



Huntingdon, Tuesday, July 13 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 receiving for the same.

We invite attention to the article on our first page, headed "British and American Iron." Let it be read by the Laboring man as well as the Manufacturer.

"Reasons for the study of the Languages"—a well written continuation—has been received, and shall appear in our next.

WHIGS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY!

In less than one month you will be again called upon to renew your organization, and put in nomination a County Ticket, to be supported at the election in October. Are you prepared to enter upon these important political duties with that cordiality and unanimity, so essential to the healthful, energetic and united action of the entire party at the polls? A "Practical Whig," writing from Birmingham, calls upon us, (after throwing out some important hints of his own,) to give our views in relation to the primary arrangements of the party—and without any desire to dictate, we comply with the request of our correspondent, by proceeding to make some general observations to our Whig friends in relation to coming political duties.

The election of last fall (being the first since the division of the county) established one important fact, beyond all cavil or dispute, viz: that the Whigs have a very decided majority in Huntingdon county; a majority which, if we are true to ourselves, can and will be, more than doubled at the coming election.

Our duty, then, what is it? In the first place, it is of the greatest importance that an unexceptionable County Ticket be formed; a ticket, around which the undivided party of the county can rally with unanimity and enthusiasm.—It is not for us to say who shall be put upon that ticket. To the people of the several townships, in their primary meetings to elect delegates, belongs the important duty of deciding on the claims and qualifications of those named in connection with the various offices. And in our opinion, the only legitimate questions in regard to a candidate for office, are, "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?" "Has he been a faithful and consistent Whig?" "Would he, if nominated, add strength to the common cause, and if elected, be of service to the county, and a credit and advantage to the party which elects him?" "Does he, in short, command the respect and possess the confidence of the people?" If these can be answered affirmatively, for every one put in nomination, further inquiry would be superfluous and irrelevant.—And we do not hesitate to say, that such a Whig County Ticket, headed by the honored names of IRVIN and PATTON, will receive a majority in Old Huntingdon that will send a thrill of joy to every Whig heart in the Commonwealth, and carry dismay into the ranks of the office-holders.

The people should be careful to turn out in their strength at the primary meetings, and in all cases select as their delegates, honest and tried Whigs, who have the good of the cause at heart, and who would not therefore trade off the interests of their party to promote their own selfish ends. Such as are entirely disconnected with all cliques, and who are unpledged to particular candidates. This system of "making delegates" is pernicious, and if tolerated, will eventually end in the destruction of the organization of the party. We do not desire to be understood as objecting to candidates announcing themselves as such, or visiting the people personally for the purpose of making the fact as generally known as possible, but in the name of the people, we do protest against candidates nominating themselves, by going

from one district to another, extorting pledges from one or two in each district, and then managing to have those so pledged, selected as the delegates for such districts. Thus leaving nothing for the Convention to do but to ratify in form, that which they had previously rendered certain by their own ingenuity and industry. Some of the baneful effects of this system are forcibly illustrated by our correspondent above alluded to, and we call upon all interested, to set their faces against it.

But while we would caution our Whig friends against allowing the Convention to be "packed," we would also have them be on their guard against the insidious approaches of the artful and designing, not candidates themselves, but who sometimes have their own selfish ends to accomplish in the selection of particular men. Such persons are always to be found about a town in which there is a Court House erected, and it is not unfair to presume that our ancient Borough has her fair proportion. Complaints are often made, and with reason too, in many instances, of the undue influence exercised by these men in making nominations, by pouring into the ears of unsuspecting delegates, unfair arguments for and against those spoken of as candidates. Let the People's representatives beware of them.

There are professed Whigs, too, who never appear to be interested in anything but nominations. The Ticket once formed, whether in accordance with their views or not—in the main—these men fold their arms, and leave others, less officious than themselves in selecting the candidates, to elect them. They content themselves with being grumblers and fault-finders—approving of nothing which is done by the true Whigs to advance the cause; and when the election day arrives, it is not rare to see them illustrate their ardent attachment to the principles of the Whig party, by voting the entire Ticket of the opposition!—With such men we have no patience.—Their opinions in relation to political arrangements, deserve but little attention; and we would caution the honest Whigs of the county against the little petty objections which such persons almost invariably urge against every prominent Whig spoken of as a candidate for office. Let them show by their actions that they honestly desire the success of the Whig party, before they set themselves up as its chief counsellors.

