



Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 30, 1847.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions, and collecting and receipting for the same.

To Business Men.

The HUNTINGDON JOURNAL has a much larger circulation in Huntingdon county, than any other paper published in it, and consequently is the most desirable advertising medium.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The "JOURNAL" will be furnished from the present time, until after the October election, at the low rate of **Fifty Cents** per copy, when clubs of four or more can be raised—the money to accompany the order. Will the Friends of IRVIN and PATTON throughout the county exert themselves to have clubs raised, and forward the names and money without delay? Now is the time to act!

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

The Right Reverend Dr. POTTER is expected to officiate in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church on Friday next, (July 2d) at 11 o'clock A. M. We committed an error of one week, in making this announcement in our last.

WAYNE GUARDS.—The Wayne Guards, Captain Caldwell, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. We learn from a member of the Company, that they have lost two of their number by death, and that some eight or ten are on the sick list. The names of the deceased are, George Philey, from Waynesburg, Mifflin county, and John Henning, from Newton Hamilton, same county.

STRAWBERRIES.—From the Hollidaysburg papers of last week, we learn that the editors have been feasting, through the politeness of one of their citizens, on "Strawberries and Cream." Happy fellows! This reminds us of our neglect. On Monday of last week we received from the garden of Mrs. E. CLARK, of the Temperance House, a dish of the largest and most delicious Strawberries we have ever seen. Without desiring to raise a controversy with our Blair county neighbors on the subject, we incline to the opinion, that the strawberries cultivated in the garden of Mrs. C. cannot be surpassed by any produced in the county of Blair.

The Hollidaysburg Standard thinks we "acted unwisely" in speaking favorably of the Lewistown Bank. Has experience taught its editor that there is more to be made by censuring public institutions and public characters, than by praising them? We are not in the least uneasy that our motives will be impugned for treating an institution, in which our citizens are interested, justly.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, over the signature of "Junia," characterizes our paper as a "filthy and disgraceful sheet." Of course the author is unknown to us, but as he belches forth his slang anonymously upon us, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him a cowardly paltroneer, with just nerve enough to make his attacks under cover, and therefore entirely unworthy of notice. As to the editor, J. W. Forney, Esq., he is in the receipt of \$1,500 a year from the Polk Administration, for heaping his abuse upon every one who dares make opposition to the wicked measures of his patron and master, and he can therefore afford to insert anything which his lackeys in the country may choose to furnish. And as to the Publisher of the Pennsylvanian, Mr. A. Boyd (alias sonny) hamilton, we know him, and cannot therefore condescend to notice him further than to inform the public that he is a fellow who was, a few years since, publicly cow-hided in the streets of Lancaster for petty slander—which disgraceful castigation his cowardly heart never permitted him to resent! The abuse of such men cannot injure us much!

POLK'S PASS TO SANTA ANNA.

The Globe has at last broken silence on the subject of Polk's Pass to Santa Anna, and the last number of that paper defends the President for having furnished the enemy with a leader, in the following truly strange way. The reasons given by the Globe will receive, at least, the credit of originality. The editor says:

"Was Mr. Polk deceived? Certainly not. He believed then, (admitting he gave the 'pass'), what every man must believe now, that a greater coward than Santa Anna never lived."

Is the sending of such a General to Mexico, giving "aid and comfort" to our enemy? We think not. Instead of Santa Anna uniting the distracted people of Mexico, as the Federalists say he has, the contrary is the fact. President Polk, then, has not been deceived—he has GIVEN THE ENEMY A COWARD; and by doing so, has rendered "aid and comfort" to the American army! These are our views, neighbor.

Let the opposition keep silence! Mr. Polk in his matchless wisdom and unrivalled diplomacy, has "given the enemy a COWARD" and thereby rendered "aid and comfort" to the chivalrous Yankee Nation! Let the tents of the relatives of the ONE THOUSAND killed and wounded on the bloody fields of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, be dried up, and let their wailings be no longer heard in the land! Mr. Polk has humanely and patriotically caused this work of slaughter upon their kins-folk to be led on by a coward! And let those who have been lavishing their praises upon the heroes of those sanguinary actions, cease their exultations; for, according to the Huntingdon Globe, all the credit is due to Jas. K. Polk for having so adroitly furnished the Mexican army with a cowardly leader! Let not the brave soldier, who has volunteered to do battle in defence of the glorious stars and stripes in Mexico, vainly expect to receive any credit for the sacrifices he has made and the dangers which he fancies he has encountered during this war, for he will be met and told on his return home, by the defenders of Jas. K. Polk, that he has been contending against an army having for its leader "the greatest coward that ever lived!"

