

Polk's Near Neighbor.

It will be recollected, says the Pennsylvania Telegraph, that during the campaign of 1844, the assertions of "Polk's near neighbor," which were promulgated in the Union were quoted through the State as unquestionable authority that Polk held "the doctrine of Free Trade in UNQUALIFIED ABHORRENCE." This was one of the schemes used by the Locofoco organs, and orators to defraud the People, and cheat them into the support of the man whom they KNEW was the avowed enemy of the Tariff. We give the following specimen of the means used for that purpose, and trust that the Union, to save itself from popular indignation, will give to the world the name of the base wretch whom they put forth as "a near neighbor of Col. Polk," and on whose "AUTHORITY" they declare Polk to be in favor of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY," and to hold "THE DOCTRINE OF FREE TRADE IN UTTER ABHORRENCE!!!" Now is the time for the Union to give the name of Polk's neighbor who was sent up to Baltimore to promulgate this "INFAMOUS FALSHOOD," and aid on the game of deception, IF THEY KNOW HIM!! Let the villain be exposed, if any such exists—but we greatly fear that this neighbor, with whom the Union "conversed at Baltimore," will prove to be a mere "man of straw." If not, we are sure that his name will be forth coming.

Our readers will now examine the "VILE WHIG FALSHOOD" which follows, and let it go the rounds for the benefit of truth and the exposure of brazen faced infamy and unblushing slander.

[From the Democratic Union, June 5th, 1844.]
"Col. Polk and the Tariff—A Vile Whig Falshood!"

"We perceive that the Harrisburg Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently characteristic of the coin papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an 'open Free Trade Theorist.' The authority for this gratuitous assertion is, of course, not furnished by the Intelligencer, as it is the policy of the WHIG PAPERS to deal in habitual MISREPRESENTATION both of the men and measures of the Democratic party. Now we happen to know, and STATE UPON THE AUTHORITY OF A TENNESSEAN with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a NEAR NEIGHBOR OF COL. POLK—that he holds the doctrine of FREE TRADE in UNQUALIFIED ABHORRENCE. He has never advocated it and NEVER WILL.—He is in favor of a judicious revenue Tariff, affording the AMPLIEST incidental PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. HE IS THE SPECIAL FRIEND OF THE COAL AND IRON INTEREST (!) those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvania, and believing PERMANENCE in our laws to be of incalculable value, IS OPPOSED TO THE DISTURBANCE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF (!)

These facts we state upon THE VERY BEST AUTHORITY, and caution the Democracy of this great State against listening to the MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE COONS. The truth is, the strong names of POLK & DALLAS have struck our enemies with such deep consternation as to make them desperate in feeling, and unscrupulous in the use of means."

Tariff of 1842 and 1846 Compared.
The Washington Union gives the following comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the Tariff of 1842, and to be levied on the same by the Tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846. We give a portion of this comparison upon articles in general use.

1842.	1846.
Wines—Sicily Madeira (low priced)	49 30
Spices—Pimento	120 40
Ginger	53 40
Cassia	61 40
Carpeting—Treble ingrain	73 30
Ingrain	36 30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron	73 30
Nail or spike rods	99 30
Cut or wrought iron spikes	116 30
Hoop iron	116 30
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	52 30
Iron chains other than chain cables	101 30
Wrought for ships, locomotives, and steam engines	88 30
Smoothing-irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing, do.	66 30
Wood screws	66 30
Coal	69 30
Glass—Plain, moulded or pressed tumblers	137 30
Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Hoxamtan, (wagons and reaping gloves)	90 30
Imitation buck	55 30
Women's imitation kid	70 30
Dracces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cts. the dozen	62 30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c.	53 30
Sugar—commonly called brown sugar	62 30
Vinegar	52 30
Salt	76 20
Cloths of Wool—Broadcloths, cassimeres, coatings and paddings	40 30
Low flannels, bookings and baizes	38 30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India \$2 50 for the piece of 7, and weighing 8 ounces	50 25
Ditto, costing \$3 75, and weighing 12 ounces	50 25
Black gro de nap, or taffeta silk for dresses, weighing 1 ounce to the yard, and costing in England or France 32 cents	47 25
Black crepe, low-priced	60 25
Pins—Called round or mixed pins	53 20
Valves—Cotton	36 20
Shirtings—Costing 64 cts per yard the running yard	50 25
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard	50 25
Mousseline de Laine—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents	50 25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and alpaca cloth, costing 18 cents the square yard	50 25

Miscellaneous.
Lined oil 57 20
Cables and cordage, tarred 120 25
Unmanufactured hemp 39 36
Wool, coarse, and unmanufactured 5 20
Chain cables 87 30
Anchors 92 30
Anvils 45 30
The duties under the Locofoco Tariff of 1846 as passed, it must be recollected are upon the ad valorem principle, while those of the Whig Tariff of 1842, were specific. Pennsylvania can therefore see at a glance, the sad have made upon her two great staples, Iron and Coal.

