



Huntingdon, Wednesday, September 23, 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.

Apprentice Wanted. A n active, intelligent, industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this office by making early application.

Are You Assessed? If not, attend to it at once. Let every Whig voter in the county see that his name is on the Assessor's list TEN DAYS PREVIOUS to the second Tuesday of October.

See first page for some interesting news from Mexico.

The attention of Merchants, and dealers in Drugs and Medicines generally, is invited to the advertisement of Harris, Turner and Irvin, of Philadelphia, in another column. Give them a call.

Democrats, read the communication in another column, signed "A Jackson Democrat." The author has heretofore been an uncompromising party man, never having, as he informs us, voted for a Whig in his life. He cannot however go Foster and Free Trade, and desired us to publish his reasons to the world, in the hope that a portion of his fellow democrats may be induced to follow his example.

We comply with his request with pleasure and hope that scores may be found acting in concert with him at the polls. Let POWER and a Protective Tariff be the watchword, and Pennsylvania will no longer be a by-word among Southern Nabobs.

DECLINES THE HONOR.—Col. R. A. M'. Murtrie declines, over his signature, being a candidate for the Legislature in Blair county, in opposition to the Whig nominee. Just what we expected from one who has, on more occasions than this, proved himself a Whig of the right stamp. The Col. deserves to be remembered by his Whig friends for his noble conduct.

The Native Sentinel, published in Harrisburg, is attempting to get up a disaffection among the friends of Mr. Ramsey, to the nomination of Dr. Eckerd, for Congress. From what we know of Mr. R. and his friends, we should say the Sentinel is working at an up-hill business. They are not the kind of coons that can be caught with—"spoiled corn."

Our Candidate. The following complimentary notice of our Candidate for Congress in this district, we clip from the last Clinton County Whig:

HON. JOHN BLANCHARD, has been re-nominated for Congress in the 17th Congressional district. Mr. B. is a man of superior abilities, sterling integrity, and a Whig who has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. The people of the "Iron district" owe him a debt of gratitude for the zeal and ability with which he advocated their interests in the last Congress; and we hope they will re-elect him by an increased majority. For his indefatigable exertions to defeat the passage of the British Tariff Bill of 1846, he is entitled to and should receive the hearty support of every Tariff man in the district. "BLANCHARD AND REPEAL!" With this as their motto, the Whigs of the 17th district must succeed.

The Whigs of Philadelphia city have nominated Thomas G. Connor, Charles B. Trego, Benjamin Mathias, Wm. W. Haley, and Wm. Montelius, as their candidates for Assembly. In the 1st Congressional District the Whigs have nominated Edward Joy Morris; in the 2d district Joseph R. Ingersoll, in the 3d John M. Coleman, and in the 4th Robert T. Conrad. The Locofocos run C. J. Ingersoll in the 1st district, Col. Florence in the 2nd, and Charles Brown in the 3d. The Natives John S. Littell in the 4th, Wm. Hollinghead in the 3d, and Lewis C. Lewis in the 1st districts.

ANOTHER "KANE" FRAUD.

Gen. A. P. Wilson's Letter on the Tariff. The Globe of last week contains a letter from Gen. Wilson, on the subject of the Tariff. As we feel a deep interest in all that concerns the protective policy, we at once sat down to the perusal of this document, in the hope that the General had, in co-operation with his Anti-Shunk Democratic friends of Dauphin county, come out boldly for the Repeal of the British Tariff of 1846. But, alas! how short lived was that hope! Instead of denouncing the late bill of "destruction," and defending the act of '42, which he told the people in the last Presidential campaign was a wise and salutary enactment—and even pledged himself to them that in the event of Mr. Polk's election it would not be disturbed—he professes now to be opposed to both the Tariff of 1842, and the new bill passed by his Locofoco friends at the last session of Congress; and intimates that Pennsylvania should meet her Southern friends "half way." In other words—that the Industry of the North should be COMPROMISED, to conciliate the SLAVE ARISTOCRACY of the South. In his whole argument upon this question, the General appears to "have an eye" only to what may suit the tastes of all the different factions of the Locofoco party in this District, instead of evincing an honest desire to support a Tariff system that would benefit the whole people of the North—the employed as well as the employer.

