

# THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, July 15, 1846.

Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner,  
**JAMES M. POWER,**  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Col. JOHN P. BUTLER, of Penn., formerly Canal Commissioner, has been appointed Paymaster in the army.

Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, has been confirmed by the U. States Senate, as a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

See first page for the speeches of Messrs. Scott and Hall, to which allusion was made in our list. They are beautiful specimens of composition, and will be interesting to all. Parents of children under the tuition of Mr. Hall, will be gratified to know that their education is confided to a gentleman who can arrange and express the English language with so much elegance and effect.

These speeches do great credit to their authors.

## Central Railroad.

There has been 91 shares subscribed in this place to the stock of the Central Railroad. We hope the number will be vastly increased before the closing of the books. The Corporation have not, as yet determined to subscribe. The books will close on Friday next.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. RAMSEY, of the Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill district, for a copy of his able and interesting speech in defence of the Tariff of 1842. We resided in this gentleman's district at the time of his election, and feel proud in having cast our vote for so able a champion of American Labor and American Industry, as Mr. R. has proved himself to be. The political career of such men must be that of progress—onward and upward.

## MORE SOLDIERS RETURNING.

During the past week, a number of officers and privates, direct from Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, passed this place on board the Canal packets.

The citizens of Hollidaysburg entertained a number of these brave fellows on the 4th inst., by a public dinner, at the American House. The party consisted of Captains MORRISON and MORRIS, and Lieutenants WALKER and HAYS, with their ladies, and some twenty non-commissioned officers and privates.

A few evenings since we happened to step on board the Packet Boat, Monongahela, and had the pleasure, through the politeness of Capt. KARN, of making the acquaintance of Lieutenants MACLAY and GATES, both wounded, who were on their way to their homes. MacLay belongs to our neighboring county of Mifflin, and Gates to South Carolina. These gentlemen were both doing well, and spoke of soon being able to return to their posts in the army.

Col. Payne, also wounded, passed by this place on Saturday evening last.

These brave soldiers all deserve the kindest consideration of their fellow citizens. They are a credit to the communities from which they come.

**ACCIDENT—CAUTION.**—A young woman, by the name of Susan Neff, emigrating to the west in company with her parents, was severely bruised by the bridge near the Hotel of Capt. Whitaker, on Saturday evening last. She was reclining upon the deck of the Canal boat in which they were travelling, and not being on the look out, was struck by, and crushed under the bridge. We are informed by the Physician who was called to see her, that her situation is by no means dangerous. The family were from Lancaster county. A few years since a woman was killed by this same bridge.

M. D. MAGRAN has been again nominated for the Legislature in Cambria, and will of course be elected. T. D. McDowell is running as a volunteer against the regularly nominated Locofoco ticket. Mac is a strong man in that county, and it is thought will run more votes than the regular candidate.

## The Tariff.

A letter was received by a gentleman in this place on Saturday last, from good authority in Washington, which states that the Senate will stand a tie on M. Kays bill, as it passed the House. For the bill 28 Locofocos; against it 25 Whigs, 2 Senators from Pennsylvania, and Niles of Connecticut. Mr. Dallas will then have the casting vote! Will he give it to his State or his Party? is a question which is now asked with no ordinary degree of interest.

**CONGRESS.**—Nothing of interest has transpired in Congress since our last. Both Houses have been engaged in the discussion of the Land question. The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Lands, passed the Senate on Wednesday last, by a vote of 26 to 20.

The President has transmitted a Commercial Treaty to the Senate, between this country and Hanover.

**RELIGIOUS CHANGE.**—The "Banner of the Cross," says, that the Rev. Henry Major, late Rector of an Episcopal Church in Moyamensing, has joined the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Major was for a while Rector of the Episcopal Church in Harrisburg.

The Nativists of Lancaster have nominated Gen. Scott as their candidate for the Presidency. Humphreys—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Does the editor of the Standard make the above assertion upon his recollection?