Caleb J. McNULTY, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, a private in one of the companies of Ohio Volunteers died on board the steamboat Alhambra, on the 10th inst., while on his way to New Orleans.

FROM MEXICO.

We clip the following extracts from a letter to the Philadelphia Eagle, dated

U. S. Brig SOMERS, OFF VERA CRUZ, 3 July 16th, 1846.

Dear Friend:—Since my last to you, nothing of importance has occurred, with the exception of a little engagement between the Steamer Princeton and about two hundred Mexicans, who attacked the crew while on shore after wood and water, about twenty miles to the windward of Vera Cruz. After firing some thirty shells from their big gun, one of which lodged in the centre of a crowd of Mexicans, the latter left the field, carrying their wounded. Only one man of ours was hurt.

Although we have an overpowering force here of ten vessels of war, with 2500 men and 290 guns, such is the supineness of our Navy Department that I do not believe we shall be allowed to make a trial at the Castle. It is not supposed that Commodore Connor possesses the vigor, enterprise and daring necessary to ensure success in such an undertaking.

We hear, through the officers of the English squadron, who have daily communication with the city, that the more intelligent Mexicans are in favor of a speedy termination of the present war, and would gladly accede to any terms to finish it. Their resources are failing, their revenue is destroyed, and they are saddled with a debt of eighty millions to England, which they will never be able to liquidate. Last year the revenue arising from imports in this city was millions, this year it will not amount to thousands.

It is with despondency that we look upon the castle and city of Vera Cruz, while we are daily passing by it—and not allowed to go near enough to give them a chance of proving their boasts of victory, and an opportunity of proving to the fallacy of their boasts. Their castle is very strong, and mounted by heavy guns—still I think we now have sufficient force to compel them to strike their colors. At all events I wish to have a trial at them. Yours, C. H. H.

The following news is furnished by the New Orleans papers, brought by the steamships Alabama and Galveston.

The accounts from Monterey represent the soldier's as at work, on the fortification of the Bishop's house, but whether the small force from Tampico has been reinforced it is impossible to learn.

Nothing had transpired concerning the object of the British naval officers who arrived at Point Isabel on a mission to Gen. Taylor.

Instances are becoming frequent of persons being stopped and their money demanded by Mexican free-booters, on the roads leading from Matamoros to Pt Isabel. It is stated that Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report (said to be exceedingly interesting,) of the state of the country through which he passed, &c.

There is no probability of any disposition being made to dispute the advance of the American troops between Camargo and Monterey; and from what could be learned, the Mexican force at the latter point is very insignificant. There was nothing authentic as to the approach of Paredes.

There is no doubt, however, that when our troops reach Monterey or its neighborhood, the possession of that town will be fiercely disputed, as the town is by nature and art one of the most powerful and impregnable strongholds in Mexico.

On the 5th inst., a Mr. Briest, printer, in the De Soto Company of Louisiana volunteers, was accidentally shot, and died on the same evening.

On the 18th inst., a private belonging to Maj. Featherston's Regiment of La. Volunteers, was drowned.

Some men belonging to the Alabama Volunteers, in attempting to cross the Rio Grande, at the mouth, on the 4th inst., in a small boat, while the sea was running high on the bar, got frightened, and fearing lest they should be carried out into the breakers, jumped out of the boat, thinking they could swim ashore in making the attempt three of them were drowned.—Their names were not ascertained.

MATAMOROS, July 12, 1846.
News from Camargo informs us that the sudden and extensive rise of the waters of the Rio Grande has overflowed that town, and destroyed all the buildings but six.

Many lives have been lost, and thousands of cattle swept away. The inhabitants have taken refuge in Mier, and the other neighboring places.

The road between this city & Reynoso is so much land covered with water, and is impassable.

Several regiments in our immediate neighborhood have been compelled to shift their camps to higher land. The waters are much higher than in reason they ought to be, and are still rising, which will very much retard our movements, as we have not a sufficient number of boats to operate effectually on the river.

