



Huntingdon, Tuesday, July 27, 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.

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Democratic Whigs of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at the OLD COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday Evening, Aug. 11, 1847, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important for the success of the candidates of the Whig party, at the coming general election.

"Scriptural Baptism."

THE Rev. WILLIAM J. GIBSON's argument and review on Scriptural Baptism, is now published in pamphlet form, and left at the Store of Wm. DOWNS, for sale—price, 31 cents.

Reasons for the Study of the Languages, No. 2, will be given in our next.

The Central Railroad.

The prospect of a vigorous prosecution of this great enterprise is now very flattering. On the 15th inst. contracts for grading eighteen miles of this road west of Harrisburg, were made at that place. There was much competition, and the work was taken low. The cost of grading and masonry on this portion of the road it is said, will not exceed \$10,000 per mile, including the piers and abutments of a bridge over the Susquehanna, about five miles above Harrisburg. On Tuesday last a committee of Directors, Messrs Wright, Toland and Mace, passed through this place on their way to Pittsburg, where another letting took place on the 22d. inst.

On Friday last, a corps of Engineers in the employ of this company, arrived in Huntingdon. They have commenced surveying in the neighborhood of this town, and will continue their operations westward.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the contracts on the Western Division have been taken at the low average of \$6,500 per mile.

THE DOLLAR NEWSPAPER.

As this paper is getting a wide circulation throughout the county, on account of its apparent cheapness, it may be well enough to inform the Whigs of this county that it is one of the most ultra Locofoco Free Trade publications of the day. It is made up principally from the Philadelphia Ledger, a Locofoco daily paper, under the garb of neutrality.—And it is worthy the consideration of Whigs, whether, because a paper happens to be published at a low price, they should extend to it their patronage, and thus aid in defeating the principles which they hold to be essential to the prosperity of the country. Notwithstanding its professed neutrality, there is scarcely a number of the "Dollar Newspaper" which does not contain a direct stab at the Protective Policy. Whigs, beware of this hypocritical publication. An avowed Locofoco paper has more claim upon your respect and support, than this "wolf in sheep's clothing." If Whigs desire a weekly paper from Philadelphia, they should support that able and faithful exponent of their principles, the "Weekly North American"—and not suffer themselves to be humbugged into the support of a Locofoco sheet, because it comes to them under the hypocritical garb of neutrality.

Whigs, Beware

Of all attempts to produce disorganization in your ranks. Strenuous efforts to accomplish this result, are now making by the Locofoco wire-workers of this place. They know that if the Whigs are united, no hope remains for them in Huntingdon county. Hence their efforts to produce discord in the Whig ranks. Stand fast, then, Whigs, to your principles and your organization, and you can bid defiance to all the efforts and tricks of Locofocoism.

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in James K. Polk, President of the United States, and that we heartily approve of the measures of his Administration. That we are in favor of an early peace made upon terms compatible with the interests, dignity, and honor of the country, and that we utterly repudiate the project of the leading Federalists in offering to surrender Texas to Mexico, in consideration of her permitting our armies to retire from her borders.

We clip the above resolution from the proceedings of a meeting of the Loco Foco County Committee, held at the house of Mr. Geo. Jackson, on the evening of the 17th inst., and published in the last Huntingdon Globe. The proceedings are signed by T. P. Campbell, Esq., as President, and A. Gwin, Esq., Secretary. The latter part of the above resolution, (if it be not the idle vaporing of men so prone to yawning it as to be unable to deal in facts) would appear to justify the belief that a new "project," humiliating and disgraceful to the country, is in contemplation by the Administration. If so, this timely exposure by Messrs. Campbell and Gwin, may have the effect of arousing the People to the enormity of the proposition, and thus prevent the consummation of this unholy "project." From the course already pursued by Mr. Polk in his prosecution of the war, and his dark and treasonable intrigue carried on with that perfidious one-legged demagogue and murderer, Gen. Santa Anna, we confess that we are disposed to give some credence to the grave charge contained in the above resolution. It is well known too, that that "leading" and distinguished "FEDERALIST," Jas. Buchanan, has recently been making peace propositions to the Mexican government; but no one, previous to the publication of the above resolve, ever dreamed, that, after the vast expenditure of blood and treasure which has already been made to carry on the war, Mr. Polk and his cabinet were about to bring our government into utter contempt, by offering to surrender to Mexico a portion of American territory! Reckless as have been the acts of the present Locofoco Administration, we were not prepared to hear from it a proposition so monstrous in its character! And it will be utterly idle for Messrs. Polk, Buchanan, Trist & Co., to negotiate with their old friend Santa Anna on any such terms. For, however much the country hates the war and longs for Peace, Congress will never ratify a treaty, the provisions of which surrenders one inch of AMERICAN SOIL! Even a Locofoco Congress would not dare do it; and we can assure the authors of the above resolution, who are acknowledged to be the leaders of the Locofoco party of Huntingdon county, that the Whigs "utterly repudiate"—and if in the majority in Congress—will reject without a moment's consideration, so infamous and treasonable a "project."

