

Mississippi valley will be covered with farmers cultivating the soil; then the industry and ingenuity of the Yankees will be everything to them. The West will have the grain, and the East the factories; their interest will be united together like man and wife. They will then join hands with their eastern brethren to establish and keep the home market, and to prefer the interests of our own countrymen to the interests of foreigners. But all at once we seemed to have fallen wonderfully in love with Sir Robert Peel! We have got one Sir Robert of our own, but we are not contented with that; we must have an English free trade man in the bargain. Pennsylvania has made a vast number of railroads and canals, and what were they for? It seemed that the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to transfer them to the use of Great Britain, to enable her to transport her goods and manufactures to the far West, in such quantities as will increase the revenue to meet this Mexican war, and at the same time to transport her inferior iron, to undersell our iron manufacturers at their own works. Sir Robert Peel would be well pleased to have all nations act in this way, and put their affairs under his management.

No doubt he would soon become quite fond of our free institutions when he found that all the effect of them was to induce us to make railroads and canals, to transport his goods and manufactures at the cheapest possible rate into the interior, where they would sell to the best advantage, and at the same time enable them to break up our rising manufactures. This is a policy after Sir Robert Peel's own heart. Rather than see our public works used in this way, I would tear up every railroad, and break down every canal in Pennsylvania. Yet I belong to the "British Whigs." Yes, we are all "British Whigs" who will not break down the tariff to raise revenue, (as Sir Robert Walker says,) and please England! And this from the mouths of men who are openly playing into the hands of Great Britain.

This Administration have made a great noise about the Oregon question; yet after all it was settled just as England wanted it; so it will be with our tariff. Why England would agree to give up the Canadas also, rather than lose this new Democratic tariff bill; and well she might.—It is a voluntary surrender of our independence to colonial vassalage to Great Britain. It made all the free institutions we had built up with so much toil and labor enure to her sole advantage. Yet all are "British Whigs" who will vote against this "British bill!" I am amazed and astonished to see such a measure advocated by men on the Democratic side of this House. Unless men had got their heads crazed with dwelling on wild theories, they never would have fallen into such a blunder. Could they not hear, aye, could they not see, what the House of Lords thought of Sir Robert Walker's report?—Did they complain of it as unfriendly to the interests of England? No; not at all, not at all. I think I can see the old fellows leering from under their powdered wigs, and from behind their gold spectacles, and saying to each other, with a chuckle, "why, what has come over Brother Jonathan? He is not as wise as he used to be. He is becoming romantic—a universal philanthropist—a sympathizer.— He is willing to feed our starving millions with his grain, and we in return are to clothe him with our manufactures—paying his duties to enable him to extend the area of freedom into Mexico and California! Agreed. We will clothe him up as fine as a fiddle—cheap, very cheap, at first, until his manufactures are broken down, and then we will lay the tariff on heavy!" Sir Robert's report just suits us. If the principles of this report are carried out, it is worth more to us than both the Canadas. To maintain the Canadas costs us a heavy sum; but here all is done to our hands for nothing. He proposes encouraging our own labor at the sacrifice of his own people. We will honor this report of Sir Robert with all honor, and have it reprinted for our own use—the first compliment of this kind we ever paid a foreign report. Progressive Democracy is not so bad after all. Pretty clever; yes, very clever, indeed!

What was it our fathers wanted to secure by the Revolution? Independence in their business. They knew that this, and this alone, would secure them true independence. This report of our Secretary strikes at the iron of Pennsylvania, which is to strike at our own interest both in peace and in war. How will we appear before the world in passing such a cruel bill as this against Pennsylvania; and she in debt—ansious and struggling to pay her debt; standing with her hands tied, gazing upon her resources on the one hand, and her public debt on the other, bound fast by the action of our Government?

When I returned home, in April last, to visit my family, and began to explain to my constituents the true state of the Oregon question, and why I had voted for giving the notice to Great Britain, they would not listen to hear me out, but anxiously inquired what will be done with the tariff? We care nothing about Oregon; we don't need any more territory; the difference between fifty-four forty and forty-nine is not worth fighting for; we hope it will be settled. But when I mentioned to them that I feared we would have war with Mexico, they replied, they hoped not; but if it did come, let it come. We will assist the Administration in carrying it on vigorously, and conquer, the enemy, and obtain an honorable peace—but this repeal of the tariff—this war upon our industry and means of living—this commerce to us all; this is what we fear; this

is what we dread. Wretched supremely wretched, is the country where men fear the action of their own Government more than they do the bayonets of a foreign enemy. In the one case, love of country, and every noble feeling of the heart, urges him on to victory. In the other case, where the destroyer is he who ought to be the benefactor, the boldest heart is subdued—the strongest arm is enfeebled. It is like the parent unfeelingly striking down his innocent child, who loves and reveres him. I beg of the democratic gentlemen in this House to remember Democratic Pennsylvania. She has done you good service. She has been to you a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. You cannot do without her. She is the keystone of the great democratic arch. Break her down, and the arch will crumble to dust, and vanish, like a vision of the night.