Our troops have commenced moving into the interior, and in a day or two you will hear of our being in possession of Camargo, Mier, and Guano.

I received a letter from a citizen of Camargo this morning, which states that the people generally, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mountains, are anxiously waiting our approach, hailing it as a blessing. In fact the Mexican people submit to circumstances with the best possible grace, and they are at this moment very much inclined to be our most intimate friends, but were such a word as "defeat" applicable to the American army, we should, *en masse*, have our throats hacked out. We appreciate their kind attentions, treat them civilly as citizens, and thrash them soundly as soldiers.—Since we have been in possession of Matamoros, I have always been of the opinion that the war was over. The enemy never will make another stand. It is positively known that Arista fled from this place with 4000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, at a time when he had every advantage of position against our "little force." We cannot therefore expect him

or any other Mexican officer to meet our "old Rough and Ready" with a less force than 4 to 1.

In less than one month we shall have 25,000 men in the field. Where can a Mexican army be raised to meet us? I have seen letters from the interior, from private citizens, and from officers in their army, and all go to prove my conviction that the fighting is over.

Matamoros is completely Americanized, and one half of the number of stores in the principal street, are occupied by our merchants and settlers for the sale of all description of merchandise, free of duty, which enterprise will do more with the citizens to effect a peace, than our 18 pounders. The Br. sloop-of-war Rose is off Point Isabel, and we are anxious to know the character and particulars of her mission.

Our troops are in excellent spirits and generally in good condition, anxious to meet the foe.

PALO ALTO.

We do not concur in the opinion that the fighting is done. The news from Mexico lead us to a different conclusion. The Mexican departments had in a measure returned to their allegiance, and Paredes was making friends in all directions. The Government party were growing stronger, and the people were laying aside their party feelings, and combining in favor of active and stern resistance to the United States.

Melancholy Accident.—The Hollidaysburg Standard says:—"We regret to learn that a man named Parrie Cook, working as a carpenter on Plane 10, was killed on Thursday morning. He was caught, it is supposed, by the safety car and thrown on the track, too much injured to move, and remained there unnoticed, being about the middle of the Plane, until the car returning ran over him and completed the work of death.

Not Satisfied.

The "party" it seems are not satisfied with passing a British Free Trade Bill to break down the industry of the country. The Senate has already called up the Sub-Treasury Bill—whose title may be defined in plain words to be: "A Bill to withdraw the specie from general circulation, to create a specie currency for officers of government, an irredeemable 'rag-tag-and-bob-tail' currency for the people, and to encourage defaulters and log-treasures."

THE EFFECT.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says, we understand that several hands were discharged in this city, by one or two of our founders or machine shops, on Saturday last, in consequence of the injuries and paralyzing tendency that the agitation of McKay's Tariff bill has had upon the business of the country.

George R. Graham, one of the editors of the North American, was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon before last, by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and started for Washington immediately. The cause of his arrest is understood to be the publication of the Oregon Treaty and accompanying documents, which are supposed to have been purloined by some one from the Senate chamber, or else furnished to him for publication by some member of the Senate.

Infanticide.

A coroner's inquest was held on Monday week upon the body of a male infant, found dead upon the premises of Mr. Day, in Huntington township. Their verdict was, that its death was caused by strangulation, and that their belief was that its mother, Margaret Rodgers, was the murderer. Process was issued against her; but she has been so ill that her removal to prison has not yet taken place.—Adams Sentinel.

Railroad Accident.

A mournful accident occurred near New York, on the Erie Railroad on Friday last, accompanied by loss of life and serious injury to a number of the passengers. The train, consisting of the usual baggage cars and four passenger cars, was passing over a bridge between Middletown and Piermont when the bridge gave way, causing a "breaking up" of the entire train. Some two hundred and fifty persons, including a school of young ladies under the charge of a Miss Watkins, on a picnic excursion, were in the cars, and a large number were seriously injured. Two persons were killed instantly, while several others were so badly bruised as to preclude all hope of recovery.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning the 30th ultimo, by Rev. Henry Furlong, Mr. ROBERT GREEN to Miss MARY E. FOSTER, all of this county.

DIED.

In Kittanning on Monday the 20th inst., after a painful illness of some weeks, DAVID REYNOLDS, Esq., in the 62nd year of his age.

In Fairfield, Iowa, on Saturday evening 18th ultimo Mrs. SARAH ANN consort of Mr. E. C. Hampton, late of this county.

