



Huntingdon, Wednesday, September 9, 1846.

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

CONGRESS: JOHN BLANCHARD, of Centre county.

ASSEMBLY: DAVID BLAIR, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: ROBERT CUMMINS, Jackson tp. 3 yrs. DANIEL TEAGUE, Cromwell tp. 2 yrs.

AUDITORS: LEONARD G. KESSLER, for 3 years. GEORGE WILSON, for 2 years. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, for 1 year.

The communication of "A Whig" cannot appear at this time. We respect the source from whence it comes, but doubt the policy of its publication. After the October election, the author can have the use of our columns, to bring before the people the name of his favorite for the Presidency; and may compare his claims and qualifications with those of other candidates proposed. We hope our friend will see the propriety of this arrangement.

THE LATE JUDGE KENNEDY.—A meeting of the Huntingdon bar was held a few evenings since, and resolutions of regret, at the loss sustained by the profession, adopted. We have not been favored with a copy of the proceedings, which accounts for their non-appearance.

LEWISTOWN BANK.—This institution has suspended payment for the present. Its doors closed upon creditors on Thursday last. Rumor says it will resume in a few days. We would advise note-holders not to sacrifice their money, as we have no doubt of the ability of the Bank to redeem its issues ultimately.

Congressional Conference. The Conferees, from the counties composing this Congressional District, met at Brown's Mills on the 1st inst., and unanimously re-nominated the Hon. JOHN BLANCHARD.

Through the inattention of those having them in charge, we are without the proceedings, but learn from the conferees from this county, that every thing passed off in the most harmonious manner.

The nomination of Mr. Blanchard cannot but be hailed with delight by every Tariff man in the District. No one among the Pennsylvania delegation, was more faithful or untiring in his exertions in behalf of the interests of his constituents, than the representative from this District. Let there then be a "long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogether" for Honest John Blanchard, by all in favor of the REPEAL of the present British Tariff, and the restoration of the beneficent law of 1842, and his re-election will be secured by such an overwhelming majority as will say to him, in language not to be misunderstood, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Let then "BLANCHARD and REPEAL," be the watchword of the People of the 17th Congressional District, until the 2d Tuesday in October next.

HEALTH.—The citizens of no town in the State enjoy more uniform good health than do we of Huntingdon. Although we are not blessed with a great "rush" in a business way, we can and should be very thankful for this greatest of all the blessings of Providence—uninterrupted good HEALTH.

The books of subscription to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad are again open in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette informs us that several hundred shares were subscribed on the 1st inst.

THE WEATHER has been unusually warm for a week past, for September. We have also been visited by several very severe storms; and from all quarters, we hear of great destruction of property by wind and lightning.

FOREIGN NEWS.—It will be seen, by reference to the news by the Britannia, that business in Europe has been much improved by the passage of the "late act" of the American Congress—the British Tariff of 1846.

THE GLOBE STILL AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

From what was said in the columns of the Globe, during the pendency of the British Tariff Bill in Congress, we were somewhat disposed to believe that the new editor was about to rise above the trammels of party, and take an independent stand in defence of the interests of Pennsylvania, in defiance of the dictates of party leaders and Executive "whippers-in." But the last few numbers of that paper have shown us the utter folly of that anticipation. No sooner had Father Ritchie, through the columns of the official organ at Washington, proclaimed to the world the Polk Free Trade triumph, and made his call upon the faithful to stand fast, than our neighbor of the Globe dropped the weapons of his rebellion to the British measure, and set about to try his hand at the old game of Deception, so successfully played in 1844, by the Globe and its Locofoco allies all over the State. For this purpose he throws open the columns of his paper to a set of volunteer scribblers, who lie professionally—who follow no industrial pursuit that can in any way be directly effected by low duties; and who have all their lives occupied the degraded position of being the mere tools of aspirants to high places. These men, as may be presumed, are utterly devoid of all honesty; and for the purpose of attracting attention from their palpable falsehoods and misrepresentations, boldly attack the veracity of those whose duty it may be to strip them of their deceptive garments, and show them up to the world in their true colors. Those are the characters that figure in the last number of the Globe, and who attack our veracity as a public journalist. There is a vein of ill-concealed bitterness running through every article directed at us in the last number of that paper. This bitterness, no doubt, arises from the fact that the Journal stands high above the reach of its volunteer falsifiers. We refer back with pride and satisfaction to the files of this paper during the campaign of 1844, and ask every candid reader to compare it with a file of the Huntingdon Globe for the same year, and they will find every assertion made in the Journal as to the position of parties on the Tariff, and other great questions which agitated the country, fulfilled to the letter; while, on the other hand, they will find that time has given the lie direct to almost every position assumed by the Globe. We can therefore inform the whole motley crew, that their attack upon our veracity falls harmless at our feet. We as cordially despise their gratuitous assertions as we do the authors of such infamous and malicious attacks.