The above reflections are the result of general observation, and are put forth with the view of endeavoring to aid our Whig friends of Huntingdon county to avoid errors, which we have seen prove fatal to the organization and success of our Whig friends elsewhere. And with this object in view we commend them, together with the views of our correspondent, to the consideration of every true friend of the Whig cause in the county.

The Tariff.

So long as the present tariff remains undisturbed, the prices of provisions must remain high.—Nashville Union.

The above is from a pet organ of Mr. Polk in Tennessee. Since its editor penned the paragraph Flour has fallen (says the North American,) nearly Four Dollars a barrel, Corn fifty cents, meal a dollar and a quarter, Rye Flour about the same and Rye forty cents! With these evidences of fluctuation in the prices of Provisions, we cannot be a convert to the theory of the Union. The fact is, we are now about to experience the full effects of "the blessings and benefits" of Free Trade and Low Wages. Gaunt Famine in Europe has put off for a season the hour when the effects must be developed. Now the person who would desire a return of the late high prices of provisions must anxiously anticipate the news of bad harvests in England, another potato rot in Ireland, short crops on the continent and misery everywhere. Is Mr. Polk's Tariff to be prosperous only when other countries are calling upon us to save them from starvation! Are we to speculate and grow rich upon the want and misery of our fellow creatures! To what strange shifts is Locofocoism reduced in the support of its most repugnant anti-protective policy.

The weather for the past few days has been very warm, accompanied by delightful showers of rain. The corn, oats and potato crops are in a very promising condition.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company have determined on making Wheeling the western terminus of their road.

THE ISSUE IN THIS STATE.

The last election, says the North American, demonstrated that the Whigs are, in a fair contest, a majority in Pennsylvania. Since that result, there have been many and potent reasons for a widened and heightened popular sentiment against the party now in power. A debt, national and nascent, has spread, and is spreading, it shackles over the country, as a spider spins its web over its covert; it constitutes security and empire to executive power, but a net to die in for the gnats out of office. We have direct taxation, endless war, boundless extension of slavery and other pleasant imperial luxuries promised in the future. The crisis may be the last which the ballot box of free voters will decide. Before the autumn of 1848, (should Mr. Shunk be re-elected,) every national issue may be secured against freedom, by the admission of a sufficient number of stolen slave States to render our birth rights a blank.

The people of Pennsylvania have a great, a holy duty before them. We fear that they do not realize it. That a large majority of our people are opposed to the present war, to the extension of slavery, and to the wrongs done by the Administration to the country, we know; but we hold that every Whig, that every citizen, who, realizing the crisis, awaits the worst without the struggle, vehement and vigorous, which it demands from the friends of the pure, the peaceful and the eternal Right, is responsible for the issue.

There are a few to whom political duties are pleasant. The grubs that feed upon and destroy the roots of people's prosperity doubtless wriggle in their corruption with a reptile's sense of enjoyment. But the duties of patriotism to the mass of the people are cold and pure and stern, and need moral constitutions fitted to breathe the inspiring air which is nearest Heaven. We ask this, all this, from the Whigs of Pennsylvania. We ask ardor, vigor, diligence, attention to every duty, even the minutest. What Whig will dare own that he is a member of that pure, elevated and patriotic party after his precinct shall have been carried by Locofocoism in consequence of Whig lethargy? Eloquent words are well enough, and the lip-value of aspiring politicians rings with a gallant echo in anticipation of unearned victories. But something more is demanded. The time has arrived when no Whig can be regarded as wholly true to the duty which he owes to his principles, who sleeps over a consciousness that his own vicinity has not been aroused to the call of the country. We trust that every Whig in the Keystone will realize that the responsibility of this contest rests upon him. And especially do we trust that the young Whigs, those in whose bosoms our country is cherished and mirrored without a taint of selfishness, will rally in their counties and townships for the sacred duty before them. The result is not the less momentous that it does not ask the sacrifice which Mr. Polk demands to sprinkle upon the altar of slavery—the blood of freemen; but not the less is the duty, not the lighter the penalty if that duty be disregarded.

