fourth Monday in July next.

2d makes that part of Morris township included in Blair County a separate township, to be called Miss Catharine, and fixes her ballot box at Walter Graham's.

3d provides for the election, at the next general election, of three County Commissioners, one to serve for one, another for two, and another for three years, to be so designated on the tickets; also three county Auditors to serve in the same manner.

4th, that the Commissioners shall have full power to take to themselves and their successors in office, deeds for such lots of pieces of ground as shall have been selected for sites for the public buildings of said county.

5th, provides that the return judges of elections shall meet at the place where the courts may be held in Blair County, and dispose of the same as is directed by law with respect to other counties.

6th, that one person shall fill the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of all the Courts, and one person shall hold the offices of Register and Recorder.

7th, that the courts shall be held in such house within the county, as the Commissioners may designate until a court house is erected.

8th, that the courts in the new county be held on the fourth Mondays in March, July, October, and December—the first court to be held on the fourth Monday of October next; and that Blair county shall be annexed to and be a part of the 16th judicial district—(Judge Black's.)

9th, that no suit or prosecution, commenced by or against any person within the bounds of the new county in any of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford before the fourth Monday of July next, shall be effected by the division of those counties, except in the cases provided for in another section of the act.

10th, that such officers as are by law required to give bail for the faithful discharge of their duties shall give bail in the same amount as such officers give in Huntingdon county.

11th, that the officers of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices within Blair county; until similar officers shall have been appointed within Blair county.

12, that the county of Blair shall be attached to and connected with this 17th congressional district; and the qualified electors of the county of Blair, together with the electors of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata, shall continue to elect a member of congress; and the qualified electors of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford, shall continue to elect members of the house of representatives of this Commonwealth.

13th, that the Governor shall, on or before the first day of May next, appoint three persons not resident in the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, or Blair, as commissioners to run, ascertain, and mark the boundary lines, and to fix on a proper site for the seat of justice of the new county, and for a court house, prison and county offices, and make report of the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the first of August next—also authorizes said commissioners to receive propositions and agreements for the building of said court house, prison and public offices, or any of them, free of charge to said county, or for giving money, land, or other valuable things for or towards paying for said buildings; and legalizes the bond given by a number of persons to secure the inhabitants of the new county against any increase of taxes by reason of the erection of said buildings, provided Hollidaysburg be selected for the county seat.

14th, annexes Blair county to the middle district of the supreme court.

15th, relates to taxes assessed within the new county, and provides that the arrears of county tax assessed within the new county, subsequent to the first day of November last, shall be paid to the respective treasuries of Huntingdon and Bedford for the use of Blair county—that separate accounts of such taxes shall be kept, and that the same shall be handed over to the treasurer of Blair county as soon as he shall be legally appointed or elected.

16th, that all suits pending in the courts of common pleas of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford on the first day of September next, where the parties to such suits at that time be residents in Blair county, shall be removed to the latter county, to be proceeded in there.

17th, that certified transcripts of judgments may be given by the prothonotaries of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford to be entered by the prothonotary of Blair county; but nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the lien of any such judgments in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford nor to prevent proceeding therein to final execution against property in either of said counties.

18th, that the Register and Registrar or Orphan's Court of Blair county shall from the fourth Monday in July next, have the exclusive jurisdiction over the legal representatives and the estates of decedents in all cases where such decedents resided at the time of their decease within the territory now in Blair county, where said estates shall then be unsettled.

19th, relates to unfinished proceedings on roads and bridges—those lying entirely in the new county are to be certified to the court of Quarter Sessions of that county, and proceeded in there; and those partly in Blair and partly in another county to be proceeded in as if this act had not been passed.

20th makes Blair county support the convicts that may be sentenced to the penitentiary for of

fences committed within the limits of that county before the fourth Monday of July next, and the legal expenses of prosecution; and to support the paupers in the poor house of Bedford county from the territory of Blair.

21st, requires the commissioners of Blair county, as soon as elected and qualified, to procure a temporary jail for said county; but the Sheriff may deliver to the jail of Huntingdon county any prisoners whose safe-keeping in his judgment requires such a step—and the expense of keeping such prisoners shall be paid by the county of Blair.

22d, that so much of the 21st section as authorizes the confining of prisoners in the jail of Huntingdon county, shall continue for two years from the fourth Monday in July next, unless a jail shall have been erected in Blair county before the expiration of that time.

23d and last section requires the commissioners of Huntingdon and Bedford counties respectively, to make out and deliver, before the third Tuesday in October next, to the commissioners of Blair county, at the expense of the latter, a correct copy of all the assessments within the limits of Blair county, for the year 1846—and upon the delivery of said assessments the Sheriff and Commissioners of Blair county shall select jurors, &c.