But, seriously, we think our neighbor must have been "driven to the wall" to find an excuse for the President's conduct in this business, when he penned the above. Nothing so disparaging to the American Army has met our eye in any quarter. Our neighbor's defence of the President lacks the usual ingenuity of Locofocoism. While it does not help Mr. Polk in the least, it is grossly insulting to the officers and men of our gallant army. And if the above are the "views" of our neighbor, we opine that his party would have been vastly obliged to him if he had not given them publicity.

Gen. Irvin and the People.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has, from all the parts of the Commonwealth, the most cheering intelligence and best evidence of the popularity of Gen. IRVIN—evidence not to be mistaken, and which renders it certain to its mind, that Gen. Irvin will be elected Governor. There is no boisterous demonstration of popular feeling any where, but a sound conviction and a firm determination of purpose, in the minds of the People, to have A CHANGE OF MEN AND MEASURES in our State government. Thousand of those who have heretofore proved as true to their party as the needle to the pole, WILL VOTE FOR GEN. IRVIN, knowing him to be honest and capable, and unpolluted by any political associations; believing too that he will administer the Government in a manner that will redound to the honor and prosperity of the State.

We know of many such, and we are informed from sources entitled to the fullest credit, that such friends of Gen. Irvin, who are not attached to him from party predilections, but from a determination to have a CHANGE in the Administration of affairs, are numerous in all parts of the State. The effect of such defection in the ranks of our opponents, it requires no great prophet to foretell. It presents a state of things—an independence of action, that is certain to prove fatal to the re-election of Governor Shunk, and the hopes of his especial friends. But the welfare of the country—a paramount obligation to party ties—demands the sacrifice, and will ensue the result. Mark this prediction.

Lieut. Franklin Mehaffey, of the 11th Reg. U. S. Infantry, died at N. Orleans on the 13th inst., after having been in that city for about a fortnight, on his return home.

The President of the U. S. is now on a tour to the East. A "second term" it is thought would not be unacceptable to his Excellency.

THE TARIFF OF 1846 AND THE FARMERS.

Our neighbor of the Globe has been exerting all his ingenuity to induce the farmers to believe that the recent high prices of grain has been caused by the British Tariff of 1846. But how will he account for the decline which has taken place? If Free Trade caused the high prices cannot Free Trade continue them? What say you neighbor? A "Farmer" writing to the Norristown Herald makes the following excellent observations on this subject, and we commend them to our neighbor's attention:

"From your last paper I learn that certain Locofoco papers are endeavoring to make the Farmers believe they are indebted to the present National Administration for the high prices they obtain for their produce. The British Tariff of 1846, say these editors, has caused the present high prices. If this be so,—if the Administration did cause the advance in prices, it can certainly keep up our prices, and it is nothing more than fair and reasonable for us to insist that the power which has caused our good prices should continue them. Unless it does this, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to farmers in this section of country, especially those of moderate means. Let the Administration then see that it continues the prices which its supporters boast that it has given us. A FARMER."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—John B. Butler, Pennsylvania paymaster and military storekeeper, from 30th June instant, in the place of Sturgeon, resigned. Victor E. Piolett, Pennsylvania, paymaster in place of Hammond, deceased. John B. Guthrie, pension agent at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The Glorious Tariff of '46.

The Globe is always prating about the glorious fleets of the Polk Tariff. The following, from the Washington Union, the great organ of the President, will show how the Tariff act of '46 will compare with that of '42, as a revenue measure:

	1846.	1847.
Customs,	\$7,392,000	\$6,300,000
Lands,	437,215	240,000
Miscellaneous,	11,645	17,000
	\$7,840,860	\$6,557,000

Showing a decline of \$1,387,860 under the "free trade" Tariff of 1846, which we were told would increase the revenue!

The Office Leech.

Mr. Shunk has been in office upwards of THIRTY YEARS! He has drawn from the Treasury and pocketed in the way of salaries and perquisites over SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! There is not another man in the State who has been so long at the public crib—there is no one within the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, who has drawn the same amount from the Treasury for personal service. It is high time he was taught to depend upon his own resources, like other folks, and the probability is he will be reduced to that extremity after the close of his present term.—Reading Journal.