The editor of the Globe is informed, in conclusion, that he would perhaps have done his party as much service, and himself infinitely more credit, if he had excluded these scribblers, who have volunteered to lie him out of his dilemma, altogether; as we have only to point to the old files of the Globe, where these same men figured in days gone by, to extract the venom from all their sickly asseverations. In the language of a contemporary—"Fable tells us of one who warned a serpent in his bosom that stung him; but no fiction ever dared to imagine that he repeated the senseless experiment. Let them come on—we are armed."

JUNIATA COUNTY.—We have not received the Juniata Times of last week, but learn from those who did that the Locofocos of that county, in Convention, passed resolutions in favor of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1846." Thus have the Locofocos, in four of the counties of this district, been already whipped into the party traces, and declared their "undiminished confidence" in the men who have done all in their power to destroy the labor and prosperity of Pennsylvania. Mechanics and Laboring men! can the leaders of this party longer deceive you out of your votes!

CENTRE COUNTY.—The Whigs of Centre county nominated their county ticket last week, and passed resolutions in favor of Gen. James Irvin for Governor. We should like to publish the ticket, and extract some of the excellent resolutions adopted, but the "Whig" containing them has been mislaid, and we are unable to lay our hands upon it.

The Whig conferees of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill counties met on Wednesday last, and unanimously nominated George N. Eckert of Schuylkill, as their candidate for Congress. An excellent selection.

Attempt at Deception Exposed! CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Globe of last week publishes from the Democratic Union, the "Issue in October next," (which is now going the rounds of the Tariff papers of the State, and which places Mr. Foster in his proper place—on the side of Free Trade—and James M. Power, the candidate of the people, on the side of Protection, and in favor of the REPEAL of the present British bill,) with comments, taking exception to the issue presented, and attempting to deceive the people into the belief that the contest for Canal Commissioner has nothing to do with the Tariff question at all; and further states that Wm. B. Foster is in favor of "modifying the bill of '46, so far as the great interests of Pennsylvania are concerned." Where the editors of the Union are known, it is unnecessary to deny any assertions they may choose to make, as our readers will recollect the extract we published some time since, taken from the editorial columns of that paper, in June, 1844, in which the editors declared, on the authority of a "near neighbor of Col. Polk," that he was in favor of the Tariff act of 1842. But as this new deception of the Union is likely to gain some notoriety, by being published in its echoes all over the State, we will give an extract on the subject from the Harrisburg Argus, one of the few locofoco papers of Pennsylvania which still maintains its consistency on the Tariff question; and which the Locofoco Free Trade leaders have, as yet, been unable to whip into the party traces. We hope our neighbor will not forget to publish this extract also, as his readers should be allowed a little truth, along with the columns of FALSEHOOD and DECEPTION which is weekly served up for them in the columns of the Globe.

The Argus, in reply to the Union, says:

"The Democratic Union of last week contained a very able article, urging the re-election of William B. Foster, jr. To the object of that article we take no exception; but believing that our neighbors have been imposed upon, we must protest against the attempt to make Mr. Foster occupy a false position on the Tariff question. We believe such an attempt to be contrary to his wishes. He is too honorable and high-minded to DECEIVE the people of Pennsylvania. He has not been backward in avowing his opinions on the various subjects that agitate the public mind—and on none are his sentiments better understood than those he entertains on the subject of a Tariff. At the meeting of the last Congress, it will be remembered, that the Argus took ground against the views of the administration at Washington, on that subject. We were influenced in the course we took, by a desire to present the views of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, as we believed them to exist. The action of the Democratic members in the Senate and House of Representatives of our own State, and in Congress, proves that we, at that time, represented the views of the party correctly. Mr. Foster was among the few here, (we say few, for at that time the whole Free Trade party of the State consisted of a minority of the men in office on the hills) who took occasion to find fault with us for our course, and openly DEFENDED the proposed measures of the party at Washington. In the views he then expressed, we believed him to be honest. He was from Bradford county, and his opinions were most ably argued and carried out by Messrs. Webb and Piollet in the House of Representatives of the State last winter, and by the Hon. David Wilmot, in Congress. We found no fault with him, because we were willing every man should enjoy his own opinions; but we are not willing now to see him misrepresented—and therefore say the Union is doing Mr. F. injustice by placing him in a position that he does not wish to occupy. For ourselves, we cannot see what the Tariff has to do with the election of Canal Commissioner, and we were desirous that it should be kept out of the canvass, but as Mr. Foster's indiscreet friends are disposed to introduce it, we have determined to place him in his true position. We now say, and can safely appeal to every man that has ever heard Mr. Foster speak on the subject, and they are not a few, that he was an OPEN OPPONENT OF THE TARIFF OF 1842, and an advocate and defender of the views expressed on that subject, by the organ of the administration at Washington. What his views now are, as to the tariff of 1846, we do not know, as we have not had the pleasure of a chat with him since the passage of the act, but presume he has not changed—as he is a firm and consistent man."