The contest in this State cannot be doubtful unless Whig lethargy renders it so. The Whig candidate for Governor is worthy our most earnest and enthusiastic confidence and zeal. There is no human virtue that he does not illustrate. There is no movements in behalf of the moral amelioration of his kind that his aid and example do not strengthen.—Lofly, pure, gentle and charitable in his personal character, Gen. Irvin is among the clearest, soundest and most patriotic statesmen of the nation. Nor will this praise be contradicted by any respectable member of the party which opposes him.

With such a candidate, and with such a cause, there cannot be a doubt, unless false security or guilty lethargy baffles the hopes of the party. From every section of the state we receive the most encouraging intelligence; but while we are assured that the majority of Gen. Irvin cannot under any circumstances, be less than ten thousand, we urge upon our friends the necessity of complete organization, constant activity, and in short, an ardent and earnest and untiring devotion to the sacred duties before us—duties which involve, not the mere triumph of a party but the salvation of a land—and that the land of our birth and our affections.

Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, formerly member of Congress from Allegheny county, and one of the most eminent Lawyers in western Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Pittsburg, on the 6th instant.

Hon. Ner Middlesworth is proposed in Union county as Senator for the unexpired term of Dr. Wagenseller.—No better selection could be made. Mr. M. would be a credit to the district, and of great service to the State.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—On Saturday last, DANIEL AFRICA, Esq., was elected Burgess in place of David Saare, Esq., resigned.

RICHARDSON READ was elected Supervisor, in place of Andrew Harrison, resigned.

WAR ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The "Catholic Observer," of a recent date, has an able and interesting article condemnatory of the outrageous proposition of the administration journal, to sequester the Mexican churches to defray the expense of the war. A more base, disreputable and sacrilegious proposition was never submitted to a free people, and the Catholics have every reason to feel indignant at the authors of it. Indeed it has excited a universal burst of indignation throughout the whole country. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the article in the "Catholic Observer."

"Moreover it is worthy of note, that not a press, so far as we have seen, friendly to the Administration, has denounced it. This fact is expressive.—Such a proposition, made in the official organ should have excited a universal burst of indignation throughout the whole country; but no opposition has been manifested only by the party opposed on other grounds to the administration, with the exception of one or two of our Catholic presses. There is something alarming in this silence, this acquiescence of the friends of the Administration.

As Catholics, we of course denounce such a BASE AND SACRILEGIOUS POLICY. We hold the property of the church, the gift of the faithful, the pious, and the charitable, to be sacred, and that it cannot without sacrilege be diverted from the purposes intended by the donors. If our Government may proceed to divert, to sequester it to other purposes in other countries, it may as the next step proceed to do it at home. If it is willing to do so anywhere, it shows that it recognizes no law of religion, that it holds nothing sacred, and that we have and can have no security that it will do so whenever it has the power, and finds it or fancies it for its interest to do so.

But we denounce this proposition still more vehemently as American citizens. We are Catholics, but we are also Americans—American citizens—and have as deep an interest in the honor and prosperity of our country as those who are at the head of affairs. We have heretofore believed our Government ranked among civilized Governments, and we wish it to continue to do so still and therefore are indignant when it attempts to carry on a war in a manner that is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare.—It is not in accordance with the modern rules of war, as recognized by civilized nations, to make war on the religious and charitable institutions of our enemies; and a war of propagandism by a Government which professes no religion but recognises the equal right of all to the protection of the laws, is too great a solecism to be tolerated in open day."

Fatal and Distressing Accidents.

On Thursday last, Mr. William Wilson, brother of Judge Wilson, of Lewis-ton, was killed by falling from a barn which he was assisting to raise, near Potter's Mills, Mifflin county. He lived but a few hours after the fall.

On the same evening as Col. Wm. Butler, Gen. John Potter, lawyer John Potter, Gen. James Potter, Wm. Betonis and Lex Potter, were coming down the hill near to Dr. Wilson's, of Centre county, on their return from a fishing excursion, the horses became frightened, and in endeavoring to stop them, the wagon was upset; when it was righted it was found that Col. Butler had his leg badly fractured in two places below the knee, the bone protruding from the flesh—several small pieces were splintered out of the bone, which he himself picked out of the wound. He suffered excessively during the night, and some danger of lock-jaw is apprehended. Gen. John Potter had his collar bone broken and was otherwise injured. Young John Potter had his collar bone broken and the bone protruded near two inches out of the flesh. Gen. James Potter and Mr. Betonis had no bones broken, but were severely bruised.

