

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON:

Wednesday, August 26, 1846.

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

CONGRESS:
JOHN BLANCHARD, of Centre Co.
(subject to the nomination of the Whig conferees.)

ASSEMBLY:
David Blair, Esq., of Huntingdon.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
Robert Cummins, of Jackson, for 3 years.
Daniel Tague, Esq., of Cromwell, 2 years.

AUDITORS:
L. G. Kessler, of Brady, for 3 years.
Geo. Wilson, of Pell, for 2 years.
Wm. Hutchison, of Warriorsburg, 1 year.

Congressional Conferees.—JAMES KER, of Walker, JOHN HUYETT, of Porter, and JOHN WILKINSON, Esq., of Huntingdon, who are to meet the Conferees of the other counties in this district, at Brown's Mills, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Circulate the Documents.

The "Journal" will be furnished to subscribers for **three months** at **FIFTY CENTS, in advance.** We make this proposition for the accommodation of those who may desire a paper until after the election.

Our regular subscribers will confer a favor upon us, by mentioning the above proposition to their neighbors.

Mr. Hudson's Speech.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a portion of one of the speeches of the Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, of Mass., delivered in the lower House of Congress at its late Session. The subject—the WHEAT TRADE—is one in which every Farmer in the country feels a deep interest. The speech displays great research and labor on the part of its author, and the conclusions drawn by him, from the facts, seem irresistible. Now that the British Corn Laws have been repealed, and the British Tariff of 1846 has become a law, the truth of the speech will be tested by experience. We have commenced the publication of the speech, under the belief that no one will neglect to read a production of such general interest.

Our Ticket.

We are pleased to find that our nominations are well received in all parts of the county; and we can assure our readers that the whole ticket will receive the unanimous support of the Whig party, as well as many of the decided and betrayed voters who in 1844 believed a lie and cast their suffrages for Polk and Dallas, in the hope that they would sustain the Tariff of 1842.

The Hollidaysburg Standard, a Locofoco paper, speaks of our candidate for a seat in the Legislature as follows:

"Mr. Blair is a very estimable man, a lawyer of very respectable talents—and should be fortunate enough to be elected, his constituents, who may happen to go to Harrisburg, will have no reason to be ashamed of their representative."

The Polk & Dallas Ticket.

With a single exception the candidates on the Locofoco Anti-Tariff or British Tariff ticket would be unobjectionable were it not for the abominable principles of their party, which they of course cherish. It is time that poor injured and insulted Pennsylvania should teach her Southern oppressors that her interests and her feelings are not to be trifled with any longer; and no part of the State has more reason for teaching this lesson than Huntingdon county. The majority against this ticket ought to be overwhelming, so as to speak in thunder tones of condemnation, to those in power; and help to swell the universal cry of "REPEAL!"

McCormelltown Band.

We neglected to state in our last, that our town was visited by this band on the first week of the August Court, and that the citizens were much delighted with their music. It is hoped they will pay us many more such visits, and eliven our town with their performances.

Our neighbors of the Globe publishes unconnected paragraphs against the Tariff of 1846 as who protect, purporting to be extracts from Whig papers published in Georgia. We cannot say whether these extracts are genuine or whether they are forgeries; but from the knowledge we have of the honesty of Locofoco editors, we think there is no harm in cautioning the people against further falsehood and deception. We do not know that our neighbors have no scruples about inserting the word Locofoco for Whig, or vice versa, if it suits their purposes.

Sub-Treasurers.—The Sub-Treasury bill having become a law, the President is rewarding his partisans by making all he can of them Sub-Treasurers. After awhile many of them will be found looking out for a new Texas!

A singular disease is prevailing among the colored people in the neighborhood of Rockville, Md. attacking the victims suddenly and without any previous indications of its approach. No white person has yet been affected by it.

"Progressive Democracy."