It will be perceived by the above, that the issue presented by the Whigs is the true one, and that Wm. B. Foster is the FREE TRADE candidate. Let the people remember that this is taken from a paper that is at this time supporting Mr. Foster's election, and whose name stands at its mast-head. Dare the editor of the Globe gainsay the authority?

THE BETTER TARIFF MEN.—The Locofocos of Adams county have nominated Joel B. Danner, Esq., for Congress, in the place of the Hon. Moses McLean. The leaders were opposed to the nomination of Mr. McLean, on account of his vote in Congress against the British Tariff of 1846. Another strong evidence of their better Tariff principles.

The Clinton Whig, since the return of friend Coulter to its editorial control, is one of the most spirited Whig papers in the interior of the State. Lay on "Will," you're on the right track.

The Whigs of Philadelphia city and county have nominated Thomas M. Grath as their candidate for Sheriff.

Dauphin County. We are indebted to our friend of the Pa. Intelligencer for an Extra, containing the proceedings of the Whig county convention of Dauphin. The following ticket was put in nomination.

Assembly—James Fox, Esq., Theo. Gratz, Prothonotary—John Zinn, Commissioner—John Shell, Director—Samuel Neidig, Auditor—Benj. Buffington, Coroner—Henry Fox.

Colin McCurdy, Esq., Geo. Bergner, and P. Martin were appointed conferees with instructions to support Dr. N. Eckert of Schuylkill county, for Congress.

We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen composing the above Ticket, and can only say that our Whig friends of Dauphin have been very fortunate in their selections.

The candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Fox, nominated in the place of John C. Kunkle, Esq., (known all over the State as the eloquent representative from Dauphin for the last two sessions,) is scarcely, if any, the inferior of his illustrious predecessor; and we may therefore again expect to hear frequently of the eloquent efforts of the "gentleman from Dauphin," during the setting of our next Legislature.

Mr. Kunkle, we understand, declined a re-nomination on account of a great press of professional business.

"SPIRIT OF ANARCHY."

Under this imposing caption, the last Globe makes a most pathetic appeal to the "friends of LAW AND ORDER," to come forward and save the Locofoco Free Trade Party from—gentle reader, can you imagine what? If you cannot, we will tell you—from the interference of the laboring men of their party—those who earn their living by the labor of their hands, and who the Locofoco leaders of Pennsylvania deceived into the support of James K. Polk—from any interference in the public meetings of that party; as all such interference is calculated to disturb the harmony of the Free Traders, and is likely to prevent the ruffian-shirt leaders and office-holders from passing complimentary resolutions in favor of "Polk and Dallas, and the British Tariff of 1846." The Globe copies from the Doylestown Democrat, an avowed opponent of Protection, to sustain its position, that "anarchy and confusion is abroad in the land," an article, charging the Whigs with having interfered with a quiet, well-disposed meeting of pious Locofocos, who assembled in Reading, a short time since, for the purpose of giving in their adhesion to the "late act of Congress," and to defend Mr. Dallas from the "ruffian attacks" of the mechanics in the workshops of that enterprising borough.—The Reading Journal also copies this astounding article from the Doylestown paper, headed with the startling words—"Reign of Terror"—"Brutal Outrage"—"Mob of Federal British Tories," &c. &c., and says:

"The above article condemns itself. A more shameful, barefaced, infamous falsehood, from beginning to end, we seldom ever recollect to have seen even in a Locofoco paper. We need not say to the people of Reading and Berks county, that there is not one word of truth in it. It is well known here, and can be proven, and will be proven if any Locofoco editor dare gainsay it, that the workmen from the Depot were, with one or two exceptions, all democrats, men who voted for Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842—that they were led by Democrats, and backed by some of the most distinguished leaders of that party in this borough; that they were entirely unarmed; that they made use of no threats whatever, drove no one from his seat; beat nobody, hurt nobody, and killed nobody; that they offered their resolutions, after the regular resolutions of the meeting had been adopted, in a respectful manner, sustained them by argument, and passed them by honest democratic votes. All this can be proven, and will be, by democratic testimony, if necessary. There is not a Locofoco in the borough of Reading, or county of Berks, who was present at the meeting, who will dare to assert that the article from the Doylestown Democrat is not conceived and uttered in falsehood from beginning to end."

Yes, the "Reign of Terror," to the supporters of the Locofoco British Tariff, has commenced. The laboring men are awaking to their true interests—and the deceivers of Pennsylvania are quaking with terror.

We can inform our neighbor of the Globe, and his Free Trade allies, who are now supporting and defending the British Tariff of 1846, that American laborers are not to be frightened from asserting their rights, by any hideous yell it may please the minions of Jas. K. Polk to set up. This "reign of terror" to the Free Traders is likely to continue until all the friends of American Labor will be found rallying under the banner of "REPEAL," and until our rulers at Washington shall acknowledge and respect the rights of the "toiling millions" of this country, by wiping the British Tariff Law from the American statute books.

See first page for a variety of miscellaneous matter.

Mr. Dallas. "No act of general policy, as it appears to me," says Mr. Dallas to the Hagerstown Committee, "was ever more distinctly condemned by the suffrages of the great body of the American people, than the Tariff of duties on imports passed by the Whig Congress of 1842." Mr. Dallas continues:

"That a change of the Tariff was involved, directly and unequivocally, in the popular verdict rendered in favor of James K. Polk, was obvious to all who did not strangely and wholly misconceive the pervading character of the great political trial. That trial might seem superficially a struggle for men; but in reality and in substance, it was a struggle for fundamental doctrines and leading measures. While yet in progress, both parties so thought, and so represented it; the Whigs, earnestly and universally; when it closed, the country had but to consult the ballot-box, in order to find, with other equally important conclusions, a sentence passed against the Tariff of 1842, which, without violently departing from the fixed law of our institutions, could not be reversed or evaded."

The above will show the laboring men of this country, if any further evidence is needed, the utter folly of relying upon any promise which may be made by the Locofoco leaders, in regard to an amendment of the Tariff law of 1846, so far as they are concerned. Mr. Dallas claims the election of 1844 as a decided verdict against the Tariff of 1842, although he declared to the people, from his own door steps, after the election, that that act "would be safe in the hands of Mr. Polk."

The Globe is still harping on the vote of "Jarnagin," who we some three weeks ago denounced for having obeyed the instructions of the Locofoco Legislature of Tennessee, and puts at us the following interrogatory:

"Can the editor of the Journal tell his readers why it was that this same consistent Whig Senator refused to vote on the engrossment when he was as much bound by his 'instructions' then as he was when he voted in the affirmative on the final passage of the bill?"

We can tell the effect produced, which we suppose will answer the same purpose, viz: That of giving Mr. Dallas the casting vote and thereby showing him up to the world in his true colors; and also of showing to the good people of this county, that the Huntingdon Globe not only lied for Polk, but that it lied for Dallas too, by asserting that they were in favor of the Tariff of 1842, as that paper did in 1844. Satisfied with the explanation, neighbor!

The Locos of Montgomery county, at their late county meeting, passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the administration of our excellent, worthy Chief Magistrate, JAMES K. POLK, under the difficult and trying circumstances in which he has been placed, meets our hearty, entire, and unqualified approbation; and as Pennsylvanians we feel a just and honest pride in JAMES BUCHANAN, whose eminent abilities have contributed so much to its support.

The above is but a fair specimen of what the Locofoco leaders are doing in almost every county meeting held since the passage of the Tariff of 1846.—They are occasionally thwarted in their attempts at supporting Mr. Polk and his British Tariff, by the "interference" in their political caucuses of the Laboring men of their party, who have too much American spirit left, to laud Mr. Polk for favoring the Pauper Labor of Europe, in preference to that of his own country.

Our neighbor of the Globe should not forget to give his old friends in Montgomery a rap over the knuckles for abandoning the Tariff of 1842!!