But in regard to General's present position on the Tariff question, we will give an extract from his letter. He says: "Diversified as the interests of this great country are, with the exclusive planting States, benefited as their people hold by low duties; and the prosperity of the mineral and manufacturing States, advanced, as their citizens believe, by duties so high as to exclude, in a great measure, foreign competition, my deliberate opinion is, that the true policy of the country will be found to lie in a left and just point of COMPROMISE between the Act of '42 and the Act of '46.

Now, instead of attempting to palm upon the people a new DECEPTION, with the view of MISLEADING them still further, on so vitally important a question as the one under consideration—one upon which the daily bread of thousands of hard-working Freemen of the North depends—we put it to every candid, reasonable man within the bounds of this Congressional District, whether it would not have been more manly in the General to have frankly stated in his letter that, under an erroneous impression of the principles of his party, he had aided in the campaign of '44 in deceiving the People in relation to Mr. Polk's opinions on the Tariff, when he declared him to be a "better Tariff man than Henry Clay"—that he did vote for Mr. Polk in the Baltimore Convention, and thereby aided in fastening upon the people of the North, not only FREE TRADE, but also another darling scheme of the Slave holders, whereby to extend their power—the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS; and that this latter measure had resulted as was predicted by its opponents, in a war with Mexico, which it is believed will cost the country not less than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—which enormous sum will ultimately have to be paid out of the pockets of the people, by means of DIRECT TAXATION! And then, after having honestly confessed his errors, announced his determination, if elected, to do all in his power to restore the protective features of the Tariff of 1842, and thus make atonement for the errors into which he was instrumental in leading the people. We think all will agree that this would have been the most honest as well as the most politic course for the General to have pursued, if he desires to succeed before an upright and intelligent community.

The middle course of policy advocated by the General, is nothing more nor less than a mere ELECTIONEERING TRICK, intended to entrap the unwary. He talks about an amendment of the bill of '46, so far as the "interests of Penna." are concerned! Passing over this unstatesmanlike view of the Tariff policy, we will give a few extracts from Locofoco papers of other States, to show that the Free Traders have no idea of favoring any thing of the kind, so long as they retain power; and that if the bill should be changed by them, it would be in the descending, instead of the ascending scale. Witness the following, which we copy from the New York Globe of Sept. 2, a leading administration journal of the Commercial Emporium:

"We have made up our mind to state plainly to those who wish to hold out inducements to a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, that the next Congress will increase the duty on COAL and IRON, that no such thing will occur. We say to Pennsylvania, that the next change in the duty on Iron will be made in the DESCENDING, instead of the ASCENDING scale." The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury in alluding to the British Tariff of 1846, says: "It is far too high on a considerable list of important articles, and for a just revenue system, too low on others. The duties on COAL, IRON, woolsens, wool, wines and some other articles, are too high for revenue. The Tariff too, in ordinary times, will produce more revenue than the Government ought to spend. At present it is needed, and will be for several years, and until that necessity disappears, there will probably be no ESSENTIAL MODIFICATION." Read also the following, from the New York Evening Post of Aug. 28, another leading Locofoco paper: "THE TARIFF OF 1846.—We shall calmly wait the tide of events, till it shall have been shown that the present duties are altogether too high, and the people demand another reduction of the rates. In less than three years, we predict there will be another overhauling of these exorbitant and fraudulent exactions."

We think the above sufficiently plain to convince every candid man, that all this talk about an amendment to the present British Tariff bill, by the Locofoco party, is all a HUMBUG—and only intended as another grand FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE—such as was practiced upon them by the celebrated "KANE LETTER," in 1844.

A Paragraph or two for "Laboring Men."

Although we are unable to make room for the whole of Gen. Wilson's letter on the Tariff, we cannot refrain from giving our readers a paragraph or two from it, treating upon a subject in which we have always felt a deep interest, viz: that of raising the price of labor. In speaking of this subject, the General says:

In effecting this alteration, there should be the thing kept steadily in view, it is this, that national legislation upon this subject should extend beyond the manufacturer—that care should be taken that the benefits granted to the laborer should not be appropriated and monopolized by his employer. That this has been too much the case heretofore, I am fully convinced, and although I would keep the manufacturer's interest in view, in amending the Act of '46, yet I would regard it, as of superior importance to strike upon some plan that would make the wages of the laborer high—that would give to honest industry employed in our mines and manufactures, a full, and a fair equivalent for work done.