We rarely meet with so complete a tissue of inconsistencies as the last number of the Globe presents. Truly, the passage of the British Tariff Bill of 1846, by the Locofocos, at the behests of the "better Tariff man" and Sir Robert Walker, has placed the Locofoco editors in Pennsylvania into a very awkward position. A portion of them are still for the Tariff of 1842 and denounce the British act of 1846; another portion of them go for the British Tariff of 1846, but have not the "nerve" to decry the Whig Tariff of 1842; while yet another portion have the hardihood and impudence to denounce the Tariff of 1842 and deny that it was put in issue in the campaign of 1844, and these latter are the champions of Mr. Polk's "better Tariff," the British Tariff of 1846.

But as yet we have been unable to ascertain the "position" of our neighbors of the Globe. True, that paper has been out against the British Tariff; it has published and commended the resolutions of the Locofoco county convention—which resolutions do not declare for the Tariff of 1842, but in favor of an amendment to the Tariff of 1846; it finds fault with the Whigs for expressing great favor for the Whig Tariff of 1842, and argues that the Locofoco alone are its true friends; and then, to cap the climax of its absurdities it copies the following paragraph from the Union Times, a rank Locofoco paper, and recommends it as "EXCELLENT ADVICE" not only to all "good Democrats" but also "to the cooler portion of the Whig party."

"WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."—"To our friends we say, hold firm. Let the first blast pass over you. Let the new bill be tried fairly. Do not be led by the estimates and prophecies of the Whigs into the ranks of the enemy. Be calm—we be true. A little patience, and a very little time, and we shall see the country settling down calmly in support of the new measure of the Government. At all events, do not condemn before a trial. 'Wait a little longer.'—Union Times.

Attend to that, ye "good Democrats" and "cooler Whigs!"

"HOLD FIRM." You were deceived, but don't mind that, stick to your party.

"LET THE FIRST BLAST PASS OVER YOU." Vote for us once more—true, there is a chilling, a destructive "blast" coming; but let it pass over you for it is democratic, and you cannot now repulse that "first blast"; do as you will, it must prostrate you, so just let it "pass over you."

"LET THE NEW BILL BE TRIED FAIRLY." Don't raise your voices against it now, but leave that for bad Democrats and crazy Whigs. "Wait a little longer."

"DO NOT BE LED BY THE ESTIMATES AND PROPHECIES OF THE WHIGS INTO THE RANKS OF THE ENEMY." Oh the rascally lying British Whigs, your enemies, how they are setting with open jaws to catch and devour you. Remember how we saved you from them in 1844. They wear good clothes, have fine furniture, and live in splendid houses. Just think of that, and you must hate them. Don't it make you "good Locofoco" and your "cool Whig" bleed hell in your very veins? "BE CALM—BE TRUE." Don't let that blood get too hot; let that "first blast" cool it. Don't be terrified. Stand up to the panic; "be true" to your party, right or wrong. Never go with the Whigs.

"A VERY LITTLE TIME, AND WE SHALL SEE THE COUNTRY SETTLING DOWN CALMLY IN SUPPORT OF THE NEW MEASURE OF THE GOVERNMENT." Have patience, "a very little time," and FREE TRADE will be the settled policy of the country. This is "the new measure of the Government;" it is the BETTER TARIFF of a better Tariff man than Henry Clay; mind that is what we told you in 1844. "A very little time" and free trade and democracy will go hand in hand in Pennsylvania as they do now in the South and West; and then, when the country has "settled down calmly in support of this new measure of the Government" you will hear of no more Tariff resolutions at our meetings; no more democratic Tariff speeches; and then progressive democracy will have progressed so far in the North that neither bad Democrats or crazy Whigs can trouble it. Just give it a trial. Don't condemn it now. Don't kick out of the traces yet. "Wait a little longer."

"Off with their heads."