## Canal Commissioner.

The prospect of electing JAMES M. POWER, the People's candidate, in opposition to Wm. B. Foster, Jr., the nominee of the office-holders upon our canals and railroads, we are happy to inform the *tax payers* of this county, is, indeed, very cheering. The honest portion of the Locofoco party are heartily ashamed of the manner in which Mr. Foster managed to effect his own nomination; and they are boldly speaking out, in different portions of the Commonwealth, on the subject. The attempts made by a portion of the press and leaders of the Locofoco party, to whip in these refractory spirits, have thus far proved unavailing. They are determined that this crying evil shall be remedied; and they are unable to foresee any more auspicious time in the future, than will be presented to them in October next. By defeating Mr. Foster, the seal of disapprobation will be set upon the system of a Canal Commissioner uniting his own patronage with that of the Governor, to secure his re-nomination and re-election, at its very inception. And by electing Mr. Power, they do not lose to their party its ascendancy in the Canal Board, as they will still have Messrs. Burns and Harthorn; and will only be giving to the Whig party what they of right should have—one representative in that important branch of the public service. We say of right, because the Whig party of Pennsylvania are paying fully—if not more than one-half of the taxes which go to pay for and keep in repair the public improvements of the Commonwealth.

If there was no other cause, the alarm which the prospect of electing Mr. Power creates among the office-holders and their friends, should be sufficient to satisfy the people that all is not right in the present management of the public works. Why all this denunciation and abuse of those honest Locofocos, who are unwilling to have Mr. Foster cramped down their throats for a second term, if there is no corruption—no FAVORITISM going on behind the screen?

If Mr. Foster is re-elected, the argument urged in favor of electing Canal Commissioners by the people, falls to the ground. It was urged in favor of that bill, when under consideration before the Legislature, that it would do away with the system of prostituting the patronage of the Canal Board in influencing elections. And yet we have seen one of the very first Commissioners elected under the provisions of that law, using all the patronage of his office, and all the influence with which his official position, as President of the Board, invested him, to secure his nomination by the convention; that secured, we see him using the same influence in attempting to cry down all who dare raise their voices against him. We rejoice to see, however, that the combined patronage and influence of Foster and Shunk, and the threatening tone of their organs, is not able to hush into silence, or awe into submission, the independent portion of the Locofoco press. We find the following wholesome doctrine in the last number of the *Harrisburg Argus*, a leading Locofoco paper, published right under the nose of the official dignitaries of the State. Let the People, without regard to party, read and ponder it well:

[From the *Harrisburg Argus*.]

"The practice of re-electing men to offices where great powers are conferred," has proved to be the prolific source of so much evil to the party in power, as well as to the best interests of the community at large, as for years to have engaged the attention of the most distinguished citizens as to best means of correction. Wherever the subject has been disinterestedly discussed, the impression has gained ground that the ineligibility of the incumbent is the best measure to be adopted. While the one term principle cannot, by the most remote possibility, prove injurious to the public interests, it secures to the party and to the people, a pure administration of the affairs of government. It breaks up the pernicious system of prostituting the POWER AND PATRONAGE OF OFFICE to secure a re-election. It lessens the public anxiety by removing the inducement to SPANDER THE PUBLIC MONEY upon particular FAVORITES, for the purpose of securing votes and influence for a re-nomination; and it makes a public office what the Constitution intended it to be—a sacred depository of a public trust, and not an instrument of corruption to promote personal aggrandizement."

**GEN. IRVIN.**—We clip the following complimentary toasts to the popular Ex-Congressman of this District, from the proceedings of the Whig celebration held in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst.:

By Samuel C. Henzey. Gen. James Irvin, of Centre county—An uncompromising friend of the Tariff of 1842. We hail him as our next candidate for Governor, and not to be thrown off the track by any more available candidates.

By Wm. P. Blythe. General Irvin, of Centre county—Pennsylvania's next Governor. "United" we will be to sustain the man whose independence and honesty, guarantee us the protection of our interests and the credit of the Commonwealth.

By S. S. Williams. Gen. James Irvin of Centre county—A firm and uncompromising friend of the *Protective System*; a sound Whig and an honest man. His nomination for Governor by the Whig party, in '47, will lead to certain victory.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been made recently:

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**—Congress—John L. Gow.  
Assembly—George V. Lawrence, William L. Robb.

**BETLER COUNTY.**—Congress—Geo W. Smith.  
Senate—John Lewis.  
Assembly—John H. Harris.

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**—Assembly—J. Westly Phillips, Wm. Colvin.

We clip the following toast from the proceedings of a celebration held in Lebanon on the 4th inst.—It is a hard drive at Mr. Polk for signing the treaty, fixing the boundary at 49.

By John H. Miller. Fifty-four forty.—The time is not distant when that will be our boundary in spite of treaties.

The following palatable toast was drank at the same celebration:

By A. S. Ely. Hasty soup.—Not so bad a dish after all—may we never fare worse, and never want a ladle.