I think if the policy of the government to foster these great interests, and as I said before at eye should be had to their improvement in amending the Act of '46; but some distinct provision should be made for the laborer, whereby his rights would be amply protected. For although the interests of the manufacturer, and laborer, are to some extent identical, you do not always protect the latter, by extending protection to the former. This calls for a remedy, and it should be applied if possible when the Act of '46 is amended, as I have no doubt it will be, let our Congressional elections result as they may."

Do you hear that, Laboring men of the 17th Congressional District? Now, this is the very thing that we have been laboring to arrive at; and it is certainly, so far as we know, the prime object of the whole body of the friends of protection. We read this portion of the General's letter with the greatest possible avidity, expecting in every new paragraph to find the new plan of securing high wages to the laborer, but felt grievously disappointed when we found that all the General can do, at present, is to wish that wages may become higher. We regret much that he has not favored the public with his new plan of raising wages. Come General, let us have no "State Secrets." You ought, as a good Locofoco, to let the world know the secret of getting high wages. Ever since we read this letter, we have been dreaming, even with our eyes open, of these same high wages, until we have almost determined to give up the unprofitable cares of Editor and Printer of a country newspaper, for the high wages that must follow the meeting of the next Congress, should our neighbor be elected. But, General, we should like to know your plan. If your fertile imagination has devised any better project for securing a just reward to hard labor, than that which was devised by the makers of the Tariff law of 1842, and you will lay it fully before us in another letter, and pledge yourself to bring it before the next Congress, if elected, and sustain it there, we give you our word of honor to vote for you. But so long as you keep your plans to yourself, we shall be apprehensive that you have nothing better to offer than the British Tariff of 1846; and that in all your talk about high wages, you have an "eye" to nothing but our votes. And we shall therefore be compelled to cast our own vote, and

advise every laboring man in the district to do likewise, for Honest JOHN BLANCHARD, who has already nobly sustained the rights of the Northern Laborer upon the floor of Congress, by insisting upon having his labor protected against the pauper labor of Europe.

A Word to our Whig Friends. Whigs of Huntingdon county, if there ever was a time in the history of this country, when it was your solemn and imperative duty to stand fast by your candidates and your principles, this is the time, and no time more meet and fit than this.

The Locofocos have at last brought themselves to a point where they must take issue. They cannot escape or evade it; and that issue is as clear and distinct, as it is important. It is Free Trade on the one hand and Protection to American Labor on the other. Here, then, we join issue—the Whigs in favor of Protection, and the Locofocos opposed to it.

It is in vain that they attempt to deceive the people again, or divert their attention from the true question before them now, having already violated and shamefully falsified all their promises and declarations made in '44, and in the violation of those pledges, they have established their lasting infamy, and conceded our honesty.

And now, that we have brought them to a point from which they cannot escape, let the Whigs but prove true to themselves, and they have nothing to fear. Standing, as they do, upon the eternal principles of Truth and Justice, there let them ever stand, with their integrity uncompromised, and their ancient doctrines unsundered. But it is not only the duty of every Whig, but it is equally the duty of every freeman, to come boldly out and take his stand, regardless of consequences, on the side of his country's interests. This is no time to talk of Party ties and Party attachments; high interests are involved here—interests that rise above and beyond all Party organization; and it becomes every man, when he finds that his Party is about to plunge the country and all its hopes, into the night of ruin and disaster, to sunder at once every ligament that binds him to that Party, and join with the friends of his country.

The Locofocos well know, yes; and they feel it too, that they have basely deceived the people—that they have bartered away their dearest interests, and given a death blow to American Industry. And all they have now to depend on to save them from sinking into that infamy their doings so richly merit, is Party Organization.

They now charge the Whigs with endeavoring to create a panic, and impudently tell them to remain quiet, passive, and submissive, under this deep infliction of wrong; that although we are struggling to maintain an existence which is threatened by Locofoco policy, yet we have no right to talk about the consequences of their measures, as though it were High Treason in American citizens to express themselves freely on matters that concern their interests, because an insolent official organ of an impotent Executive, has dictated a different course to the People! After all this deception, this abused confidence, this violated faith, this base falsehood, this ungenerous treatment, they add insult to injury, and attempt to quiet the people, and lay new grounds for DECEPTION and IMPOSITION.