For two or three weeks past we have rendered our neighbors of the Globe valuable assistance in denouncing and even excommunicating that traitorous Whig with Locofoco principles, Senator JARNAGIN, of Tennessee, pretty much such a "better Tariff man" as James K. Polk, of the same State, for voting in favor of the British Tariff of 1846; and it is hoped we are not presuming too much upon their LIBERALITY and INTELLIGENCE when we "call" upon our neighbors of the Globe to assist us in thundering anathemas at Senators ALEX. BENTON, CALHOUN, CASS, HOUSSER, and the balance of the 28 Locofocos who voted in 1842—the Whigs would do anything! But if they did, Mr. Polk would veto it! That's rich decidedly. He says that Mr. Polk is in favor of universal protection—of "protecting all classes"—that he is a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. Better and better. He says he knows it—he read it in the West Chester Republican in 1844—and the Republican won't lie!

THE BRITISH TARIFF.—The Canadians are rejoicing over the repeal of the Tariff of '42. The Montreal Courier remarks: "As Englishmen, we, of course, are pleased that the tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us, but 'if we were Americans, we should certainly be tariff men.'"

MR. POLK'S UNITED STATES BANK.—It is stated that some \$500,000 of Treasury Drafts have been already put in circulation in the West and South. They are issued in \$50 and \$100 notes—beautifully engraved, and are said very much to resemble "bank rags."

OREGON TERRITORY.—A bill passed both Houses of Congress, providing for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon. The seat of Government is to be located West of the Rocky Mountains, and slavery is to be forever excluded.

It is amusing to see some of the Locofoco papers endeavoring to extricate themselves from the charge of deceiving the people into the belief that Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay. How they flounder and wink deeper into ridicule. Indeed it is humiliating in the last degree that Pennsylvania should have in her bosom such recreant sons as some of the Locofoco editors are. The fact that the voters were deceived and defrauded out of their votes, and the interests of the State betrayed to ruin by the Locofoco leaders is too palpable to be denied in positive terms, even by them; and therefore they try to get out of their dilemma by pretending that the Whigs, who always supported the protective policy, are also deceitful in their advocacy of that doctrine. How ridiculous it is for these Locofocos who, as their brethren of South Carolina say, "were TOO IGNORANT and STUPID" to know what were the ISSUES involved in the Presidential election! to pretend now to be so acute and sharp sighted as to be able to see into the very recesses of the hearts of the Whigs and discover that they are not for the Tariff of 1842 at heart—that their professions of friendship for that Tariff are hypocritical. As long as the Whig speeches and votes are recorded in favor of the Tariff of 1842 they will be conclusive evidence that Whig hearts are right alone.

We rise to explain.—The "old tricks" of the Globe, which we alluded to two weeks ago, were perpetrated by the "illustrious predecessors" of the present editors of that paper. If further explanation is necessary we must refer them to the files of that paper during the campaign of 1844.—There our neighbors will learn from the Globe that "James K. Polk is a better Tariff man than Henry Clay." "The Tariff of 1842 is in no danger."—"Whig Lies" &c., &c., &c. The "TRICKS AGAIN" are that the responsibility of the passage of the British Tariff of 1846 rests upon the Whigs—that the Whigs are hypocritical in their professions of friendship for the Tariff of 1842, &c., &c. Verily, we may say, "THE GLOBE AT ITS OLD TRICKS AGAIN."

"How awkward it looks to see a man walk along the streets, with both hands crammed in his pockets. Phila. Times.

Very awkward, indeed. But, friend Times, it is absolutely necessary to do so in the Quaker city, if you have any desire at all to keep your pocket book.

As the following is a very common "want" we give it publication, for the purpose of "keeping it before the people." We cut it from an exchange: "Printers and Editors want—every man to do what is right, and give them their dues."

But we still further want—Every good Democratic Whig in Huntingdon county to come up boldly, register their names as subscribers to the Journal, and as all good Whigs generally do—plunk down two dollars cash—in advance! Our books are now open, gentlemen.

P. S.—We have no objection to taking the names of some good paying Locofocos as subscribers.

From a chapter of "Wants," we clip the following: "The Merchant wants—cash, and cash customers."