The thermometer rose to 94 degrees in this borough on Friday last, in the shade.

## The New Tariff.

The new Tariff Bill discards entirely specific duties and adopts the *ad valorem* policy. Although duties are reduced to 50 per cent, as compared with the Tariff of 1842, its friends expect it to produce an equal amount of revenue. To secure this, this country must of course import more than double the quantity of foreign goods now consumed. Where is the money to come from to pay for these additional goods, and how long will it be until the country is drained of its specie to enrich the coffers of British capitalists? How long will the banking institutions be able to withstand the necessary drain upon their vaults, and how long will it be ere the reign of the glorious shipplaster, "rag-lag-and-bobtail" currency is restored in our midst, while the silver and gold finds its way to the Pockets of lordly Planters and haughty Aristocrats! Simple questions these, and easily answered.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his arguments in favor of the new Tariff, stated that he expected to receive an increase to the amount of \$15,000,000 from the reduced duties, to be derived from foreign made articles which would be imported into this country. This (said Mr. Winthrop in his speech in the House of Representatives) was the Secretary's view; and it was important to ascertain of what items this aggregate increase was to be composed, and what branches of domestic labor were to be sacrificed. He read from printed estimates the following items:

An increase of importation of Iron, in pigs, bar, sheets, bands, rod, bars and hoops to the amount of \$1,185,000, an increased importation of sugar and molasses and syrup of molasses, to the amount of \$630,000.

An increased importation of \$2,000,000 of the various manufactures of wool and worsted, and of \$200,000 of raw wool.

An increase of importation of cotton manufactures to the amount of \$5,150,000.

An increased importation of Coal and Coke to the amount of \$125,000.

An increase of importation of Cordage of \$170,000, and of various kinds of manufactured Hemp to the amount of \$105,000.

An increased importation of Salt to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Cotton bagging	300,000
Leather	100,000
Iron manufactures	206,000
Earthen and stone ware	100,000
Paper hangings	100,000
Paper	50,000
Pins	50,000
Buttons	30,000
Window glass	100,000
Hats and Bonnets	110,000
Boots and Shoes	45,000
Potatoes	150,000
Ready made clothing and wearing apparel, and articles worn by men, women and children	200,000

Thus, said Mr. W., all classes of labor were alike concerned in this matter. The American industry engaged in all these varieties of manufacture or production were, to this extent, to be sacrificed to Foreign labor.

How do the Iron manufacturers, the laborers at these works, the manufacturers of hats, boots, shoes, &c., &c., who voted for Mr. Polk, like this rare doctrine of the administration? Is this the doctrine that makes Mr. Polk "as good as a Tariff man as Mr. Clay?"

**A Wicked Design of the Administration.**—The able and well informed Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette learns from a prominent member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, that the Administration designs to rob, or take from, Mexico territory enough to give the South preponderance over the North forever, hereafter, with the view of establishing and perpetrating FREE TRADE—of crippling the labor, enterprise and energies of the People of the North—that she may play into the hands of the British Manufacturer—British Ship Owner—British Merchant, and British Capitalist!

We trust that this early exposure of the wicked design of Polk & Co., will open the eyes of the people and induce them so to act as to prevent the execution of the plot and cover the actors with infamy.

## The Vote.

The following recapitulation of the vote on the Tariff by States, may prove interesting to some of our readers. We copy it from the N. Y. News:

States.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.
Maine	6	0	0	1
New Hampshire	3	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	3
Massachusetts	0	0	0	9
Rhode Island	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	4
New York	16	0	0	12
New Jersey	0	0	2	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	11	12
Delaware	0	0	0	1
Maryland	1	0	1	1
Virginia	14	0	0	1
North Carolina	6	0	0	3
South Carolina	7	0	0	0
Georgia	5	0	0	2
Florida	1	0	0	0
Alabama	6	1	0	0
Mississippi	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	0	0	5
Kentucky	3	0	0	7
Ohio	12	0	0	8
Michigan	3	0	0	0
Indiana	5	0	0	2
Illinois	5	0	0	0
Missouri	4	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	3	0	0	1
Texas	2	0	0	0
Total	113	1	18	77

Thirteen members absent, 10 Locofocos and 3 Whigs; three vacancies. The Speaker did not vote.