Jack Downing said in one of his letters, when a narrow minded, contracted Yankee emigrated to the West, and looked at your great streams flowing in mighty torrents to the Ocean—when he surveyed your immense prairies spreading their vast expanse to the sun—when he examined the spot, where the mammoth laid his bones, he swelled up and expanded so large that he could talk of nothing but thousands and millions of dollars, and could never get down to nineness again in his life; (and Major Downing was always considered the most judicious statesman in General Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet.) I call upon the Western gentlemen to come to the rescue of Pennsylvania and the nation.—Don't stand off from us chattering about dollars and cents, when a question of national policy is to be decided. You are soon to rule us. Nature has determined it, and man cannot prevent it. Act up to your high "manifest duty." Help us to carry out the conceptions of the great Western statesman—the father of this American system. Rule us not by numerical strength and brute force, but by superior mind and views, corresponding with the greatness of your country. Quit these little party conflicts, and do not "give up to party what you owe to mankind." Be no longer whippers in for a weak and corrupt party Administration. It don't become the great West. Rhode Island and little Delaware would scorn to do it.

There is one subject that has an immediate bearing on the bill before us; that is the encroachments of Executive power upon the rights of the Representatives of the people. Since the formation of our Constitution, there has been a jealousy on the part of our countrymen against the Executive power—the one-man power.—The early Democrats were jealous of Washington, and called his Proclamation of Neutrality, (which saved the nation from mingling in the wars of Europe,) an act of usurpation. They opposed with a strong vote the ratification of the Jay treaty, and accused the Father of his Country with British feeling, and ingratitude to France; and the elder Adams was defeated of his second election, because Democracy thought he had overstepped his constitutional prerogatives in the exercise of the Executive power. Such was the jealousy with which early Democracy looked upon the encroachments of the Executive.—General Jackson was an exception to all general rules. In his reign, whatever he decreed was law—whatever he did, met with popular approbation. He construed the Constitution as he chose to understand it; and we to the political man of his party that said ought against it. His fate was sealed—his political career was ended, and he was heard of no more. But what has been the course of the present Executive—the offspring of the Baltimore Convention? He has made war upon the Mexican Republic, which men, better acquainted with diplomacy than I am, think might have been avoided and peace preserved without bloodshed.

But the most alarming of all Executive encroachments upon the rights of the people, and the Representatives of the people, has been exhibited upon the bill before us. It has been brought forward and pressed upon this House by Executive influence and Executive power. Not a memorial has been read from any State Legislature, nor the people of any State in the Union, asking for the repeal or alteration of the tariff of 1842. Not a petition has been presented to the House, complaining of its operation, and asking relief. Not a voice has been heard against it from any assemblages of the people!

When the Mexican war was commenced, all supposed that the present tariff would remain untouched, as all the revenue it raised would be needed by the Government; but the party bugle was sounded by the organ of the Administration, and the party leaders move as implicitly at its sound as the highland clans at the shrill whistle of their chieftain. An extraordinary interest seems to be felt in the passage of this new tariff bill, by the cabinet of Mr. Polk, (including the organ.) They hover round the Capitol, like buzzards in search of carrion. It is amusing, as well as painful, to observe the operation of their presence upon the movements of men in this House aspiring to Presidential favour, and to witness their convulsive throes and infuriated spasms in the last agonies of surrendering up their legislative independence for the base rewards of Executive subservency. As sentinels on the watch-tower of liberty—as guardians of the people's rights, we should not be unmindful of the immense increase of Executive patronage by this Mexican war. By calling volunteers into service, much power of doubtful constitutionality is thrown upon the President, which has been already judiciously exercised to strengthen the Executive department of the Government.