And how is the merchant to obtain "cash and cash customers?" We'll tell him, (and our word for it, it will not fail!)—advertise liberally.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, thinks that if Mr. Polk were passing down the Ohio or Mississippi River, and the boat should get snagged and he be forced to "take water," not a Locofoco friend of his could be found who would "give him a plank," so deep and bitter is the feelings against him on account of his veto of the bill making appropriations for clearing out and otherwise improving the Western rivers and Harbors.

Remarkable Case of Arson.—On Sunday before last, a woman at Batavia, N. Y., was committed to prison for burning her husband's barn. She states that it was her intention to burn his house, and then hang herself. After firing the barn, she returned to the house, and in making preparations to fire that her schemes were frustrated. Her name is Mrs. Russell Diebrow. She is 25 years of age, has three children, the eldest eight years, and the youngest ten months old; the eldest by a former husband the youngest by Diebrow. She talks freely of the whole transaction, affects to conceal nothing, attributes all to domestic difficulties, and fancies that the law can inflict no greater unhappiness, than she experienced since her second marriage.

A GOOD ONE.—The Village Record says, an honest Democratic Tariff man remarked the other day, that he would not be surprised if the Whig Senators did pass the bill to repeal the Tariff of 1842—the Whigs would do anything! But if they did, Mr. Polk would veto it! That's rich decidedly. He says that Mr. Polk is in favor of universal protection—of "protecting all classes"—that he is a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay. Better and better. He says he knows it—he read it in the West Chester Republican in 1844—and the Republican won't lie!

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Remember Annexation!

Don't let the act nor the consequences pass out of the public mind.

Remember that we are involved in a most expensive and disgraceful War, which had its origin in the Annexation of Texas.

Remember that the Protective Policy has been broken down by the votes of the Texas Senators, and could not have been without them.

Remember that Mr. Polk's vetoes on the River and Harbor and French Spoilation bills are justified in good part by the alleged need of all the money in the Treasury to carry on the War caused by the Annexation of Texas.

Remember that the Debt of Texas is yet to be paid, and that she has a semi-official guaranty that Uncle Sam will pay it. It amounts to many Millions.

Remember that the inhibition by Congress of Slavery in the Texas territory north of 36 30 has been utterly scouted by Texas herself, and that Slavery will exist there under the Constitution of Texas in defiance of the Joint Resolutions consenting to Annexation.

Remember that it is the purpose of the Annexationists to carve three or four more States out of Texas, and make them all Slave States.

In short, remember that the whole drama of annexation has been one of unparalleled rapacity, deceit, and gigantic iniquity, against which every honest man and lover of Freedom should sternly and indignantly protest and struggle to the end.—The north has just united for once and planted her foot on the landmark of No more Slave Territory! Considering that Texas herself has utterly disregarded and set at defiance one of the plainest provisions of the Annexing Resolutions, let us carry the principle to its inevitable results, and insist on having no more Slave States! This is the true ground—it is our ground, and shall be ever more.—New York Tribune.

The Tariff, its Friends, and Pennsylvania.

It is really amusing to see the twistings of the Locofoco press. Some time since, the principal portion of them were loud in their outcry against the McKay Bill, as destructive of Pennsylvania interests, and injurious to the country at large. But the bill passed, and passed against the vote of all the Locofoco Representatives of the State excepting one, (Mr. Wilmot.) Mr. Polk approves of the bill, while he vetoes those which he does not like, thus showing that the President holds himself responsible for the act. Well, which horn of the dilemma do our friends of the Locofoco press seize upon? Do they applaud the vote of their party Representatives in Congress against the Tariff, and denounce Mr. Polk for encouraging, and then signing, the bill? Do they condemn the bill, and those who passed it, and call for the old law of 1842, and applaud those who tried to preserve it? Not at all. They receive, with demonstrations of continued respect, the Representative that voted against the bill, which they said would be ruinous to the interests of Pennsylvania. Sound Representatives, these, who knew the right, and dare not maintain it against Executive influence; and then they applaud with still greater emphasis, because of a more elevated position, Mr. Polk, who signed the bill and made it a law. Hurrah for the men that sought to sustain the Tariff of 1842, for the good of Pennsylvania! And hurrah for the men that put down the tariff of 1842, to the injury of Pennsylvania! But especially, and above all things, hurrah for the beautiful party that paralyzes the industry of the country, that despises system even for doing wrong, provided that more wrong can be done by erratic movements!