## Melancholy Affair.

On the afternoon of the 4th instant, a German named Mr. George Meck, who has been employed for seven or eight years as a laborer on the rail road, between this place and the foot of No. 10, went into the tavern of Mr. Robt. C. McKillip in this place and asked for some liquor, which was refused him. He was intoxicated, and McKillip put him out of the house, and gave him two or three kicks in the right side of the abdomen, from the effect of which, after a post mortem examination the jury of inquest gave verdict that he died, on the night of Sunday the 5th. We forbear a word of comment, or giving the particulars in full as we have heard them, as the case will undergo a legal investigation. Mr. McKillip has been arrested and is now in the hands of the Sheriff.—*Holl. Register.*

## The Warehouse Bill.

The object of this Bill, which has been before Congress for some time, not being generally understood through the country, we will give an article on this subject from the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper which professes to be neutral in politics, but which does more to secure the election of Jas. K. Polk, than perhaps any other in the State. The Ledger gives it the right title—a bill to RUIN AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—a bill to encourage FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS.—Let all, and especially those who voted for James K. Polk, read this article from the Ledger:

## The Warehouse Bill.

This seems to be a favorite project with the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also highly praised by several journals of New York. The Secretary expects that it will afford an additional million of dollars to the revenue; and as he does not look beyond revenue in a tariff, the argument is conclusive with him. The journals of New York, or the portion of them which recommend this measure, do not look beyond the commerce of that port, and take for granted that it would be promoted by this bill. We look as far as the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the whole country, and confess a preference for American over foreign interests.

According to this bill, merchandise may remain in store for two or three years, before it is sold for duties; it may be taken from store at any time during the two or three years for domestic use, on payment of the duties and charges without interest from the day of entry; it may be entered for exportation at any time during the two or three years, on payment of charges and expenses.

The proper title of this bill would be "a bill for the encouragement of foreign manufacturers, and the ruin of American manufacturers and merchants and ship owners." Under its operation, foreign manufacturers will fill our warehouses with their surplus stocks, and wait for a market. These stocks would be stored here on foreign account, the foreign manufacturers keeping their agents here to dispose of them. When prices shall authorize American manufacturers to bring their fabrics into market, the agents of the foreign owners of this foreign merchandise in store, will pay the duties on it, and bring it into market to undersell the American manufacturers. And it will be brought into market in the same manner in competition with the foreign merchandise imported by the American importer. This would drive both our manufacturers and importers from the market; for who will manufacture or import, in the face of competition from the warehouses, filled with foreign merchandise for the benefit of the foreign manufacturers, entered and stored at our ports without immediate cost, excepting freight? The stocks of the foreign manufacturer can thus accumulate in our warehouses, and be kept there for three years, without expense till the day of sale. A common trick among English manufacturers, while executing orders for American importers, is to send merchandise like that ordered, to be sold by our auctioneers. And thus when the stock of the importer has arrived, he finds that he has been anticipated by his manufacturer. This trick could be played much more extensively under the warehouse bill; for then the foreign manufacturer, having received his order, will immediately order the sale of all his stock in the warehouses of similar kind. How long would American importers remain in business, to bring their merchandise into a market already supplied? One argument urged in favor of the warehouse bill, is that it would enable merchants of small capital to import, which they cannot now, under the requisition of "cash duties." This argument is futile; for if a merchant cannot pay the duties, and is allowed to store his merchandise until able to pay them, the rich importer, who can pay the duties, but does not choose to pay them immediately, will use the same privilege of storage. Hence the bill grants as many privileges to large, as to small capital. And if the poor merchant cannot stand against the rich merchant on cash he certainly cannot on credit. He would soon be overpowered by the privilege granted to the rich foreign manufacturer, of storing his merchandise in our warehouses without immediate expense, waiting for convenient opportunities to sell.

And how will this affect American ship-owners? When the foreign manufacturers can convert our cities into warehouses for their own convenience, they will employ the ships of their own country to bring their merchandise here. The bill will make our sea-ports the depositories of British, French, and German manufacturers and ship-owners.

**Santa Anna and the United States.**  
The Washington Union says:—"We deem it our duty to state, in the most positive terms, that our government has no sort of connexion with any scheme of Santa Anna for the revolution of Mexico, or for any sort of purpose. Some three months ago some adventurer was in Washington who wished to obtain their countenance and aid in some scheme or other connected with Santa Anna.—They declined all sort of connexion, co-operation, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The government of this country declines all such intrigues or bargains. They have made war openly in the face of the world. They mean to prosecute it with all their vigor. They mean to force Mexico to do us justice at the point of the sword. This, then, is their design—this is their plan; and it is worthy of a bold, high-minded, and energetic people."