It has been ascertained that "Mexican Whigs" means nothing more nor less than "Whigs fighting against Santa Anna in Mexico." Those, however, at home, in the United States, who speak disrespectfully of the Great Cock-fighter, are believed to be justly entitled to the same appellation.—[Vide all the Locofoco papers.]

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—The Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, a paper printed at the residence of Gen. Pillow in Tennessee, says:

Major Gen. Pillow, while here on a recent visit, took occasion to say, in the hearing of many persons, that Gen. Taylor is a Whig; that from his personal acquaintance with him, he knew him to be so, and that there is no doubt on this subject amongst those who have ever heard an expression of political opinion from him.

"A MEXICAN WHIG!"—The "Hero of Sacramento," Col. DOMPIAN, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of Missouri. If he can run as well as he marched, he will defeat all the friends of Santa Anna.

When Santa Anna speaks of dying for his country it always puts us in mind of the love the Locofocos cherish and foster for the working class of people—both being mere bluster, of which we never shall see any reality.

The Town and neighborhood of Peoria, Illinois, were recently visited by a violent hailstorm. The destruction to property was very great. The forest trees were stripped of their foliage and small branches, and after the storm had passed, every thing around wore a shattered aspect.

The (New School) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has addressed letters to the Churches in Ireland and Scotland, in reply to their remonstrance against the countenance given by it to slavery, stating that it does not deem further communications on that topic necessary.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN, And the Right of Suffrage.

The Pennsylvanian of the 12th instant, in a somewhat labored article, which speaks largely about the "citadel of freedom," the "laborious poor," "aristocratic principle," and the pillars of our "political edifice," attempts to prove—yea, absolutely asserts that "Gen. Irvin, when in Congress, voted against the extension of free suffrage." He is branded as guilty of the perpetration of a "political outrage," and characterized as a "sneak." The editors of that paper are doubtless aware that there are two kinds of sneaks; one who evades "manly responsibility;" the other, who falsifies truth by distorting facts, with intention to defame. The last we call "Jerry Sneaks." The Pennsylvanian says:

"During the 27th Congress a bill was before that body to 'amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.' This bill proposed to extend the right of suffrage, which had been denied, and still is, to 'free white male citizens, who are of the age of 21, and shall have resided one year within said town.' The bill was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, on motion, shall the bill pass? a motion was made by William Cost Johnson, (Federalist), 'that the bill do lie upon the table,' and the question being put, the yeas were 87, nays 66. Among the yeas is recorded the name of James Irvin. See Journal of the House of the 27th Congress, page 905."

Had the Pennsylvanian told the whole story and presented the case fully to its readers, as every high-minded and honorable editor would have done, there would have been no occasion for any notice of the matter; but that there may be no misapprehension about it, we give a synopsis of the whole affair.

The bill to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cave Johnson moved to amend the bill, by extending the right of suffrage to "all persons of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the town within the space of twelve months prior to any election therein."

Mr. Underwood opposed it. The question being taken on this amendment, Gen. James Irvin voted for it. The bill was then postponed till the following day, on motion of Mr. Underwood.

On the succeeding day, the bill coming up in order, Mr. J. Campbell moved to lay it on the table. On this motion the vote being taken, Gen. James Irvin voted against it.

The question then recurring on the amendment, to insert in that part of the bill which defines the qualifications of voters for Mayor and Common Council men, "free white males of 21 years and upwards who have resided 12 months within the corporation prior to such election." Gen. Irvin VOTED FOR IT.

The next vote taken, was on the question of engrossing the bill for a third reading. Gen. Irvin VOTED FOR IT. The bill having been read a third time, Mr. Adams moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to strike out the word "white," in the clause relating to the qualification of voters.

Upon this motion an exciting abolition debate arose, in which great warmth was manifested, and there being every reason to believe that it would lead to an almost interminable debate upon the slave question, and the pressing business of the session being yet to net upon, and the session drawing speedily to a close, Mr. W. C. Johnson moved to lay the motion of Mr. Adams upon the table, that the other important business before the House might be proceeded with.—On this motion General Irvin recorded his vote in the affirmative.