It appears that Mr. Wilmot, also, who voted and spoke against the tariff of 1842, and for the bill of 1846, is just as great a U. S. Gaz.

OFFICE-HOLDERS VS. WORKINGMEN!—"Thank God, we're not all iron-masters," said a little legal official at a locofoco meeting last week. This disinterested remark by an officeholder elicited from the faithful a roar of applause, which was increased by Judge Stewart bellowing out, as he flourished his fists in the air, "yes, WE WANT NO PROTECTION from the government!" There is one thing however which the Judge does like, but forgot to mention. He does not like to hire his "Pittsburg team" to the government at five dollars a day and all expenses paid! Farther than this he asks no protection! But the Judge must recollect that the mechanics and workmen are seldom allowed to hold offices with fat salaries, and they therefore require Protection and will have it. What do you say, Mechanics? Shall British and French workshops supply the United States by your consent? Will you beggar yourselves to enrich officeholders?—Carlisle Herald.

GEN. SCOTT.—We have just seen a letter, says the National Intelligencer, from an intelligent officer of the army on the Lower Miss, to a friend in this city which says Gen. Scott's calculations for opening the campaign against the interior of Mexico are considered, in a high military quarter to be sound and judicious. The writer adds, that the Kentucky and Tennessee horse volunteers, supported by Gen. S. to be indispensable, are not likely to reach the Rio Grande before the middle of October.

WM. M. PRICE, formerly U. S. District Attorney for the district of New York, committed suicide week before last, by shooting himself through the head, at the Pistol Gallery of the Gymnasium in that city. Since his return from France, whither he went with the celebrated defaulter, Swartwout, he has endeavored to reinstate himself in practice, and the position in society which he formerly occupied, but none of his former clients would entrust him with their business. The consequence was that he became embarrassed, and was not able to support his family. Despondency ensued, and he committed suicide.

POTATO ROT.—From various sections of the country we hear of the progress of this disease in the Potato. The Albany Argus says—"The new crop, it is feared will encounter even a worse fate than the crop of the last year."

Arrival of the Caledonia.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., was telegraphed from Boston at an early hour last evening.

The Liverpool papers are filled with the accounts of the visit of Prince Albert to that place, and the magnificent doings on the occasion.

An improvement had taken place in the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the probability of the passage of the new Tariff Bill owing to the Tariff having passed the House, the most popular branch of Congress.

The value of iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

Louis Bonaparte, Ex-King of Holland, died at Leghorn of apoplexy, on the 24th ult., aged 67.

The Pope of Rome has granted a general amnesty to all political offenders.

The debate on the sugar duties occupied two days and the Good scheme triumphed by a majority of 245 to 135—nearly two to one. This result virtually places sugar on the same category as corn by an easy decision on the high road to Free Trade. Sir Robert Peel gave the Ministers measure a generous support, and the greatness of the majority may be traced to that circumstance.

Another attempt had been made on the life of the king of the French, while seated at a window in the Palace of the Tuilleries to listen to a concert performed by the National Guards on the 30th ult. A man in the crowd drew a pistol and fired two shots at the king. He missed him of course, and also those in the vicinity, and was immediately arrested. His name was Joseph Henri. He said he was weary of life, and resolved on this crime as a means of meeting death.

A Paris paper, the *Courier Francais*, says that the Mexican Government has demanded of France and England their mediation to put an end to the war with the United States.