No More Gambling.

The law for the suppression of gambling in Pennsylvania, went into operation on the first of July, and its provisions are of the most rigorous and searching character—well calculated to put an end to all gambling in this State. By this law keepers of Gambling apartments are liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$600. Persons engaged in gambling as a means of living, or found with gambling implements, may be imprisoned in the Penitentiary from one to five years, and required to pay a fine of \$500. Any one inviting or persuading another to visit a place used for gaming purposes, shall, upon conviction, be held responsible for the money or property lost by such persuasion or invitation, and fined from \$50 to \$500.

It is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables, and prosecuting attorneys, to inform upon and prosecute offenders against the act, under a penalty of \$50 to \$500. All suspected places may be broken open with impunity.

SPECULATION.—So confident were the New York flour speculators of receiving favorable news from Europe, that so soon as the steamer was telegraphed, they purchased several thousand barrels at an advance of a shilling per barrel. Of course, they were sadly bitten when they received the news!

A Noble Act.

The Harrisburg Telegraph states the following fact, as one of the many acts of Gen. Irvin's life which so endear him those who know him, and can appreciate disinterested benevolence:

About a year ago, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Presbyterian missionary to China, returned to this country after a lengthy absence, bringing with him a native youth for the purpose of being educated and instructed in the learning and religion of the Christian, that he might be qualified to return to his native land—qualified to disseminate truth and cultivate science among the "far off isles of the sea." The youth was without friends and without funds. No one seemed ready or willing to undertake the expense of his education. Application was made to Gen. Irvin. The appeal was not in vain. Suffice it to say, the young man is now a pupil, at Gen. Irvin's sole expense, at La Fayette college, in this State, where it is expected he will continue for a period of not less than five years, until he shall have acquired a thorough education.—Facts like the above are numerous, and require no iteration, among those who know Gen. Irvin. They are only now adverted to, for the purpose of dispelling the malignant slanders, which are circulated by his political opponents, to injure him, in the districts of the Commonwealth where his private benevolence is not as well understood.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday, with 16 days later intelligence from Europe. There is no political news of general interest. The extreme favorableness of the weather, and the promising appearance of the growing crops, had caused another decline in breakstuffs. Flour has fallen 6 shillings per barrel, Corn 10 shillings per quarter. The rumors of the re-appearance of the potato rot, though unconfirmed, have not yet subsided. The news has had a depressing effect on our own markets. The steamer Caledonia bring no specie this trip.

THE WASHINGTON UNION says:—"We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday Father McElroy, who returned on Saturday from Mexico in good health. He had not been further west than Matamoros. His colleague (Father Rey) had been cut off by assassination, to the great regret of every one who was acquainted with his holy mission and his noble character."

VALUE OF COAL LANDS.—A letter from a gentleman in Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) says:

"Business here is brisk. Property is on the advance; coal lands especially.—Three sales of very ordinary lands, worth very little but for coal, sold last month—100 acres for \$10,000; 140 acres for \$13,000; 330 acres for \$33,000. It almost frightens us; and yet, if we could reason from facts developed last year, \$500 an acre would not be a fourth of the value. The Hudson and Delaware Company, taking their coal from this country, 330,000 tons made a clear profit of \$582,000—more than a dollar and a half a ton; and an acre will yield from fifteen to twenty thousand tons."

DUNCAN L. CLINCH, the Hero of Withlacoochee, has been nominated by a Whig convention as a candidate for Governor of Georgia. The convention adopted resolutions favorable to the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR as President, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Calhoun for his course in the United States Senate.

RAILROAD MEETING.—On Tuesday evening at Baltimore, a meeting took place for adopting measures to complete the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Harrisburg—Gen. Cameron presided.

"POLK AND HIS GENERALS."—The Vicksburg Whig says that this new work will shortly appear. The principal "Generals" sketched are Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow. The Whig predicts for it an immense—run!

COUNTY PAPERS.—The West Chester Jeffersonian says, men who do not patronize and pay for their county papers, have no right to expect their support to any station. County editors should set their faces decidedly and equivoally against such monstrous absurdities.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The Whigs of this county nominated JOHN W. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM COLVIN, for the Legislature.