The result of this Fall's election cannot fail to be attended with important consequences. Pennsylvania has now to say whether she is willing to surrender and give up all her interests at the imperious bidding of Party, or whether she will assert her majesty, her strength and her independence, by coming out to the polls, and overwhelming her deceivers with defeat. This may be the last opportunity she may have.—If the Vandals can succeed this fall, they will regard her as bound hand and foot.

Again, we say, let every man be at his post in the time of duty, remembering that it is for his country he labors.

Take it Easy!

We see that the Huntingdon Globe and "Journal" are giving each other a "stirring up." Keep cool gentlemen, your day will soon be past!—Native Sentinel.

Well that's "cool." We can only say, that if our "day" lasts until we are superceded by Nativism, the present generation will have us with them for good or for evil.

VERY IMPORTANT.

A LETTER FROM LABORING MEN TO GEN. A. P. WILSON.

To the exclusion of other matter, we hasten to lay the letter of the undersigned Laboring Men, of Porter township, to General Wilson, before the public. As the General has expressed such an earnest desire to see the condition of this meritorious class of our citizens benefitted, we hope he will lose no time in promptly answering the somewhat pointed interrogatories propounded by them: We like to see the laboring men take this matter into their own hands. It looks as though they had determined that demagogues should no longer practice upon them by their hollow and unmeaning professions of friendship; and that to secure their votes, some tangible evidence of sincerity must be produced. Laboring men! read this letter, and then hand it to your neighbor:

PORTER TOWNSHIP, Sept. 21, 1846.

Gen. A. P. WILSON.—Sir.—We were right glad to see your letter in the "True Democrat," accepting the nomination for Congress in the 17th district.—(and we suppose this letter is also published in all the Locofoco papers in the district).—We say we were glad to see it—because there is evidently a willingness to be free in giving your views. As your answer to the Committee is a good deal more general than their note; and seems to be a little more than the Committee asked or wanted—still they must be highly gratified with it—for the truth is, it is so well prepared, that we cannot see how any man of either party, or faction, can find fault with it. In truth, it is like some of the Tariff we have heard of—"suitable!" "judicious!" "indeed, it's a suitable letter!"

We see however that you feel and express a strong desire to benefit the laboring men, should you have an opportunity to try your hand in amending the law of '46. Now while we are willing to give you a great deal of credit for the suggestion in your letter, viz:—That in amending the law some plan should be adopted to "make our wages high and keep them high." We want to understand it. For in truth we have been fed too long on Bacon not to be judges of gammon!

You will not therefore, we hope, consider us an impatient; in offering to you a few inquiries, even though they are somewhat definite, and seem to demand direct answers. Now if we understand your letter rightly, you are opposed to the repeal of the late Tariff Act of 1846, but in favor of amending—and our questions shall be in that shape.

In amending the law of '46, what plan do you propose, so that protection shall be put to our wages to make them higher?

Cannot you just as well amend it at the same time by saying that no laboring man (and if you cannot make it general, say in your district) shall be compelled to pay at any time, more than 10 cents a pound for bacon, or 75 cents a gallon for New Orleans molasses—and further, that wheat shall always bring the farmer \$1 per bushel! And also, that no lawyer shall charge a working man more than half the sum collected, when it is over fifty dollars, nor more than three-fourths when it is under that sum; and for all other legal services not more than at the rate of a month's wages of a workingman, for four hours of his time? (Could you not just as easily amend the law, so that the owners of large establishments cannot stop them just when they please to do so? If so, it would give the laborer constant employ, and stop the system of getting up panics! These reforms in the law are of the same kind as those suggested by you, and will strike every mind as equally important and just. If you can agree to go in for them; you will, we have no doubt, convince the Farmer and Workingman that you are for protecting them, and will show to the world that great statesmanship is not confined alone to cities.

One question more, and we have done. Would you sustain the law of 1846, if the Coal and Iron only were further protected?

We shall patiently wait your candid and explicit answers to our several queries—as we feel very deeply interested in the consequences involved therein.

Very respectfully yours, &c., GEORGE H. WOODS, JOHN KEITH, SAMUEL DEWITT, HENRY NEVILLE, CURTIS LARKINS, JAMES D. WOODS, HENRY LARKINS, JOURDEN BARNES, PATRICK DAVIS, JOHN DAVIS.

The Globe and Ourselves.

