



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. JAMES IRVIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOSEPH W. PATTON, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

- THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster city. JOHN C. KUNKEL, of Dauphin county. THOMAS DUNCAN, " JAMES MARTIN, " THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York. W. M. WATTS, Cumberland. DANIEL M. SNYDER, Adams. JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, " ROBERT T. CONRAD, " THOMAS M'GRATH, Philada. county. DILLER LUTHER, Berks. ROBERT M. BARD Franklin. THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington. ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset. HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny. RICHARD IRVIN, Venango. JOSEPH H. KUHS, Westmoreland. G. J. BALL, Erie. H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton. J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna. ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming. SAMUEL A. PURVANCE, Butler. HENRY S. EVANS, Chester. ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are informed that John Hoffman, son of Dr. J. Hoffman, of this borough, fell from a boat into the Delaware river on Thursday night last, and was drowned. It appears that he had risen from his bed on the boat, and was walking in his sleep when the accident occurred. The deceased was about twenty years of age. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents on this affliction dispensation of Providence.

FOR THE WAR.—Sergeant R. M. JONES, of the U. S. Army, has opened a Recruiting Rendezvous at the hotel of Mr. Thos. Wallace, in this borough, where able bodied men, wishing to participate in the present war, will be received and entered for the service. The inducements are, \$12 bounty, and 160 acres of land at the expiration of the term of service.

THE CROPS.—From the severity of the winter, and the cold dry weather which we have had during the month of April, the grain crops in this county look rather unpromising, especially upon the low lands. On Saturday night and Sunday last we had a fine rain, and should the season now prove favorable, it is believed that our farmers may still have near an average crop. We hope so.

WHO CAN ANSWER?—As the Locofocos claim for the Tariff of 1846 the credit of producing the want and starvation in Europe, and the consequent high price of our surplus breadstuffs, we respectfully submit to their consideration the following question:

If the Tariff of 1846 has, since it went into operation, produced almost universal starvation in Ireland and many parts of Europe, how long will it take it to operate to produce a like result throughout the entire world?

What Free-Trader can answer? A son of Gen. Wallace M'Williams had an arm shot off by the premature discharge of a cannon, last week, at Washington, Pa., while firing salutes in honor of the late victories.

Capt. Vinton, who fell at the siege of Vera Cruz, was a pious man, and was designing to leave the army, to serve the Prince of Peace, in the ministry of the gospel. Col. Hardin, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, in Illinois.

Frederick Reidel, a German, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, hung himself in the Pittsburg prison, on the 30th ult., the day fixed for his execution.

NICE YOUNG MEN.—Hon. Edward Everett is about to resign the Presidency of Harvard College, on account of the intractability of the students.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has placed the name of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT at the head of its columns, as a candidate for the Presidency.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

This imperishable expression of the heroic Jackson, was never more conclusively verified than it promises to be in the conduct and principles of the two great political parties in the United States. Our Revolutionary ancestors—those brave spirits who rescued our country from dependence and oppression and framed a Constitution and Government, whose only guarantee must ever rest in the virtue and intelligence of the People, intended that this government should always be free and independent; and any party acting on principles at variance with these, cannot long retain power.