Here, then, is the whole story about Gen. Irvin's hostility to the extension of the right of suffrage. Who sneaks now? When such are the only weapons of opposition, who fears the result!—The argument shows the utter hopelessness of the locofoco leaders. Sneakingly, they poke about among records to publish garbled extracts of an act, which, when told in full, reflects the highest honor on him they would traduce, as it shows that his vote was for the farthest extension of the right of suffrage. Sneak indeed. Bah!—Penn's Telegraph.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county nominated the following ticket on Tuesday last:

Assembly.—HENRY BREIDENTHALL.—County Commissioner.—JACOB HOOVER. Register & Recorder.—LOUIS H. WILLIAMS. Auditor.—WILLIAM REED, Esq., and appointed the following gentlemen Senators: James Malone, Jas. A. McCahan, Jacob S. Shull.

A public meeting was held in the evening of the same day, of which the Register says:

"The IRVIN & PATTON meeting last night at Donaldson's was a glorious demonstration of popular opinion. The house was full to overflowing. Locos whom we have heretofore regarded as our most decided, unswerving and active opponents were there; and the hard-fisted yeomanry of the country were also there in goodly numbers. The resolutions adopted and the proceedings at length, will be given in our next. Hon. JOSEPH McCUNE, Presided.

Shunk's Prospects.

As the election approaches the prospects of Mr. Shunk for re-election are becoming more and more gloomy. The great mass of the party feel no interest in his success. There is nothing about the man to secure their especial regard, while his administration, it is agreed on all hands, has been anything but creditable to his statesmanship. His ardent supporters—those who stand up for him and make a show of fight, are composed almost entirely of office-holders and Editors having a direct personal interest in his re-election. Those who are not thus interested are lukewarm, and quite indifferent as to his success. But there are some who are not merely lukewarm. A very large portion of his own party entertain towards him, personally and politically, feelings of rancorous hostility and the most abject contempt. They know him to be a man of no mind, no energy, no fixedness of purpose. He has played the demagogue all his days to secure and retain office, and his official acts since his elevation to the Executive chair of the Commonwealth prove him to be a demagogue still. To gain new friends he is ever ready to sacrifice old and true ones, and hence it is that some of his most ardent and enthusiastic supporters in past campaigns, having proved his ingratitude, are now his most bitter opponents. The prospects for Shunk, therefore are bad—decidedly bad, and if the Whigs do their duty his defeat is ensured beyond a doubt.

On the other hand the signs of the times plainly indicate that Gen. IRVIN, the Whig candidate, is fast gaining ground. He is known to be a man of high-toned principle—an honest, straightforward, plain, unassuming business man—who has the prosperity and business interests of the Commonwealth at heart. The people want just such a man. They are tired of the drone who has been lying off them for the last thirty years, and will give him leave to return to private life at the close of his present term.—Reading Journal.

The Harrisburg Union, in an article deploring the quiet which reigns in Harrisburg, compares its location with the manufacturing towns of New England, and asks, in speaking of the cotton shipped east and then returned in prints—

"Now, why do not our capitalists stop some of these bales of cotton at the Harrisburg wharves—give the eighty dollars to our laborers, and take the ten or twelve per cent profit on their capital?"

The answer, we think, to this is very plain. In New England the Governors of States have not yet been able to discover a monster in companies incorporated for manufacturing purposes, and consequently do not, like Francis R. Shunk, veto every bill presented to them for signature. They seem to know what Francis R. Shunk does not, that such companies can accomplish great enterprises without interfering with the regular business in which stockholders are engaged; while an individual, embarking his capital in it, according to the wise head at the head of our State, would have to relinquish his ordinary pursuits—in fact make it his sole business—because not one in fifty thousand has sufficient capital to pursue it successfully.

May not an answer then be found to the queries of the Union in the silly veto messages of Francis R. Shunk.—Junia Times.

The National Intelligencer thus coolly replies to an article in the Washington Union:

"The Union calls General SANTA ANNA the ally of the Whigs; but the Union must not expect to pass off its damaged goods on its adversaries. The Executive of the United States sent Santa Anna to Mexico to head his armies, and with the intention that he should do so. If that stroke of policy has turned out a bad speculation, the Government must not hope to evade its responsibility by so transparent a trick as the organ attempts to play off. What the Executive could promise itself in aiding Santa Anna to get back to Mexico to fight her battles, we have never been able to conceive; it is a riddle which the Government has not deigned to solve, and which we suspect it cannot solve. Whatever the motive, the friends of the Administration admit that it was a blunder—a well-meant one, they say, yet still a blunder. But they go no further; they do not say what was hoped or expected from it. Now, we do not choose to bear the responsibility of the blunders of the Administration, whether well or ill meant; and so the Administration and its worthy organ must fain keep Gen. Santa Anna to themselves."