Pulling Down the Flag.

The Sunbury American, one of the few Locofoco papers that has maintained its consistency on the Tariff question, and the acknowledged organ of the Locofoco party of Northumberland county, has hauled down the Free Trade flag of Shunk and Longstreth, which has since the March Convention, been floating at its mast-head. In speaking of this movement on the part of the American the Miltonian, published in the same county, says:

"The American hoisted the Shunk and Longstreth flag immediately after they were put in nomination, but it had not even until the hauling down of the same, said one word one way or the other of Shunk in its columns. If this state of things should continue until the election, as it doubtless will, Northumberland county will do well for the People's candidate, Gen. JAMES IRVIN.—Disunion and dissatisfaction DO PREVAIL in the Locofoco ranks in every township in the county, and we have never known, the nomination of any man more exceptable to the Whigs than just Gen. Irvin."

THE WEATHER.—Although we have been visited during the past week by numerous showers, yet we have rarely experienced in the country such intense heat. The following words of caution from the Philadelphia Gleaner, may not be inappropriate at this time:

"Great care should be exercised with regard to diet, all exciting drinks should be avoided, and as much as possible all irritating topics, or overtaxing mental occupations. The physical man gets weaker and weaker as the summer deepens, and therefore becomes less and less qualified to resist the approaches or to wrestle against the assaults of disease. The laboring classes, and especially such as are compelled to work out in the sun, are entitled to sympathy and consideration at this season. Employers should be as indulgent as possible.

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO HUMBUG EXPLODED.

The time-serving policy of our Locofoco opponents, gets them into innumerable difficulties. In 1844 when the beneficial influence of the American Tariff of 1842 was apparent to and acknowledged by all, they claimed to be its most especial friends, and even went so far, in their efforts to deceive, as to declare that "Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay." But no sooner had Mr. Polk obtained power, than he and his friends set about to destroy the Protective Policy, and establish in its stead the British favoring policy of Free Trade. Accordingly the American Tariff of 1842 was repealed and the British Tariff of 1846 placed upon the Statute Books. The deception was so palpable, and the murmuring of the deceived so audible, that, to save themselves from defeat at the last election, the leaders pretended to be opposed to what had been done by the President whom they had lied into office. But no sooner is the election over than they again belie their professions, and come out unblushingly in defence of the measure which they had so recently condemned. And in doing so, they sought to again deceive the people by telling them that to the effects of the Tariff of 1846 were they indebted for the high prices which they were receiving for all kinds of produce. The farmer was told, says the Union Star, that whatever might be the effect of the scarcity in Ireland, the high prices he was receiving for his grain, were mainly dependant upon judicious Legislation; and that the liberal policy of the Tariff Act of '46 would insure him a regular market at permanent prices.—These declarations were made with all the boldness of truth—were iterated by the Big Guns of the party and reiterated by the whole corps of those who, spaniel-like, are accustomed to follow the directions of their masters. Even the Locofoco "State Central Committee," writing when wheat was commanding \$2 per bushel and flour \$9 per barrel and unable to resist so tempting an opportunity, echoed back the declaration with the speciousness of assumed sincerity. This state of things it was thought would last till after the October election and was intended by the Locos of this State to draw the farming influence over to the support of Gov. Shunk. But alas! the bubble has already burst. Wheat is down to \$1, and flour to \$5. The idea of permanent prices has already exploded, and our opponents (poor souls) are compelled at this late date to hatch out some new humbug. Truly they are in a deplorable situation—unfortunate in all their schemes—without the confidence of the people—at variance among themselves—and destined to be "used up" so completely at the next election, that even the discomfiture of the Egyptians in the Red Sea will be no parallel to their defeat.