If this war continues, we will soon have a multitude of officers, agents, and contractors for the army, that will cover the land, like the locusts of Egypt, "to eat out the substance of the people." I voted for men and money to carry on this Mexican war, and still still vote for granting means to prosecute it vigorously, and bring it to a speedy conclusion, and obtain an honorable peace. But if the object is to conquer Mexico, and annex it to our Confederacy, I will no longer give it my support; I will never agree that the hard earnings of American citizens shall be wrung from them, to enable our generals to play Alexander, and Caesar, and Bonaparte, in the "Halls of the Montezumas." It does not become them, nor us. Let this game be played by the ephemeral military chieftains who rise up, "through blood and carnage," and act the tyrant "their brief hours," and vanish like the insects of the day.

I say now, Mr. Chairman, it is our bounden duty, as the representatives of a free people, before we leave this Capital, to know officially, from the Executive, what are his ultimate objects in continuing his Mexican war. If his object is conquest and extension of territory, we ought to arrest his progress, if consistent with the safety of the country, by every constitutional means in our power. If we sit here much longer as the tame registers of the decrees of the Executive, then is the vitality of our Government gone—then is the last rampart of freedom broken down, and the last vestige of American liberty extinguished forever.

We should alarm the people to a sense of their danger; and humble and insignificant as I am—of little physical strength, I do hope I have heart enough and soul enough to resist Executive encroachments, and assist in defending the Constitution of my country from peril and destruction.

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:
Wednesday, August 5, 1846.

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

We are again indebted to the Hon. John Blanchard, for copies of valuable speeches delivered in Congress on the subject of the Tariff. Among which is a copy of the very excellent and racy speech delivered by himself, which we give at length in this No. of the Journal. No one who gives this speech a careful perusal, will complain of the space it occupies in our columns. Mr. B., although in feeble health, handles the Locofoco deceptions of Pennsylvania without gloves. We hope every voter in the district will read this speech.

Mansfield's Life of Scott.
Mr. S. B. WINTER, agent for the sale of this work in the counties of Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Centre, is now in our midst, having the work with him, ready to deliver to subscribers at once. We have heretofore published extracts from the press of both parties, speaking in the highest terms of this work, and pronouncing it to be a very impartial history of the brilliant career of the gallant old Hero of Niagara. The work is illustrated with numerous engravings among which is an elegant likeness of Scott, in military dress. It describes minutely all the important transactions of Gen. Scott's truly interesting life, both civil and military. The book contains 366 pages, well bound and beautifully printed on clear white paper—price \$1.00. Every family should have a copy of this work, it being the history of one who has done more hard fighting for his country than any man now living.

A copy of the work may be seen at our office.

THE FAIR.—The Ladies, it will be seen by a card in another column, purpose holding a FANCY SALE next week in the Old Court House, commencing on Monday evening next; the profits arising from which to be devoted towards liquidating the debt upon the new Presbyterian Church. We hope this fair enterprise may be liberally patronized. We would advise all gentlemen looking for office to be especially liberal in their purchases, as it is an established fact, that the Ladies wield a controlling influence, as well upon elections as husbands.

Teeth.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist, in today's paper. We have every assurance that the Dr. is an adept in dental surgery, skilled in all the secrets of his profession; and therefore we take pleasure in recommending to him all who wish to restore or prevent further decay and loss of teeth.

Daguerreotypes Likenesses.—We have examined some of the specimens of these, taken by Mr. D. STOCKING, and pronounce them "true to nature." Daguerreotypes have already overcome all objections, and attained a perfection far beyond our early expectations. The process of coloring is an improvement which adds both to the beauty and durability of these images. Mr. S. has likenesses of several persons residing in town, and an inspection of these will at once prove their correctness. The art will not suffer, in the hands of this young gentleman. See advertisement in another column.

THE STATE INTEREST.—The State Treasurer has given official notice that the interest due on the funded debt of the State would be paid on last Saturday, at the Bank of Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.
McKAY'S FREE TRADE BILL PASSED.
We have the lamentable intelligence to communicate to our readers, that Polk did Walker's Free Trade Bill has passed both Houses of Congress.—On Monday of last week, on motion of Mr. Clayton, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions to discriminate in favor of the raw material, and against British Manufacture, and at the same time to increase the revenue so as to provide more adequately for the support of the government, by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilely, J. M. Clayton, Thos. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennebacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—27.

The opponents of the bill considered this a favorable system, and entertained strong hopes of its final defeat. But on Tuesday morning the Finance Committee reported back the bill without amendment, and were discharged.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the 9th section of the bill which authorizes the Custom House officers to pay five per cent. premium on fraudulent invoices, was struck out by a vote of 28 to 26.—Messrs. Denton and Jarnigan voting yea.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for recommitment to a select committee, with instructions to amend by inserting a clause making a discrimination in favor of raw materials, which was rejected by the casting vote of the VICE PRESIDENT—the vote being 27 to 27, Mr. Jarnigan being absent.