The Party now in power arrogated to themselves the exclusive advocacy of Democratic principles; and mistaking or underrating the intelligence and virtue of the People, which is so essential to the perpetuity of our government, they presumed that they could gradually and imperceptibly change it to a despotism, whose pillars should be upheld by the ignorance of an oppressed and degraded populace, who could forever be held in subjection by means of a union of the Purse and the Sword, in the hands of a Despot, under the popular name of President. This truth was pressed upon the People in every shape in which it could be presented, during the last Presidential campaign; but the leaders of the dominant Party, covering up their views and designs under the potent name of Democracy, and misrepresenting the principles of their opponents, succeeded, and for a while, falsehood triumphed over truth. But "truth crushed to earth will rise again." Every act and measure of that party, since the inauguration of Mr. Polk, has verified the predictions of the Whigs and falsified the pretensions of the Locofoco leaders. A deceived, betrayed and indignant constituency, are eager to wreak vengeance upon those who trifled with their credulity, and betrayed their confidence. The leaders seeing this, endeavor to extricate themselves from their critical position by a deeper and more desperate plunge into falsehood and deception, and a louder call upon the once magic name of Democracy. Democracy and Slavery, terms considered synonymous by the nabobs of the South, must be propagated at the point of the bayonet. The "area of Freedom" must be extended; and according to the new system of ethics, the country can never be free until all the laborers of the North are enslaved. The bold blow struck at the industrial pursuits of the North by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, met with but a momentary threat and resistance from the leaders of the Administration party in the North; and now they are loud in praise of the British Tariff of 1846. The Famine in Europe, which is carrying off its tens of thousands to the grave, is looked upon as a God-send to their party, for it suddenly and unexpectedly opened a market for the produce of this country; and the ready market and high prices they impiously attribute to the Tariff of 1846—the bitter fruits of which have thereby only been postponed. They endeavor to appropriate all the glory of the Mexican War to themselves, and shift the infamy of it to the shoulders of the Whigs.—The people, however, have never been more vigilant in observing the movements of the party in power. And they see that this war is carried on as a political capital manufactory by the Administration, and fearful that the War might come to a hasty termination, a Locofoco Congress appropriated twenty-five or thirty millions to prosecute it on our side, and three millions to the Mexicans! Of course, all the capital the Administration makes in this way they are welcome to; and they begin to see it—for, like the Mexicans, they get whipped in every contest with the Whigs, as the late elections abundantly prove.

We might pursue this subject much further, but this is enough to show that "Truth is mighty, and will prevail."

THE POPULAR ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Polk went into office with somewhere about seventy majority in the National House of Representatives. That majority, by recent elections has been reduced to eight, and even his organ begins to calculate the chances of his being in a minority. This is a strong argument in favor of Polk's Administration, Polk's War, Polk's National Debt, and Polk's violations of the Constitution!

The New York State Canals were opened for navigation on the 1st inst.

THE VICTORY TO COME.—Prentice says: "We have before us maps of the battle grounds upon which Gen. Taylor won his four great victories in Mexico. We have also before us a map of the battle ground upon which he will win his great battle of 1848—that is to say, a map of the United States."

Gen. SCOTT and suite attended Church in Vera Cruz on Easter Sunday, and received marked attention from the inhabitants. The General was the first in the congregation to whom a long lighted candle was handed, which he held for some time in his hand.

The Anti-Rent troubles have broken out anew in New York. Gov. Young has issued a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of any of the persons concerned in the recent outrages.

LAST OF THE ROMANS.—Mr. Bowden, M. C., in a recent speech in Talladega, Alabama, called Mr. Polk "The last of the Romans." The Montgomery Journal on the occasion expressed its delight that the breed was so nigh run out!

Hon. Geo. C. Dromgoole, elected to Congress from the 2d district in Virginia, died on the 28th instant.

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

We cut the following singular recantation from the Locomotive Gazette, as an evidence of the instability and fallibility of all things human. "Ruin, indeed, under the tariff of 1846. Why the price of wheat in the metropolis of the State, has ranged for the last four months, from one dollar and a half cents, to one dollar fifty cents, a thing almost unprecedented! Corn is selling in Philadelphia for 80 and 90 cents per bushel, and in our own borough for 62½ cents. Potatoes at from 50 to 75 cents, and all other kinds of produce in proportion. Is this the ruin, which accompanies the Tariff of 1846, and was so greatly feared by the good people of Locomotive? Answery, he who can! For our own part, we plead guilty of error, for who that predicted ruin, distress and bankruptcy, to follow the repeal of the Tariff of '42, was not in error. To pretend otherwise, is to assert a falsehood in the face of truth."