## Capt. Morton.

We learn that the friends of this gentleman contemplate withdrawing his name as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. As they are, with very few exceptions, opposed to Mr. Foster, the candidate of the Locofocos, and as a large number of his own party will not vote for Foster, it would be wise to pursue such a course. By so doing, the election of Gen. Powers, the Whig candidate, would be secured, and the people have at least one able and efficient representative in the Canal Board.—*Lancaster Tribune.*

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"The repeal of the Tariff will be a death blow to the iron and coal interest of Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad. It will feed our mechanics on poverty, and clothe them and their families in sack cloth and rags."

## Chances in the Senate.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thus discusses the chances of Mr. McKay's Tariff Bill in the Senate:

"At present, all eyes are turned to the Senate, and the following estimate of the probable vote in that body has been made.

Against the bill, the whole Whig vote,	24
The two Senators from Pennsylvania,	2
The New Senator (Mr. Hale,) from New Hampshire,	1
Mr. Senator Niles, from Connecticut,	1
Total	28

This exactly divides the Senate; and if all the members be present, and all those not here enumerated vote for the bill, it would throw on the Vice President, Mr. Dallas, the responsibility of its success or defeat. He is a Pennsylvanian. All the Locofoco Representatives but one from Pennsylvania, voted against the bill in the House of Representatives. The two Senators, it is assumed, will vote against it. Would Mr. Vice President, under such circumstances, venture to vote for it?

But will the circumstances be thus? That is the question. Of the Whigs it has been feared that, in obedience to some notice of instructions from the Legislature of Tennessee, Mr. Jarnigan might vote for the bill. We hope not. Then again, after the effective exercise of discipline by which the rebellious members of the party in the House were brought in, it does not seem a frail hope that Mr. Niles, not less a party man than others, will venture to follow out the dictates of his own sense of duty and right in opposition to party—still again we hope. But all must see that a question which depends for its solution upon such events and such motives, must be looked upon as most uncertain.

The country trembles in the balance. Will its interest, its welfare, and prosperity avail, to prevent the carrying out of this one at least of the measures, indicated by the Baltimore Convention—as characteristic of the party, and identified with its triumph? We shall see.

"All of Oregon or none," has been abandoned; the Sub-Treasury must be abandoned, if war is to continue; and these very considerations possibly will be urged to the faithful, as additional motives, that inextinguishable scorn may not pursue their performances, as contrasted with their promises—for pushing through this bill to destroy the Whig Tariff of 1842.

We confess appearances seem to us most adverse, yet we will not abandon hope.

Brinkerhoff of Ohio, and Rathbun of New York, in violation of their solemn pledges voted for McKay's bill. This is, in a temporal sense, a possibility of acquiring an eternity of infamy. Would it be doing Brinkerhoff and Rathbun injustice to assign them this kind of notoriety?

## "Remarkable Revelations."

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer holds the following language with reference to the Oregon Treaty:

"No doubt now exists that at the time when Mr. McLane forwarded the conditions which have become the basis of the treaty, he strenuously urged the Government not to accept them as they were by no means to be considered as an ultimatum, but were rather to be taken as an act of courtesy in opening the negotiation.—It would therefore seem strange at first blush that the Senate should so suddenly have recommended the President to accept the treaty thus proffered.

The reasons were however, and such we understand to have been assigned in the recent discussions, that we had every thing to fear from our weak, wicked and ambitious Executive, but nothing from Great Britain. The Senate after witnessing on the part of the President a series of inconsistencies of a character to destroy all confidence either in his capacity or integrity, were afraid to trust the subject back to his hands, after they had once got it into their own. Hence they adopted the treaty, which is not as favourable as England has once before offered, and by no means as much so as might have been obtained, had there been a man at the helm of the Government, in whom the Senate could place confidence.

The correspondence communicated to the Senate doubtless surprised them.—They learned for the first time that Mr. Polk did not believe in our title beyond the 49th degree north latitude—that he was very anxious that the Senate should extricate him from a difficulty in which his duplicity had involved him—that he and Mr. Buchanan, while crying aloud for the whole of Oregon this side of the water, and had rejected all the terms of settlement proposed by Mr. Packenham, had been instructing Mr. McLane to induce the British Government to offer terms of some kind, or of any kind, which should open the door for a settlement. Amongst documents known to exist is one written by Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, endeavoring to prove that we reach no title beyond the 49th parallel, and urging the Minister to get an offer up to that point if possible.