Some further amendments were offered by Mr. Hammond and rejected, discriminating in favor of iron and coal.

The question being then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, it was decided in the AFFIRMATIVE BY THE CASTING VOTE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—the vote of the Senate being again 27 to 27, and Mr. Jarnigan being absent.

Mr. Dallas gave his reasons at length. He had, he said, a great responsibility to assume; but after calling to his aid the best lights within his control, he was prepared to meet the emergency and the hazard.

To his mind, ample proof had been furnished that the majority of the people are in favor of a change in the mode of assessing the duties on foreign imports. Six States are equally divided on the question; eleven States are in favor of the bill and eleven against it; and of those opposed to the bill, Pennsylvania is the only Democratic State.

He spoke for nearly half an hour, and concluded with the remark that he would prefer the greatest obscurity of private life to political elevation, acquired by the perpetration of an act which his conscience would not approve.

Mr. NILES moved to postpone the bill until December, and made a powerful speech, full of indignation, and was followed by Mr. CAMERON, who denounced the bill, and said from this day forth would be heard the cry of "REPEAL."

The motion to postpone was yeas 26, nays 28. Messrs. WEBSTER, DAVIS and HUNTINGTON then addressed the Senate in strong arguments against the bill, when the debate was closed by Mr. SIMMONS, in opposition to it, and the vote taken on the bill in breathless silence, which resulted as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnigan, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennebacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilely, J. M. Clayton, Thos. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27. So the bill passed.

The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment.

We clip the following notice of the final action of the House from the Pa. Inquirer:

The message from the Senate transmitting the bill, having been read, Mr. McKay got the floor and moved to concur in the amendment, on which the previous question was demanded.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, which was lost—yeas 96, nays 113.

The demand for the previous question was then seconded by yeas 102 to nays 101. The main question was then ordered to be put by yeas 109 to nays 103.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was lost—yeas 99, nays 111.

The Senate's amendment was then agreed to by yeas 115 to nays 93.

The House refused to reconsider the vote. So the bill will become a law as soon as it shall receive the President's signature.

Senator HAYWOOD, of North Carolina, resigned his seat in the Senate on Monday of last week, previous to the vote being taken upon McKays bill. He could not vote for the bill, and preferred retirement and a clear conscience to a seat in the Senate and the approbation of his party. For this honorable and patriotic course, the official organ of the Executive, pours out upon Mr. H. the most coarse and violent abuse—stigmatizing him as a traitor and renegade to the democratic party.

THE TARIFF BILL SIGNED.—The President, by way we suppose of proving himself a better Tariff man than Henry Clay, signed McKay's Free Trade bill on Thursday last! *Repeal!* is the word.

Hon. A. Ramsey has our thanks for a copy of Senator Cameron's unanswerable speech in defence of the Tariff of 1842. Nobly has Mr. Cameron fulfilled the expectations entertained of him on this great question.

THE TRIUMPH OF EVIL.
"To your Tents, O Israel!"

The very best announcement we can make of the passage of McKay's bill, is by giving our readers the following, with the above caption, from the National Intelligencer:

The spirit of Evil, the exertions of Party, the blights of the Baltimore Convention, have finally triumphed over the prayers and remonstrances of a betrayed and terrified people. The fatal measure which strikes at the root of all the industry of the country, and at the living of every man in it who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—this misshapen and monstrous scheme, which its friends would not defend, and which even some of them admitted could not be defended—this measure, so pregnant of evil, has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress, and in two days more will become the law of the land. What shall we say of an act so indefensible and so pernicious? The country will be astounded by the news of its passage. Though remotely threatened with it, the people were incredulous. They did not believe that their Representatives—those even most submissive to party trammels—would have the hardihood to smite the country and all its interests and hopes with so heavy and cruel a blow. They regarded the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention as a mere *bulwark fulmen*, and the "Kane Letter" as a covenant of safety. Unhappy confidence! Bitterly is it now to be repented; and bitter the fruit now to be reaped by those who would put their trust in demagogues. But they suffer not alone; the whole country shares their suffering, and none can "moke at their calamity." They have discovered their error, too late though it be to avert the evil, yet not too late to repair it. Let the whole country rise up as one man to vindicate its rights and its interests. Let all unite—those who have been deceived, and those who have not—let one determined effort to overthrow this ill-considered and destructive party act. Let the cry of "REPEAL," from this day, go forth, and never cease until Congress shall obey the public voice. Let every hill and valley, and hamlet and village ring with it until the beneficent principles of 1842 be restored, and with them the re-animated industry and prosperity of the country. In the language of an eminent Senator, we say, "Let not the President's signature to this bill be dry before the clarion is sounded; let not a day pass before the people assemble to proclaim their sense of wrong and their resolution to right that wrong. Let this pernicious measure be exposed, followed, fastened upon, dragged into full light, and doomed to public execution, as it is now to general reprobation. On the very first day of the next session (added the Senator) let a bill be introduced to repeal this Anti-American law, to establish the revenues, and restore the prosperity of the country. I shall be here, (he added,) God sparing my life, to second the movement, and with all my ability, to assist in putting an end to this ill-judged, unprecedented, and monstrous measure of legislation."