ABSURD.—Perhaps the most impudent of all the humbugs circulated by the free trade press, says the Lancaster Examiner, is the assertion that the whigs are endeavoring to create a panic for the purpose of deriving political advantage from it—in other words, that half the business men of the country are in a conspiracy to ruin themselves in order to have the satisfaction of fathering their losses upon the government. Is it possible that any sane man can be made to believe that our large manufacturers would shut up their establishments, and submit to the positive loss of all the interest of their money invested in buildings, machinery, &c., besides all the profits derivable from their business, merely to spite the administration? Would such be the course of griping monopolists? Yet for the purpose of prejudicing the operative against his employer, the locofoco press do not hesitate to propagate such statements, having such a low opinion of the sagacity of the working man, that they suppose he will swallow the palpable absurdity.

SCRIBBLINGS AND SCISSORINGS.

The Legislature of Maine has enacted a law prohibiting the sale of liquors in that State, wholesale or retail, under heavy penalties.

The Liberty men have nominated J. Potts, jr., for the office of Canal Commissioner of this State.

HARD TIMES.—The volunteers in the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the sutlers. One poor fellow, troubled in spirit, says: "It's pretty tough, I tell you—wages only seven dollars a month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon, and other necessities of life in the same proportion."

The President has ordered the sale of about ten and a half millions of acres of public lands in Wisconsin, Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Mississippi and Florida.

The friends of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and the Hon. Garrett Davis, have tendered them a public barbecue at Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday, the 12th inst.

A wag, lately describing an elephant, remarked that the sagacious animal took care never to be robbed, for he always carried his trunk before him.

LAW IN CANADA.—A Montreal paper says, no man can leave his house after dark, or go half a mile out of town in broad day, without a feeling of uncertainty whether he will ever return alive.

Jealousy is sometimes so much stronger than self-love, that many persons would rather hear themselves abused than another egotised.

DROWNED.—The Harrisburg Argus says:

An inquest was held on Wednesday last a week, on the body of a man named Henry Thoman, which was found floating in the Susquehanna, a short distance above the water-house. It is supposed that he was accidentally drowned while bathing.

A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi, allowing females over 14 years of age, the privilege of voting upon the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

A steambot is now daily passing from Wilkesbarre to Pittston, on the North Branch canal.

INSANE.—Seven of the convicts at Sing Sing have been pronounced insane, arising, it is said, from the effects of imprisonment on the mind.

DUEL.—The N. Orleans Delta, of the 20th ult., says:

"An affair of honor" came off, on the opposite side of the river, on Sunday, between two of our city bloods—weapons, small swords—wounds, slight, but reciprocal.

Among the members elect to the North Carolina Legislature are Edward Stanley, Kenneth Rayner, and Wm. H. Washington, widely known and esteemed as Whig members of Congress in other days.

The President has commenced issuing paper money—in immense quantities. This is what he means by hard currency!

Wm. Sawyer, the sausage-eating member of Congress from Ohio, has been dropped by his loco friends, and Wm. Armstrong nominated in his stead.

It is said that the culture of tea has been introduced into France with flattering prospects of success.

It is stated that in 26 of the principal Medical Colleges in the U. States, 4,265 students attended the lectures during the course of 1845-46, and that of this number 1,256 graduated this year. The ranks of the profession are certainly filling up.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the publication of the Daily Globe will be revived in the course of six months, and that F. P. Blair, the former editor, will preside over it.

Nearly 30,000 acres of farm lands in Fairfax county, Virginia, are held by Pennsylvania and Northern settlers.

MORMON TROUBLES.—We learn from a gentleman who came passenger on the New Haven from Keobuk, that matters were about reaching a crisis at Nauvoo, when he left that city. The "old citizens," as the mobists call themselves, were to have entered Nauvoo yesterday, destroyed the Temple, and driven out all the citizens friendly to the Mormons. Deputations had been sent to the Mormons in Iowa and Wisconsin, requesting their return, that the city might be more effectually defended. The new citizens, with their Mormon allies, will number about two thousand fighting men. It was thought that a conflict was unavoidable.—St. Louis Union.

MILITIA ELECTION.—The election held on last Saturday week to elect a Lieutenant Colonel for the 4th Regiment, P. M., in the room of James R. Johnston, resigned, resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. G. W. Hewit, 34; Joseph S. Stuft, 110; Wm. W. Jackson, 140.

Electing Mr. Jackson by a majority of 17 over Mr. Stuft, and 21 over Mr. Hewit.