Delegate Meeting.

The Whig voters of the borough of Huntington are respectfully invited to meet at the public house of Alex. Carmon, on Saturday evening next, (Aug. 8,) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to represent them in the County Convention, to be held on the 12th inst.

By order of the Standing Committee.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whig voters of Huntington County, are respectfully invited to meet in their respective boroughs, townships and districts, on SATURDAY, THE 7th OF AUGUST NEXT, to elect two delegates from each of said boroughs, townships and districts, to represent them in the County Convention which will assemble at the old Court House, in the borough of Huntington, on

Wednesday, the 12th of August

next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported at the ensuing general election; and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before said Convention.

By Order of the County Committee.

THEO. H. CREMER,

Chairman.

MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM connected with the "Memorabilia Association," of Huntington, will be open for the reception of visitors on the second floor of the Old Court House, during the first week of the August Court.

H. K. NEFF,

W. J. HENDERSON, Curators.

Fancy Sale.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church purpose holding a sale of useful and Fancy Articles, the proceeds to be given in aid of the funds of the Church.

The time of holding the Sale, Monday 10th of August, at 7 o'clock, to continue for several days.

The place, the large upper room in the Old Court House. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. Huntington, Aug. 5, 1846.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Whigs of Huntington County, are requested to meet at the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntington, on

Wednesday evening, the 12th August next, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Delegate Convention which will assemble in the afternoon of the same day, and adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the promotion of Whig men and measures at the ensuing General Election.

By order of the County Committee.

THEO. H. CREMER, Chairman.

July 29, 1846.

CAMP MEETING.

BY Divine permission, a Camp Meeting for Junata Circuit, Methodist Protestant Church, will be held on the old ground at Mill Creek, 5 miles below Huntington, to commence Thursday August 13th, 1846. The public generally, are invited to attend.

By order of Committee.

G. W. STEPHENS, Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the last Session of the Legislature of Penna., have been received at my office, and are ready for delivery to those persons entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Prot'y. PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Huntington, 5th Aug, 1846.

MODERN IMPROVEMENT IN DENTAL SURGERY,
That renders it in most cases unnecessary to extract Teeth, even when they become painful.

DR. S. STOCKING.

SURGEON DENTIST, would announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntington, that he has taken Rooms at the residence of Mrs. Clark, where he will be pleased to offer his professional services for a few days only.

He has the pleasure of saying that after much expensive and scientific research, he has obtained the long sought for, and much desired desideratum with the Dental Profession, viz:

THE LITHODEON.

Which is a substance suitable for filling teeth which are too far gone by decay to admit of their being filled with gold, silver, or any other hard substance. The principal advantages that this has over all other substance is, it being of the consistency of paste, is easily introduced into all the irregularities of the cavities without producing the least pain, and then moulded so as to give the tooth its original form. In the course of a few hours it becomes hard like stone, and will remain firm and incorruptible—preventing further decay—restoring the tooth to its lost usefulness in masticating food.

Dr. S. has also the pleasure of saying that he has discovered an

ANODYNE.

That will immediately allay the most violent tooth ache, and destroy the nerve of the tooth without producing the least pain. This is also a valuable discovery, inasmuch as all the preparations hitherto resorted to for the purpose of destroying the vitality of the nerve, have produced the most excruciating pain for at least ten or fifteen hours. Most of the teeth that are usually extracted may be saved by first killing the nerve, after which they may be filled.

The full set of Paris instruments with which Dr. S. extracts teeth, has never been exceeded in perfect adaptation to difficult and almost hopeless cases by any other invention.

Artificial teeth set on pivot or gold plate from a single tooth to full set.

Particular attention will also be paid to filling with gold or silver. Teeth cleaned and polished in a beautiful style. Terms moderate and all operations warranted.

Patients waited upon at their Houses if requested. Examination and advice gratis.

ALSO,

Premium colored Daguerreotype Likenesses, taken by Dr. Stocking, from Boston, in the latest and most approved style, without regard to weather.—Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens. To those who wish to engage in the business, instruction, apparatus, plates, cases and chemicals will be furnished on reasonable terms.

August 5, 1846.

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 Huntington, and also of the undivided half of 100 acres of land on Crooked Creek, is adjourned until Saturday, 8th August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEONARD KIMBALL.