A New Locofoco Game.

We understand that a prominent Locofoco of this place has been going about among anti-Temperance Whigs, telling them they "should not vote for General Irvin because he belongs to a Temperance Society." And when he meets a whig who is strongly in favor of Temperance, he tells him he is in duty bound to vote for Shunk, "because Shunk is a good Temperance man, and signed the bill to give the People a vote on granting Tavern Licenses;" and therefore he "should be sustained by all consistent friends of Temperance." Now, we caution the people to be on their guard against all such Locofoco tricks; and we caution the demagogue who has been engaged in this nefarious business, that if he persists in it, we shall feel it to be our duty to hold him up in propria persona, loathsome as he is, to the gaze of a truth and justice loving people.

From England.

The Britannia arrived on Saturday morning, 17th inst.

There has been another decline in bread stuffs—equal to about one dollar and fifty cents in a barrel of flour—produced by the fine prospects of a good harvest and abundant supplies imported into England. Cotton has risen.

The English have renewed their hostilities with China, and the French have chastised the natives of Cochin China for imprisoning the Missionaries.

The N. Orleans Bulletin of the 7th inst. says—"We understand that a requisition was yesterday made on the Governor, by the War Department, for 1000 mounted men for service in Mexico.

For the "Journal." LOCOFOCO TRICKERY EXPOSED.

MR. CLARK:—In the Messenger of last week, there appeared a communication purporting to have been written in Union township by an Old Anti-Mason. The writer starts out by asserting that he is an old Antimason, and requested a hearing through the columns of a neutral paper, which the Messenger purports to be. He then makes an apology for not applying to the Journal or the Globe to publish his communication, alleging that they were "controlled by men who are leagued together in the bonds of Odd Fellowship;" and then concludes his introduction by announcing the important fact, that his communication would probably "find but little favor with them."

As far as this introduction goes, it bears on its face the marks of a villain, and it never was written by an honest man, or an Anti-Mason, and I doubt very much if it can trace its parentage to Union Township. It was born, I have no doubt, somewhere in Allegheny street in the borough of Huntingdon, of a "disaffected" mother to a Locofoco father. It is a monster—a cross in nature—the genuine production of a she-wolf and the devil. Shortly after its birth, it was dressed in an Anti-Masonic over coat and introduced into the Messenger office to spit its venom on a peaceful community. Thus much for its genealogy.

But if the writer be really an old Anti-Mason, why did he not make application at least to the Journal to publish his benevolent epistle. If he be the kind of man he represents himself to be, he would have gone straight to the Journal, which has been for the last twelve years the defender of Whig and Anti-Masonic principles. If he be an honest Antimason he never would have gone to the Messenger office to publish seditious among his friends. This paper commenced sailing, or rather rafting under the flag of neutrality, but it is beginning to show its true character. It is beginning to be manifest that it was started by Locofocos, for the purpose of undermining the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of Huntingdon county, and all true Whigs and Anti-masons will beware of the contagion. But this suspicious Antimason says the editor of the Journal is "leagued" with the Globe; an assertion which the writer knew to be false, and which no honest Whig or Anti-mason in Huntingdon county would make. If he be an honest Anti-mason, he would not thus cavalierly have cut the acquaintance of an editor who has been toiling faithfully to make his paper acceptable to the Whigs and Anti-masons of this county. But I presume, Mr. Editor, that Locofocos and growlers, cloaked under the name of an Old Anti-Mason, can give you very little annoyance when the lion's skin is taken away, and the jack-ass is left in his naked deformity.

The communication carries all the way through it an affectation of ignorance, which, together with other marks, show it to be the production of a designing Locofoco, and not an Anti-mason. ANTI-LOCOFOCO.

P. S.—Since the above was handed in, we have received information which leaves no room to doubt that the "Union township" communication of the Messenger, to which allusion is made, was written by a sneaking, two-faced LOCOFOCO of this borough; the author having exhibited it to a prominent Whig of this county, previous to the appearance of the Messenger containing it. How very green some "smart" young men take "country people" to be! Ha! ha!

THE WAR! WHEN IS IT TO END?

100,000 Troops and 100 Millions more to be called for!!

"Ion," the celebrated correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, whose associations at Washington have given him facilities of information which are much relied on, says in a recent letter:

"Those people who are seriously desirous of a peace, have become convinced that we are not using efficient measures to conquer it. We have nothing to expect, for the next six months, but a languishing, inefficient, and expensive war. The next Congress must send a HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, and raise a HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to bring it to an end.