THE EFFECT.
The excitement throughout this State in regard to the passage of McKay's bill is already manifesting itself. Some of our exchange papers come to us clothed in mourning on account of the death blow which has been given to the enterprise of this great Commonwealth, and from all quarters and all parties do we hear of the most bitter denunciation of Geo. M. Dallas, who now receives the appellation of "Pennsylvania's recreant son," for having voted for this bill of destruction. With what a spirit of prophecy did John M. Clayton hold the following language at the great public meeting that was held in Lancaster in 1844:

"Should the struggle for national independence, which is now raging throughout the length and breadth of the land, be decided against us by the vote of Pennsylvania, she will come out of that contest with her gorgeous banner trailing in the dust, herself bleeding at every pore. The shouts of party triumph will be speedily succeeded by the wail of her ruined ploughmen and her beggared mechanics. The fires of her forges and the sound of the axe and hammer in her workshops, will die away amidst the acclamations of her fatal victory; and there may be many among the thousands before me, who, with sorrow-stricken, if not with broken hearts, may live to mourn the loss of that without which public liberty would cease to be a blessing."

"Undiminished Confidence."
The Locofocos of Blair county passed a series of resolutions in their County Convention, lauding all their friends in office, and all who are candidates for office, but upon the great question of the Tariff they are as silent as the grave! Their true feelings on the subject, however, may be inferred from the following resolution which we clip from their proceedings, proclaiming their "undiminished confidence" in Jas. K. Polk, who has just consummated his work of destruction upon the interests of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in James K. Polk, the President of the United States.

The above resolution, let it be remembered by the people, was passed by the same body that nominated Gen. A. Porter Wilson for Congress.

Blair County.
The Whigs of this county have nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff—Samuel J. Royer. Assembly—Henry Bridenbald. Prothonotary—Jos. Smith. Register and Recorder—E. Galbraith. Commissioners—John K. Neff, Edward Magraw, Wm. Bell. Auditors—W. P. Dyart, J. S. Wilson, C. E. Kinkead. Treasurer—Joseph Morrow. Coroner—Joseph C. Morgan.

The above is spoken of, by those acquainted with the gentlemen composing it, as a very strong ticket—and will be, without doubt, triumphantly elected.

The Convention also appointed Congressional conferees, and instructed them *unanimously* to vote for the re-nomination of the Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD. A unanimous re-nomination, we believe, from all we can learn, awaits our talented and faithful representative in every county of his district.

The Locofocos of Blair county have nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Edward Bell. Sheriff—John Buchanan. Prothonotary—J. M. Gibbony. Reg. & Rec.—Samuel Smith. Treasurer—R. H. McCormick. Commissioners—V. Lingenfelter, Rudolph Spang, D. Henchey. Auditors—D. Brooke, J. R. Meloy, E. Gibbony. Coroner—A. Myers.

COURT IN BLAIR COUNTY.—The first Court for this county was held in Hollidaysburg last week, commencing on Monday and adjourning on Tuesday. But one small case was tried—the Court not having the power to compel the Lawyers to proceed at the first term. The Court sat in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Between fifty and sixty Lawyers were admitted to practice in the several Courts of that county.