July 28, 1846.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Huntington, in and for said county, on the second Monday of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Judges thereof:

On the Petition at the instance of William Hammond, the Court grant a rule on Thomas H. Stevens, late of the town of Urbana, in the State of Ohio, dec'd, and his Representatives and all other persons interested, to come into said Court, on the second Monday of August next, and shew cause why they have, why satisfaction should not be entered on a certain Mortgage Recorded in Record Book Z, page 334, of said county, given by said Wm. Hammond to the said Thomas H. Stevens, to secure the payment of the remains therein mentioned, which said monies the said Wm. Hammond alleges have all been paid.

JAMES STEEL, Prot'y.

All persons interested will take notice of the foregoing Rule.

JNO. ARMITAGE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 15, 1846.—61.

JOHN SCOTT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business with which he may be entrusted in Huntington or the adjoining counties.

His office is the one formerly occupied by James Steel, Esq., nearly opposite Jackson's Hotel. Huntington March 11, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Lev. Facias, and Fi. Fa., now in my hands, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the Borough of Huntington, the following described real estate, on Monday the 10th day of August, next, and continue the same from day to day until all is sold, viz:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Barree township, Huntington county, conveyed to the Defendants by Henry Hewitt, by Deed, dated 1st of April 1839—adjoining lands of Daniel Troutwine, Solomon Hamer, and lands late of Thomas Blair, dec'd, and other lands—containing 178 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less—said land is now farmed by the Defendants, and has a considerable quantity of cleared land, and several farm houses, barns, &c., thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jac. Stoehr, Philip Hoover, Henry Greenwalt, and John Greenwalt.

ALSO,

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jackson, in Huntington county, containing 113 acres and 60 perches and allowance—being part of a tract of land granted to Matthias Graeff, by warrant dated 18th April, 1774, and conveyed by Thomas Blair to Samuel Steffy, the Defendant, on the 10th August, 1841, adjoining lands of George Steffy, Solomon Hamer, Thos. Blair's Estate, and others—of said land a small quantity is cleared, and a couple of buildings erected thereon.

And all that lot, or small piece, or parcel of land, situate in the township of Jackson, in Huntington county, containing about 11 acres, be the same more or less, about 7 or 8 acres of which are cleared, adjoining lands of George Steffy, Geo. Ritter, John Stem and others, with a two story frame tavern house, and a barn thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Steffy, with notice to Nicholas Rudy, and Grossman, Terre Tenants.

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, William Duff, in and to all that certain tract of land, late the estate of his father, John Duff, dec'd; situate in the township of Barree—containing 230 acres, be the same more or less—about — acres of which are cleared—having thereon erected a two story frame and a two story log dwelling house, two barns and other improvements—said land adjoins George Jackson, lands late of Jas. McCrum, and others.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Duff.

ALSO,

All the right, title, and interest, of the Defendants, Samuel & John Fickes, in and to all that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, leased lately by them from Andrew & William Couch, and alleged to be purchased by said Defendants, situate on the waters of Stone Creek in Barree township, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller, John Magill's heirs, James Magill, James Carmont, Martin Orady, John Cheney, part of John Horning's land and others, containing 37 1/2 acres or thereabouts—having a large Furnace stack, several buildings for hands, &c., and some cleared land thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Fickes & John Fickes.

ALSO,

All that certain two story log house 22 feet front by 18 feet back, situate in Barree township, on a certain tract of land belonging to and owned by David Weight, adjoining lands, of John Y. Hay, David Whitesell, and others—containing 20 acres, be the same more or less—and the piece of ground and cartilage appurtenant to said building.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Weight.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land, called "Junata Farm"—situate in Henderson township, on the Juniata River, about 3 miles below Huntington, containing 184 acres 70 perches, and allowance, surveyed on two warrants in the name of Joseph Reed (the several courses and distances of which are laid down in the writ.) And a tract of woodland containing 109 acres and 108 perches, in name of Rebecca Smith, together with 33 acres and 19 perches of woodland, part of a survey in name of Susanah Haines—all adjoining each other, and composing together one farm—and now adjoins Jacob Fockler, James Wilson, and others—nearly all of the 134 acres are cleared and cultivated, and a good house and barn thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Miller.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Huntington, situate on the corner of Moore and Montgomery streets, being 100 feet in front on Moore street, and extending in depth at right angles to said Moore street, and along the easterly side of Montgomery street four hundred feet to the borough line—said lot is under fence and contains about one acre of land.

And, all that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Huntington, and numbered 108 in the town plot of said borough, fronting 50 feet on the northerly side of Hill street,