"MEASURES, not men," is the motto of the Democratic party.—Wash. Union.

"Exactly," says the Sciota Gazette, "the Mexican war is one of your measures, but when you want men and Generals to fight, you call upon the Whigs."

WAR NEWS.

The New Orleans papers contain some further news from the seat of war, which is thus summed up by a cotemporary.

News reached Vera Cruz on the 24th, that the large train which had left that city on the 18th, strongly guarded and under command of Gen. Pillow, was suddenly attacked by a large party of rancharos, who lay in ambush about 15 miles beyond the National Bridge. Gen. Pillow immediately ordered the dragoons to charge upon the assailants, which being gallantly done, caused the enemy to make a precipitate retreat, leaving 30 of their companions dead on the field, and some 50 wounded; 8 or 9 Americans were lost in the encounter, and some 20 wounded. The guerillas along the route are becoming bolder every day and increasing in numbers.

The general tenor of the news we regret to state, is very unfavorable to an early peace. Accounts from the city of Mexico state that Santa Anna has again attained to all the power of a Dictator by the arrest or removal from command of such generals as are opposed to him; and by the more adroit manœuvre of inducing Congress to postpone the counting of the votes for President till the 15th of January next! The 15th of June was the day fixed by law for that purpose. By the postponement Santa Anna prolongs his own power indefinitely, and for the time being may be deemed Dictator in fact, if not in name.

Great activity was manifested at the capital in the work of fortifying the environs of the city with a view to an obstinate defence. Seventy pieces of Artillery had arrived from Acapulco and other points, which they were mounting as fast as possible. The letters mentioned the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8,000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city at 20,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the line. These letters further say that the clergy are taking an active part in the business; that arms of all kinds were pouring into the capital, and considerable sums of money.

In the mean time Gen. Scott, with about 5,000 men, was at Puebla awaiting reinforcements, without which it would be hazardous to move upon the capital. It was thought that he would move on, as soon as Gen. Cadwalader's division would come up. Every thing gives indication of another terrible conflict before the capital falls into our hands.—Had Gen. Scott's forces not been reduced by the bungling policy of the Administration, he would have been in the city long since, without a blow being struck on either side. As at Buena Vista, the blood of those who fall in this encounter will cling to the skirts of the Administration.

A SIGN.—The Locofoco State Convention of Georgia, gave Gen. Taylor the go by. Resolutions in his favor were defeated in their Convention by the efforts of Mr. Howell Cobb, who was a member of the last Congress, and who has been re-elected to the next. Mr. Cobb was one of those who voted to censure General Taylor in the House of Representatives.

"VEL, VOT OF IT?"—If Francis R. Shunk did receive \$150 for five days' services, vot of it! Vy nothing; it only shows he's fond of change, that's all.

BRITISH MEDITATION.—In the House of Commons on the 11th of June, in reply to a question from Mr. Bowring, Lord Palmerston said that an offer of meditation on part of Great Britain between Mexico and the United States had been made by the former as well as by the present Government, but that as yet it had not been accepted by either of the belligerents.

"Der Centre Beobachter," is the name of a new German paper started at Aaronsburg, Centre county. It supports Gen. TAYLOR for President, Gen. JAS. IRVIN for Governor, and Maj. JOS. W. PATTON for Canal Commissioner.

RIOT AT ANNAPOLIS.—On Monday last a steamboat left Baltimore on a pleasure excursion down the bay. There were about 1000 persons on board the boat including two volunteer companies. The boat reached Annapolis about noon, and remained until evening, the passengers spending the day in the ancient city. Nothing occurred to produce ill-feeling until about the time the boat was prepared to leave on its return to the city, when a difficulty sprung up between some rowdies on the boat and others on the wharf.

The affray soon became general, missiles of all kinds being showered to and fro between those on board and those on shore. Finally the rifles of one of the companies on board the boat were put into requisition, and a number of balls fired, which seriously wounded five persons on shore, some of them respectable citizens of Annapolis, who were endeavoring to quell the riot. As soon as the difficulty commenced, the captain cut loose the boat and ran it out into the stream, to put an end to the fray. It is feared that two of the wounded will die of their injuries.