At Berlin, on the 23d, Mr. Wheaton, the American minister, took his leave of the king of Prussia, and Mr. Donelson was received in private audience, and presented his credentials.

A further fall in the value of Grain has taken place, and harvest operations are proceeding rapidly. The quality of the Wheat is finer, and the yield greater than last year. Since the Great Western sailed, the arrival of produce has been great. Few public sales are at present advertised. Business transactions on the 28th ultimo, were very limited. Wheat declined 2d to 3d per bushel, and Wheat 5d per bbl. from the quotations of that day seenight. Indian Corn was in demand for exportation to Ireland.

The success of Lord John Russell's sugar bill has given the Whigs new life and their prospects are rather flattering. Wilmer and Smith's Times says:—"Of course, all fears of an immediate dissolution are at an end. The session will be wound up with ease by the Whigs; and in the present temper of parties they may go to the polls before Parliament meets again with a chance of success, and a long continuance of office."

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Within the last few days there has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English Cholera in a very acute form.

A FACT.—Somebody says that man's whole duty is summed up in these few words—"Be merry and wise." No person can be merry without taking a good newspaper; and certain it is, that he cannot be wise without paying for it in advance!

TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.—The folks now talk of having a line of magnetic Telegraph from this country to Europe, by the way of Bherring's Straits, across which it may be supported by moored buoys, without impeding the navigation. What next?

A TRACT BUILDING A CHURCH.—A correspondent of the American Messenger states that a tract was carried about a year since, into a destitute neighborhood in Virginia, where it fell into the hands of a young man, who read it, became interested, started a Sabbath School, then a prayer meeting, and then a subscription to build a church.—The house was built, and last fall the people applied to the Washington Presbytery to recommend them a preacher.

TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.—The Presbyterian Board of Education, in Philadelphia, acknowledges the receipt of \$26 55 from the church of Lodiana, in India. The Board say in view of this, that foreign missions will ultimately reward the church for all her toil and expenses in behalf of the heathen.

IT IS A FACT which speaks loudly in favor of the Tariff of '42, that while thousands of petitions were sent in from all the Free States for its continuance, not a solitary one from any source has been presented for modification or repeal! This shows plainly enough that the people wanted no change, and least of all such change as the present Free Trade Bill gives them.

IT IS SAID that the aggregate amount of all the Appropriation Bills that have passed the present session of Congress, is something like \$61,000,000! Pretty fair work that for one year, and a democratic "economical" Administration!

THE CHAMBERSBURG WHIG states that orders for iron to the amount of \$18,000 have been withdrawn from Wharton's Iron Works, in Southampton township, since the passage of the new Tariff law. "Thank God, we are not all iron masters!"

GOVERNOR HENDERSON, of Texas, who has been ill since his arrival on the Rio Grande, died a few days ago, as we learn from Washington. His death is generally lamented by his friends.

HOW IT WORKS.—The new Revenue Law, although it may affect all other incomes, will not curtail the spoils of the locofoco office-holders. They will receive their pay as usual, and as the value of money increases, and that of property decreases, speculate advantageously on the general distress. No wonder, then, these birds of prey carry their merriest notes as an overture to the calamity they anticipate. Like the owl whose howlings were interpreted to the oriental conqueror, they "thank the Sultan for sending them so many ruined villages."

Locofoco Ticket.

ASSEMBLY.—BENJ. F. PATTON.
COMMISSIONERS.—BENJ. GROVE.
JAMES G. LIGHTNER.
AUDITORS.—GEORGE JACKSON, (of J.)
DAVID BURKET.
JAMES MURPHY.

T. P. Campbell, Esq., Col. J. W. Myton, and R. F. Hazlet, were appointed Congressional Conferees, and instructed to support Gen. Wilson.

CAN'T SUEK IT.—They say they have a place out West, where it is so warm that they are compelled to put their hoe cakes in a snow bank to keep them from burning!

Antiquarian Researches.