That any one should attribute the high price of grain and provision to the tariff of 1846, is a stretch of the imagination so far into the regions of romance that we could scarcely believe our own eyes when we saw the above in so respectable a paper as the Locomotive Gazette. Had the editor contended that the famine and potato rot in Europe had been brought about by the new tariff, our surprise would have been no greater; for the one is about as probable as the other. We will not shock the good sense of our readers by informing them that the starving population of Europe, especially Ireland, where thousands have actually perished and are still dying for want of food, has brought about the present high prices. The loss of the potato crop alone has been estimated to occasion an increased consumption of 48 millions of bushels of bread stuffs. The deficiency of the oat and bean crops 32 millions, and the barley crop, one fourth, or 12 millions of bushels—making in all a deficiency of 98,000,000 bushels in Great Britain. France, Belgium, and some of the Italian States have prohibited the export of grain. These are the causes which make Indian corn worth the extravagant sum of two dollars per bushel in Ireland. Neither the tariff of 1846 or any other tariff could have any effect on the price of grain in Europe. The British Corn Laws were repealed before the tariff of 1846 was enacted, because want was staring the people in the face. Our opinion of the new tariff remains unchanged. Although we did not approve of many of its details, we felt assured that its greatest defect was its inadequacy to protect the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. We did not believe these interests would suffer for several years to come, on account of the great demand for iron in Europe, for contemplated rail roads. But what security have we if a revulsion should take place, and iron go down, as it frequently has done, to \$10 per ton in England. Iron would then be admitted into our seaports at about \$18 per ton, under the ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. At these prices every furnace in the State must necessarily close, and in the absence of a foreign demand, grain would go down to the lowest ebb. Even M. Walker was convinced of his error, and recommended an increased duty on coal and iron at the last session. We have no desire to stir up the tariff question; but we cannot quietly sit still and see the abandonment of the great interests of Pennsylvania promulgated as a democratic measure, without recording our protest against it.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.—Colonel Benton is fond of diving into literature, and drawing up pearls of quotations from the golden sands of the olden authors. We wonder that he never, in any of his rhapsodies before the Senate, bethought him of a sentence to be found in Rabelais, book 1, chap. 33:

"Oh that you would but make me your Lieutenant General! how I should truss up the rogues with discipline! I fret, I charge! I strike, I take, I kill, I slay, I play the devil! Oh, on, said Pierochole; he that loves me, follow me!"

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER left Washington on Wednesday accompanied by his lady, on his long projected tour through the Southern States to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to the Western country, intending to return home by the Lakes. Arrangements are being made in Richmond, Charleston, and other Southern towns to give him a reception worthy of his distinguished fame.

A VETERAN OFFICE HOLDER.—A writer in the Cincinnati Advertiser says, Francis R. Shunk was taken from Montgomery county by Mr. B. Boileau, to Harrisburg, in 1808, and gave him a clerkship in one of the public offices.—Since that time he has been, almost without interruption, an office holder.

Virginia Election.

GLORIOUS—IF NOT VICTORIOUS! The returns of the recent Election in Virginia for Members of Congress and State Legislature, exhibit a most gratifying gain for the Whigs. In the last Congress Virginia was represented by a single Whig, Mr. John S. Pendleton, who stood like a "lone star" in the delegation. Now the Whigs have certainly elected five members, viz: Messrs. Pendleton, Botts, Flourney, Goggin and Preston—all good Whigs—making a gain of four members of Congress! And in the 2d district, which gave Polk 824 Mr. Dromgoole is elected by only 18 votes, and Bocock (Loco) in the 4th district by only 20 votes!

The election of the fearless John M. Botts, distinguished as he is for his undeviating attachment to Whig principles, will of itself be hailed by the Whigs of the Union as a glorious triumph. His presence on the floor of Congress will be found as annoying to the Administration as it was to Captain Tyler and his "Corporal's Guard."

The Whigs have also thus far gained 14 members of the Legislature, and lost 5—being equivalent to a reduction of 18 on the Loco majority of last year, when it was 22.

THE LICENSE QUESTION IN NEW YORK.—A singular revolution, says the Public Ledger, has occurred in New York in respect to the law licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks. In almost every town and village where a year ago the sale was forbidden, the people have, by overwhelming majorities, this year voted for granting licenses. This result, at first view, might be supposed a change in people's opinions respecting the evils of intemperance, but such is not the case. One year's experience has been sufficient to teach the people of New York that such a law is utterly impracticable, and that intemperance, like any other moral evil, so far from being cured by legislation, only grows more rampant from the restrictions attempted to be imposed upon it. The grand argument against the law has been, that it has not, and could not, be enforced, and that, therefore, it was demoralizing to vote no license, when liquor, in spite of the law, would be and had been, sold.