The developments have excited a great degree of feeling against Mr. Buchanan, for the part he has taken in the matter, and should he be nominated for the Supreme Bench his confirmation is very doubtful. An organized opposition of considerable numbers and great violence, already exists against him in the Senate.

**WAR EXPENSES AND WAR DEBT.**—The National Intelligence says:—"In the House of Representatives on Monday, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making additional appropriations to the amount (within a fraction) of \$12,000,000 for the expenses of the war with Mexico; and also a bill for borrowing, in the form of treasury notes or loans, \$10,000,000 towards paying those expenses. A slender provision for the next six months!"

**MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.**—If we may rely on the confidential advices of those who have the best opportunity of knowing, says the New York Tribune, Santa Anna and Almonte leave Havana this day, (July 10,) to resume in Mexico the sway of which the former has been temporarily deprived by the revolution of Pader. We understand that Santa Anna did not originate the various outbreaks against Paderes which have occurred, and even refused at first to place himself at the head of his partisans. He demanded assurances that the troops at Vera Cruz at least should rally round him, better as soon as it should be unfurled in their vicinity, and these have been given him. His reluctance, real or affected, to brave once more the storms of Mexican public life, having been overcome, he now commits himself to their chances. We have hardly a doubt of his success in overthrowing Paderes. The army which the latter is now impelling on Monterey will be glad of a fair pretext for avoiding the fatigues and privations of a long march under the midsummer sun of the tropics, with the certainty of severe fighting at the end of it. They will declare for Santa Anna, in the secret hope of avoiding by a revolution the toils and privations now before them.

## Interesting Meetings.

An impressive service, as we learn from the Boston Journal, was held on Tuesday evening the 30th ult., in the Rev. Baron Stow's Church, to allow of a mutual leave taken between Dr. Judson and his numerous friends prior to his departure for Burmah, which it is understood will take place in a few days. The liveliest interest was expressed in the welfare of the retiring gentleman and his lady, and the success of the mission with which Dr. Judson's name has been so long associated.

Dr. and Mrs. Judson (Fanny Foster,) together with the Rev. Messrs. Norman Harris and John S. Beecher, with their wives, and Miss Lydia Lillybridge, an assistant teacher, leave Boston this week, in the ship Faneuil Hall, direct for Maulmain, in Burmah.

## British Whigs.

The Logansport Telegraph gives the best reply to this miserable cry that we have read. It says:

"The best answer we can give to refute the base calumny, is to state the fact that out of 57 persons who responded to the call of Gov. Whitcomb to save their country and risk their lives in the scorching sun of Mexico, there were

FIFTY-ONE "BRITISH WHIGS," SIX PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.

We do not state the fact with a view of claiming exclusive patriotism for the Whigs, for we are not so illiberal as to believe that there is any want of patriotism with the masses that constitute the Democratic party; but we do it for the purpose of placing the lie upon a base calumny that is believed, and honestly, too, by thousands of men who belong to the Democratic party.

## The Markets.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1846.**  
**FLOUR.**—The market is at a stand as regards export transactions, and the only sales are some small lots at \$3 87½ a \$4 00 for fair and good brands Western and Penn'a. Rye Flour and Corn Meal, steady, with small sales at \$2 50 each.—Wheat—90 a 97. Whiskey—Sales of hhds and bbls at 20½ a 21 cents.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Furlong, Mr. JOHN WHITE, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Wm. Moore, Esq., both of this borough.

## DIED.

On Friday, 10th instant, at the residence of her parents, in Cumberland county, Pa., MARTHA JANE, daughter of Robert M. and Eliza Graham, and wife of Theodore H. Cremer, Esq.—aged 21 years, 6 months and 10 days.

On Sunday morning last, in Walker township, Mr. MOSES STOFFER—aged about 23 years.

## Adjourned Sale.

The sale of the ground rents of Smithfield and Portstown, the interest of the late Dr. Smith, in the "Old Court House and lot," in Huntingdon, and also of the undivided half of 100 acres of land on Crooked Creek, is adjourned until Saturday, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEONARD KIMBALL.

July 15, 1846.

## Huntingdon Female Seminary.

An examination of the Pupils in this institution will take place on Friday next, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the school room in the old Court House, and continuing until all the classes are examined, in the following order, viz: English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Geometry, Botany, French, Kames' Elements of Criticism, and Physiology.

Paintings will be exhibited, and the exercises interspersed with Compositions and singing as usual. The parents and friends of Pupils, and citizens generally, are invited to attend.