The Norristown Herald very mischievously digs up the following scraps of political history:

Interesting Reminiscences.

In the Norristown Herald of September 22, 1824, we find the following announcement, which may be interesting to the "democracy" of the present day:

Federal Republican Ticket.

"ASSEMBLY.—William Lehman, John M. Read, JOHN K. KANE, George M. Stroud, John R. C. Smith, Wm. Meredith.

The above is the Federal ticket of the city of Philadelphia for the year 1824.—In the same paper of September 8, 1824, we find the following:

"LANCASTER.—The Federal republican delegates have nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for Congress.

In the Herald of October 25, 1822, it is said that

"Though the Democrats succeeded in choosing a Governor in Delaware, Louis McLane the Federal Republican candidate for Congress has been elected by an overwhelming majority."

If the Democrats—men who have been Democrats all their lives—will take the trouble to look around them in their immediate neighborhoods, and look at the leaders of the so called Democratic party of the present day, they will find that those leaders generally, both at home and abroad in the days of Jefferson and Madison and Snyder, when Democracy meant something, were rank black-cocked Federalists! This is a fact which every man can demonstrate for himself. It holds good in this immediate neighborhood, and throughout the State and the country.

So with regard to the measures and principles of the party. The Democratic party have deserted all their old landmarks, and advocate the rankest Federal doctrines; whilst the Whigs with HENRY CLAY at their lead, advocate the true Democratic principles. Who was the leader of the Democratic party in Congress during the war of 1814?—HENRY CLAY! and a gallant and able leader he was too. He, by his mighty intellect and indomitable spirit and energy, upheld the Democratic administration of Mr. Madison, and carried through the war to a successful and glorious issue; whilst James Buchanan and his Federal allies were warring against the Democratic party.—HENRY CLAY is now as good a Democrat as he ever was, and the measures and principles he now advocates, and which the Whig party advocate, are true Democratic measures, which ought to receive the support of every true Democrat in the country. Democrats need not fear therefore, that by voting with the Whig party they are deserting their principles. Not so. Whig principles are Democratic principles, and he who wishes to sustain Democratic principles, in the present organization of parties, must vote with the Whig party, for Whig measures and Whig men.—Pa. Intelligencer.

WHIPPING-IN.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN, which is one of the organs of the Administration, holds this language:

"But there is no middle ground to take in such a crisis as this. He that is not with the Democracy of the Union, whatever else may be said to the contrary, is against it. Let us be understood. Our meaning is clear, that while the State of Pennsylvania has its own notions in regard to protection, she is not the less a member of the great political church nor does it follow that she should divide from her friends even in thought. Those who advise a different course—those who ask her to separate from the Democratic party of the Union, on this subject—are either her worst enemies, or their own."

This is plain enough, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The administration have determined to resort to the policy of "whipping-in." All who have the independence and moral nerve to advocate Protection to Home Industry, as opposed to the doctrines of the National Administration, are to be denounced as traitors to the party. Senator Cameron and his friends will please to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

THE SOUTHERN WHIG RESPONSE.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register says, in relation to the British Free Trade Bill:—"Already has the cry of *Repeal* been sounded from the Keystone State, and an enraged, betrayed, and indignant People will seize upon the word until it shall ring from Maine to Mexico, proclaiming with an irresistible voice, the condemnation by the People of the Union of a measure that breaks down her interests and prosperity to build up the fortunes of foreign capitalists and foreign Governments. We catch up the sound of *Repeal* here in North Carolina, and send it back to the People of Pennsylvania—*Greeting*; and we expect to send two Senators to the U. S. Senate who will do all in their power to crush this odious law in the bud. The spirit is already at work in the land, and a restoration forced with—

"Both strength of limb and policy of mind, Ability of means, and choice of friends, To quit us of it thoroughly."

CLARION COUNTY.

The Locofocos of Clarion county, in county meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we were for the tariff of 1842, that we now are, and that we will continue so to now.