"Northern Dough-Faces." The following description of Northern Dough Faces is from the New York Evening Post, a Locofoco print. It is vigorous and truthful. Whether it has a fit application to Representatives from Pennsylvania, we leave it to the reader to determine:

"A set of men who live only in the sunshine of power; who take their opinions from executive organs; who oppose the Wilmot proviso to-day because the administration disapproves; and who would support it with equal vigor tomorrow if their file leader winked the other way; who, though cradled in the Free States, have no idea of the dignity of freedom; who cannot plead even the miserable excuse of ignorance, or consistency in error; but vacillating, timid and irresolute, demagogues to their constituents—sycophants to the federal executive—parasites everywhere, misrepresenting the North, despised by the South—bask for a few brief hours in the light of executive favor, and perish—covering themselves with ignominy and the free States with disgrace."

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The Whigs of Columbia county, Pa., have nominated Gen. Taylor for President.

From General Taylor.

Despatches from General Taylor have been received at Washington, bearing date on the 28th of March, and they pay the proper tribute to the gallant conduct of Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, in the engagement at Agua Fria. General Taylor reports that his communication with the rear is now measurably secure, no interruption having taken place since the 20th ult. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry of Urrea had retired from that quarter across the mountains; a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis, and of our precautions to secure the trains. All was quiet at Saltillo. The troops in good health and the wounded rapidly recovering. The inhabitants, both at Saltillo and Monterey, were generally returning to their homes, and, in the country, are engaged in planting their crops.

A Letter from Father Matthew. [Father Matthew, in a letter to the editor of the Albany Journal, announces his intention to visit the U. States this summer. The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:]

We are indebted to a gentleman from this city for the following extract from a letter from Father Matthew, dated Cork, March 26, 1847.

"We are in a deplorable condition, even in our wealthy city. More than fifteen thousand destitute creatures have fled from the surrounding districts into Cork, to escape Famine and Death. The awful consequence of this influx of misery has been the breaking out of a fearful fever, which is cutting off our most respectable citizens.

"The late delightful accounts from your glorious Republic, have produced infinite good by lowering the price of Indian Corn. They have compelled the heartless monopolists to slacken their deadly grasp upon their remaining stores. The multitudinous arrivals of full freighted Breadstuff vessels, the well-timed charity of our kind Benefactors in your States, will, I hope, confound forever their unholy hopes."

A Voice from Europe. The following resolution was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers, at a great public meeting held in the City Lecture Room, in Finsbury, city of London, on the 24th March, 1847. Mr. Jones proposed, and Mr. Harold seconded the resolution:

"That overpowered with heartfelt gratitude at the prompt, decisive and energetic benevolence of the people of the United States of America, in their spontaneous and unsolicited aid to the poor peasantry of Ireland, we feel language to be inadequate, to give expression to our gratitude to that noble and independent people; to betokening, as it does, to the nations of the earth, whether afflicted by distress caused by providential calamities or internal impolicy, that there is a great and magnanimous people on our globe, ever ready with hope, succor and consolation, in the hour of need, calling forth the overjoyed thanks of this meeting, the lasting gratitude of Ireland, and the admiration of the world."

SCARE CROWS.—As the crow and crow black-bird commit serious depredations upon the corn field, and it is impossible to drive them off by any personal means within the power of the application of the planter, it is always safest to provide an efficient scare-crow, and we will here remark, that the only ones deserving of this character that we have ever seen, are sheets of bright tin, suspended upon poles sufficiently elevated to be seen over the field. The slightest wind causes a motion, whose reflection is as sure to frighten off the birds as would the flash of a gun. Four sheets of tin, judiciously placed, would protect a 50 acre field of corn.

Several Loco Foco journals are afraid that the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, will injure him. They are all at once peculiarly jealous of the good name of the old soldier.—But all this is sheer hypocrisy. They were dumb as door-posts when a subversive majority in the House of Representatives endeavored to fix a stigma upon his character, by condemning the capitulation of Monterey. Not a word did they utter in his defence when, to rebuke him for writing a letter to General GAINES, the War Department issued a despotie order forbidding all officers of the army from corresponding with their friends in regard to matters connected with the war; and they were silent as deaf-mutes during the whole struggle for the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to supersede "Old Rough and Ready" in the command of the army.—Whatever compliments he has received from the immediate organs of the Administration have been constrained.—Yet they now pretend to cherish his good name with jealous regard.—Evening Journal

THE HOME OF IRVIN.