The law was approved by the Governor on the 23d February, 1846.

COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given a County Meeting of the Whigs of Huntingdon county, was convened on Saturday afternoon (Feb. 28) in the old Court House.

The meeting was called to order by A. W. Benedict, Esq., on whose motion A. K. GORNYN, Esq. was chosen President, and CALEB GREENLEAF and Hon. JOHN KIM, Vice Presidents.

On motion A. W. Benedict, Esq. and John Gardner, Jr. were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. James Clark, S. S. Wharton, David Blair, Adam H. Hall, J. S. Stewart, Wm. M. Murtrie, Tho. Fisher, K. L. Green, Dr. John M'ulloch, E. Summers, C. Hergeheimer, Wm. B. Zeigler, John Huyett, Dr. Alex. McKamy, Isaac McCracken, D. S. Fell, Jonathan Liss and T. T. Cromwell, a committee, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who after retiring a short time, reported, through their chairman, the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The maxim which says, "in time of peace prepare for war" traces the wisdom of preparation as well in a civil as in a military point of view, and whereas, the time is approaching when the freemen of Pennsylvania will be required to choose a Commissioner to aid in the control of our public improvements, as well as to select such other officer as the Constitution of the Union and of the State require to be elected to seats in our National and State Legislatures, and to conduct the multifarious concerns of the sovereign people, Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Huntingdon county, at once organize in our respective boroughs, townships and districts, and enter the political arena with our armor buckled on ready to "fight our fight ever!" against Loco Peco power and domination, until we stay the destructive arm of that power.

Resolved, That our internal improvements are now and always have been a burthen to the tax payer while in the hands of the Loco Peco, and such they will continue to be as long as the management thereof remains in the hands of that party.

Resolved, That it is time Whig influence and counsel be infused and heard in our Canal Board; and that nothing but unanimity and activity in the Whig ranks of Pennsylvania is necessary to accomplish that admirable end.

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing, one Senatorial and two Representative delegates be appointed to represent this district in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 11th day of March inst., to nominate a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and do such other things as the good of the party may require. We therefore appoint John Morrison, Senatorial and T. H. Cremer, Esq. and Capt. Robert Lowry, Representative delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we are in favor of further reform and retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government, and oppose all attempts to increase our present burthenous taxes—believing that when our houses and hearths are taxed, the smoke arising from our log-cabin and shops should be free—of what is the same thing, the coal and other fuel consumed there should remain untaxed.

Resolved, That we cannot believe in the patriotism of men who oppose an indirect tax on foreign manufactures for the protection of home industry and yet propose to tax not only the cloths under which the mortal remains of the deceased are deposited, in a taxed coffin and a taxed bier, but also to tax the inheritance of the orphan, for which the deceased parent labored through all his life, and on which he paid taxes ever since patent democracy diffused its blighting influence over the broad limits of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the present prosperity of the country is chiefly owing to the Whig Tariff of 1842, which is dispensing its "blessings and benefits" to every branch of industry and business in the country.

Resolved, That James K. Polk, the "better tariff man," in recommending a reduction and modification of the Tariff, has verified all that the Whigs said in his Tariff policy during the campaign of 1844, and given the "lie direct" to his Kane letter and to the declarations of his party orators and editors, by which Pennsylvania was swindled out of her vote.

Resolved, That although the free-trade report of the "better Tariff man" Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Robert Walker, may be exceedingly popular within Queen Victoria's dominions, especially in the British House of Lords, where it is the only official document claiming to be American that has been honored with reprinting, yet it does not on that account take the better with the operatives or "toiling millions" of the United States, who do not seek the competition of the pauper labor of foreign countries.

Resolved, That Mr. Polk, by first boldly declaring that "our title to the whole of Oregon was clear and unquestionable," and then generously offering Great Britain 5 degrees and 40 minutes of that territory, by way of compromise, has displayed the most astounding wisdom! the most exalted patriotism!! and the most inflexible firmness!!!

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of right, and by a correct interpretation of the deeds of cession, belong to the several States and should be equitably distributed among them.

Resolved, That the thrice defeated Sub-Treasury scheme is worthy only of the despotism, from which it has been copied by the Locofocos, but cannot meet with the approbation of a nation of freemen who are opposed to giving the sword and the purse of the nation to one man.

Resolved, That although Loco Focism has divided the territory of "Old Huntingdon," yet her gallant Whigs are united heart and hand in the good cause, and ready to "skin the enemy alive" the first time they meet face to face in the field.

(Signed by the Officers.)