COUNTY MEETING.
We hope and expect to see a grand rally of the people on Wednesday evening next at the Old Court House. Let all come, old and young, employer and employed, Mechanic and Farmer, Manufacturer and Laborer, so that there may be a full and general expression of the feelings of the people in relation to the BRITISH TARIFF BILL just passed by the American Congress. Let the cry of REPEAL—REPEAL, be sounded from the hill tops and made to ring through the valleys of this great INOX REGION; and although we cannot now avert the present evils that must result to us from the triumph of this British policy, we can say to Jas. K. Polk, Geo. M. Dallas, Sir Robert Walker, and their organ grinder, Father Ritchie, in tones of thunder, that these evils are too "grievous to be borne" and shall be but temporary. Let all who have been deceived in regard to Jas. K. Polk, come out at once from among the Free Trade party; and let no one vote for those who have been the instruments of their deception, for any office, and our word for it the present British bill will not remain upon the statute books more than two years from the date of its taking effect, if it be not wiped off sooner. Pennsylvania has been almost ground down into the dust by her miserable adherence to party. Her great interests have been stricken down—utterly sacrificed, by those who promised to stand by and uphold them; and her deceivers are now mocking at her calamity and laughing at her *vergency*, for being misled by their heartless and unparalleled duplicity.

Come, then, one and all, to the meeting on Wednesday evening next, (Aug. 12th,) and let us set the REPEAL BALL in motion at once.

Since the above was in type we received the following:

FRIEND CLARK.—As I have understood, that in conformity with the ancient usages of the Whigs of our county, a county meeting will be held on the Wednesday evening of the first Court week, I will inform the public that it is expected that the Hon. JAMES COOPER will be in our town, on professional business, and it is to be hoped that he may be prevailed upon to address the meeting.—If so, an interesting and eloquent account of the men and measures of our opponents, as well as an appeal to the friends of American Industry, as to their whole duty may be expected.

A WHIG.

Ingratitude!!
The Locofocos of Blair county, at their delegate convention held last week, appointed Congressional conferees, with instructions to support A. Porter Wilson, Esq. for Congress! We are informed that the vote stood as follows—Gwin 9, Wilson 18! A. Gwin, Esq. has thus been struck down (politically) by the county for whose election he made every required sacrifice! He injured himself pecuniarily, rendered himself odious to his neighbors, violated solemn pledges, all for the purpose of complying with the requests of the people of Blair; and when he asked them for his promised reward, they turned a deaf ear to his petition and conferred their honors upon another!! O, what base ingratitude!! The only compensation Mr. Gwin gets for all his labors in behalf of this ungrateful people, is the following hypocritical regrets, contained in the last number of the Hollidaysburg Standard, the organ of the Blair county Locos:

"We fondly hoped that the democracy of Blair county would have seized the first, perhaps the only opportunity they may have, of expressing their appreciation of the services of Capt. Gwin, by giving him the conferees from this county. But we have been disappointed, and our only consolation is, that the democracy of Hollidaysburg are clear of the sin, as the vote for delegates will show. We believe the people of the Big district were also right on the subject, but some of the leaders and delegates were not. We regret the result for the honor of the people of Blair county, and somewhat for the success of the nomination, but regrets are now useless."

We sincerely sympathize with Capt. Gwin, and do hope that he will not give way to melancholy on account of this outrageous conduct on the part of his Blair county friends, but bear up manfully against it; and should they again want their county severed, tell them, boldly, to divide it themselves!

Public Sentiment.
The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, a Locofoco paper, thus speaks of the passage of McKay's bill, and the vote of Vice President Dallas:

"The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Mifflin Dallas, of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. Like that of him who fired the Ephesian dome, the fame of George M. Dallas shall be immortal—immortal to execration, immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that had given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save her; he has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas! poor Pennsylvania! An empire within herself, possessing more of the real elements of wealth and greatness than the entire Union besides, she has been sacrificed to the dogmas of the South—prostrated and trodden down to earth by those who were pledged, orally and in writing, to stand by her. The fraud must be wiped out—Repeal is the word and we set the ball in motion, even though we stand solitary and alone." But we shall not be alone. The Rough, stout arms of sixteen thousand iron-workers and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will it stop till justice has been done to Pennsylvania."

We clip the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia Eagle of Thursday last:

A WEIGHT FOR THE TELEGRAPH—Hung in Effigy.—George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania's recreant son, was found suspended upon the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph yesterday morning, in Market street below seventh.

EFFECTS OF THE BILL.—An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we have just learned, intends discharging five hundred hands on Saturday next, now employed, in consequence of McKay's Tariff bill.

Several large mercantile firms in this city, are reported as having suspended business; and all large manufacturing establishments at Manayunk, Trenton, Pottsville, and elsewhere. Where the evil will be, time alone can tell.

We learn from the Harrisburg Pa. Intelligencer, that Vice President Dallas was found hanging the Market-house of that borough on Friday morning last.

It is said that the Pennsylvania volunteers will be called into service about the 1st of September.