The last number of the Globe contains two columns of low slang, directed at us, to which we would no more think of replying at length, than we would to the babbling of the veriest old fish woman that stands in the markets of Philadelphia. We have but one or two remarks to make, and we have done.

The Globe asserts that our predecessor wrote the article for our paper which it copied. That is rather an unfortunate charge, neighbor, as every body in this community knows, and the author must also be aware of the fact, when he penned the falsehood, that the gentleman alluded to had not been in this borough for three weeks previous to the time the article appeared. We then, say once for all, no one furnishes editorial matter for this paper, save the one whose name stands at its head, as editor and proprietor. Can the gentleman whose name stands at the head of the Globe say as much? If he can, we may have a word or two to say to him in regard to our relative standing and treatment of our fellow mechanics, to which the Globe of last week alluded. We will suffer no attacks of this kind, however absurd and ridiculous they be, to pass unrebuked, when we are once made acquainted with the author.

A Hard Charge. We find the following in the last number of the Globe: "No man can be honest who follows industrial pursuits."—Huntingdon Globe. So, the Globe editor, in his zeal for Free Trade and Low Wages, not only sneers at every one that asserts that the British Tariff of 1846, will bring distress upon the laboring man, but makes the sweeping denunciation of dishonesty against every man who condescends to follow any industrial pursuit. He appears to desire that England should not only have all the protection, but that her mechanics and manufacturers should do all the work.

Well, this is going it a little stronger than any Free Trader in the land has ventured to do yet. As we never seen the sentiment any where, until we found it in the columns of the Globe, we suppose it must be original with the editor, be he "working democrat," or "starched" up descendant from Federal stock.

Maine Election. The news from Maine is of the most cheering character to the Whigs. Locofocoism and Free Trade, has doubtless been driven to the wall, in this hitherto strong hold of modern democracy.

The returns from 127 towns, give Bronson, Whig, for Governor, 18,471; Dana, Democrat, 17,000, all others; 5,292.

These returns comprise more than one-half of the State. Anderson's majority last year, was less than 1000 in the whole State! So there is not a possibility of Dana's election by the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The following table contains all our returns of members of the House:—

Table with 5 columns: Whigs, Dem., Liberty, No choice. Rows include York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kenneboc, Waldo, Penobscot.

The vacancies remaining to be filled, will determine the political character of the House, the Senate, the Governor and State officers generally.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Unless they have saved themselves by the skin of their teeth in the 1st and 7th districts, the Democrats have not elected a single member of Congress.

ODD FELLOWS PROCESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The members of this fraternity had a procession in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The dedication of a new Hall, erected by the Grand and subordinate Lodges of Philadelphia, was the occasion of the display. The Pa. Inquirer, in speaking of this procession, says:—

"It is long since we have had such a pageant in Philadelphia—long since so large a portion of our population appeared to take so lively an interest in a display of the kind. There was, indeed, a general holiday; and although but few stores were closed, business seemed out of the question, at least for the greater part of the day. The music, the banners, the badges, the excited looks of the strangers, the merry voices of children, the mounted marshals, the regalia, the hurrying to and fro, the eager expectation—all served to produce an extraordinary feeling in the community, and to kindle even the torpid and indifferent into some degree of interest and animation. The river-view in the morning was particularly fine. It reminded one of the Fourth of July: The numerous steamers arriving with throngs of Odd Fellows, and covered with flags streaming in the wind, while the air was filled with music, presented a gay and animating scene."

(Correspondence of the Daily Chronicle.)

Affairs at Nauvoo.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16, 9 P. M. The Western papers announce that the Anti-Mormons had fixed upon the 9th instant as the time for marching into Nauvoo. They were said to be twelve hundred strong—well armed, and had six field pieces. Nauvoo has been well fortified, and 500 hundred of the Mormons were under arms. We may expect soon to receive intelligence of a most desperate and bloody battle.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL. Loss of the Steamship New York—Seventeen Lives Lost!

By the New Orleans papers, we have intelligence of the loss of the steamship New York, on the 7th of September, in a violent gale between Galveston and New Orleans.

She went down in ten fathoms of water. We are pained to announce that seventeen lives were lost by this melancholy disaster, among whom were Mrs. Wilson, and two children, Mrs. Follet and three children, A. H. McCormick, and William Armstrong, passengers.—The remainder of the passengers and crew were rescued by the steamer Galveston.