SOME WRITER in the Times contends that F. R. Shunk should be continued in office because Webster, Clay and Adams have been in office nearly all their lives. The writer might argue with just about as much probability that a goose should wear breeches because men do.—Junia Centinel.

More Treason.

The whole country is arousing to the incalculable evils to the War—and public opinion is finding utterance in a thousand different forms. The following resolutions were adopted by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at its recent session in Richmond Virginia:

Resolved, That in view of the present posture of our national affairs, the continuance of the war, and its dreadful results, it be earnestly recommended to all our Churches to humble themselves before Almighty God, with confession of their own sins and THE SINS OF THE PEOPLE, and to engage in fervent and continued prayer—that as individuals and AS A NATION WE MAY BE FORGIVEN; that there may be a speedy, righteous and amicable adjustment of all existing difficulties with other nations; and that we may be permitted to enjoy, without interruption, the blessings of peace.

Resolved That all pastors and all others preaching steadily, be requested to bring this subject before the several Churches in which they minister, on the second Sabbath of June, or as soon after as it may be convenient, and to urge upon our people the duty pointed out in the foregoing resolutions.

The Federalists and the late War.

The Alexandria Gazette, a sterling Whig paper says:

The Washington Union has several columns of extracts, going to prove that the Federalists were not friendly to the war of 1812, and indeed these extracts seem intended to prove that the whole Federal party at that time was traitorous. The editor of the Union was not a Federalist then, but Mr. Buchanan was!

The Lancaster Union and Tribune copies the above and adds:

The Gazette says true. Mr. Buchanan was a Federalist in 1812, and delivered a violent and bitter Anti-War and Anti-Democratic Oration in this city—the "only Democratic city in the Union!"—in which he declared—

"That time did now allow him to enumerate all the wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration. * * * They rashly plunged us into a war with a Nation more able to do us injury than any other Nation in the world. * * * It [the war of 1812] took its rise from an overwhelming partiality which the Democratic party have ultimately shown for France."

"Thanks to Heaven," said Mr. B., "that we have obtained peace, bad and disgraceful as it is; otherwise the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by the same people's hands, might have sunk, like the Capitol, into ruins."

"This has been called a glorious war," continued Mr. B., "Glorious it has been in the highest sense, to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the Administration."

If the Washington Union is not satisfied with the above extracts we have a "few more left of the same sort!" Or if it would like to go "whealsale" into the matter, we could furnish the full speech as printed by Mr. Buchanan's organ of that day.

PRINTING MATERIALS BURNED.—The Eastern Whig states that the "Union and Harmony" party in the Democratic banner county of Monroe, has been developing itself for some time in all its beauties, and on Wednesday morning last, about ten o'clock, a number of persons went to the office of the "Democratic Press," at Stroudsburg, carried the cases, types, &c., into the street, set fire to them, and burned them up. They also attempted to destroy the press, but being of heavy cast-iron, little impression was made upon it. The "Press" of the previous week having made an outrageous attack upon the private character of some families, was the cause of the destruction of the property. Two persons, supposed to be the authors of the offensive article, have been arrested on charge of libel, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000 each. Arrests have also been made of persons concerned in the burning.

The "Democratic Press" was established at that place about eighteen months since, by a number of Democrats. It was a stock property, and published for them as the "Jackson Democratic Association." It was in opposition to the clique that adhered to the "Monroe Democrat," the old organ of the Locofoco party in that county.—This is a family quarrel, in which the Whigs have nothing to do. It is dog eat dog. The parties are now in the hands of the law, and justice will no doubt be meted out to them.

Some of our Farmers, who are used to plain business transactions, are curious to know what has become of the three million of dollars which Congress placed at the disposal of the President, and which he appeared to be confident would prove effective in securing peace.—[Nor. Herald.

The Whigs of Maryland have nominated William T. Goldsborough, Esq. as their candidate for Governor.