THE WHIGS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—The home of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, held a meeting in Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening last, which, we learn from the Whig, was the largest held in the county since the campaign of 1844. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we the fellow-citizens and neighbors of Gen. JAMES IRVIN, do declare to our Whig brethren of Pennsylvania, that we feel deeply the favor they have conferred upon us by selecting him as their candidate for Governor, and we mean to show to them that we appreciate it, by a united and vigorous support of our common cause.

Resolved, That in Gen. JAMES IRVIN we have a candidate of whom we may well feel proud. Born and raised in our midst, he has been known among us from his youth even until now, as one of whom it may be truly said, that no stain rests upon his character—every duty has been discharged with scrupulous fidelity and with entire ability—not above acting in the most humble station he has been found equal to the highest. Armed, as his character is, so strong in honesty, that the breath of political malice passes by him harmless as the idle wind.

Resolved, That in his able and efficient support of that great Pennsylvania measure, the Tariff of 1842—in his steady and uniform opposition to that favorite measure of Mr. Polk's administration, a tax on Tea and Coffee—Gen. IRVIN is entitled to the confidence and support of the people of Pennsylvania. How long is it since the Polk party claimed the credit of having passed the Tariff of '42, and claimed to be its most strenuous and consistent friends; and yet, strange to tell, we now find those very men blaming Gen. Irvin for voting for it, and making that a reason for opposing him. Oh consistency! thou art a jewel.

Resolved, That we can safely say to our Whig brethren that all is right in Centre; and, without intending to make any extravagant boast, we feel secure in saying that we shall do better than we ever did at any similar election. The Whig cause is steadily gaining strength in this county, and has been for years past, as the result of our elections fully proves. In addition to this, Gen. Irvin's well-earned and well-deserved popularity has always placed him at the head of his party, even in the fiercest political struggles, and as it is known that he has now more friends than he ever had before, we feel warranted in the assertion that Centre will do her full share in electing him.

Resolved, That while we firmly believe the present war with Mexico could have been avoided without any compromise of our national honor or individual rights, and for the consequences, a fearful responsibility rests upon James K. Polk and his advisers; yet the war having been recognized by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel it to be our duty to sustain our own country, by all the means necessary to a successful prosecution of the same.

Resolved, That we glory in the triumph of American valor led by American Generals on the fields of Mexico.—The victories won by Gen. TAYLOR are an imperishable monument to his skill and courage as well as to the courage of our officers and soldiers.

Resolved, That we claim to be just such "Mexican Whigs" as Taylor and Scott, and we feel certain that we should move to a political battle under the lead of either, to a certain victory over Locofocoism, whether led by James K. Polk or either of his Lieutenant Generals, Santa Anna or Thomas H. Benton, although they had three millions of the people's money to back them.

AN ANCIENT WITNESS.—A JUDGE RENOWNED FOR LIBERALLY AND SAGACITY!—Sir Matthew Hale, in early life, was addicted to pleasures, and vain, not to say profligate, company. One of his companions, from drunkenness, became apparently dead, and this was one of the principal means of reclaiming Hale. His biographer states, in summing up his character, that ever after the time he was startled into this thoughtfulness, he cherished the utmost dread of excess in drinking; and his testimony was thus recorded in the latter part of his life:

"The places of jurisdiction, which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of near twenty years; and by a due observation, I have found, that four out of five of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, at taverns or at-house meetings."

This was said by Sir Matthew Hale nearly two hundred years ago. Ever since that time the uniform experience and observation of all Judges have been the same; and the investigations of political economists and philanthropists concur in establishing the same result.

Patrick Boran alias Patrick Mcran, accused of the Robbery and Murder of Lawrence Brennan recently in this county, was arrested on Monday last, and on Tuesday underwent an examination before Justice Reed, and was fully committed to await his trial at the June Court of Oyer and Terminer for Schuylkill county.—Anthracite Gazette.