The probability of raising the force may be imagined by the fact that the ten regiments ordered by the last Congress have not yet been raised, notwithstanding the extraordinary inducements held out for enlistments, in bounty money and land—and a recent call on Jersey, Virginia and Delaware, for a battalion from each, has failed to be responded to, and single companies only are now expected to be raised. Oh! this "popular war!"—Lancaster Examiner.

A correspondent of the West Chester Democrat takes several clergymen of that county sharply to task for having preached against the war. The Polk-Democracy cannot tolerate even the discussion of war in the abstract.—"Tis conscience that makes cowards of us all."

[From the North American and U. S. Gazette.] GEN. JAMES IRVIN.

Messrs Editors:—The subjoined extracts of a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Centre county, the home of Gen. Irvin, will show how unjust are the imputations of a venal press upon the character of a worthy man. The conductors of the Locofoco papers in Philadelphia have indulged so long in the abuse of good men, that one is constrained to the belief that the purer the character of a Whig the greater pleasure it affords them to vilify and slander. Among other charges, that of being a close, selfish, niggardly man, has been imputed to General Irvin. With those who are acquainted with him, no refutation is necessary; but as many who are not personally acquainted may credit the charge, I have thought it but justice to the people as well as the candidate, to send the evidence that will put to blush the cowardly menial to party, if such a thing is possible, and at the same time show the people the kind of man for whom they are asked to cast their suffrages. Having heard the report that General Irvin when writing his father's will had cut himself off without one cent, I felt a little incredulous, and was induced to write to an old acquaintance whom I knew was on terms of intimacy with Mr. Irvin's family, and could give me the information I desired. His answer is brief, but to the point, and may be depended upon. He says:

"I know that the General is adverse to bringing his conduct in this respect before the public and has always been unwilling to have much if anything said about it, as it was purely a private and personal affair. But as I consider he is in some measure public property just now, and the public have a right to know what sort of a man he is, I take the liberty of telling what I know concerning the matter to which you allude without consulting him.

Gen. Irvin was called upon by his father in his last illness, some few years ago, to write his will. The General who knew his father's situation and property well, and deservedly had his confidence in the fullest extent, proceeded to divide his property, which you know was large, among his children, which he did with his usual good judgment, and after reading it over to his father, he expressed himself satisfied—but one thing, said the old gentleman, you have forgotten, and that is your own share. The General explained that he had enough already, and requested his father to give himself no concern about him, and so it passed. The will in his hand-writing is filed in our Register's Office, and about the facts which I have stated very briefly, there can be no doubt, for I know them to be true. As you say, this voluntary relinquishment of a considerable estate is a rare instance of true liberality.

I could give you other instances of his life which show that this was in keeping with his character, but I suppose it is not necessary—but there is one that I will. When he was in Congress there was an appointment of a Cadet at West Point in his gift. Two of his relations, one a nephew, were very anxious to be appointed, but they being able to live without it and being his relations he passed them by, and gave it to the son of a poor man, who had a large family without influence.

I am happy to say that our prospects here are good, and we shall from present appearances, despite the malice of office holders, give such an account from the central region of the State, as will make them ashamed of their conduct, if they have any shame left.

Your's respectfully."

The Victims and the Cost.

A Washington letter to the N. Y. Herald says:—"From the light before us, it appears that since last January, the war with Mexico, embracing a period of six months, has cost—

Table with 2 columns: Description of military actions and casualties, and corresponding numerical counts.

Total of the several divisions withdrawn from service or beyond service, 11,400—out of an aggregate embracing all the operations in Mexico of about 30,000 men.

The expenses of all the divisions of the army, and of extra naval expenses, on account of the war with Mexico have been for the same period of six months, or will be, say about \$26,000,000, including land bounties, recruiting service, expenses of sick, transportation, and depot expenses.

Since Father Miller and his "latter day saints" became an obsolete idea, the greatest humbug of the day is the Washington correspondent of the Ledger. The predictions of peace with which that worthy has for some time past bamboozled his readers, are as well founded as the prophecies of Miller, and with well informed people receive about the same consideration.

What Harm does this War do.

There are some persons who appear to look upon war as a sort of holiday amusement, which may be indulged in occasionally without affecting much harm! Of this class the Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL appears to be one. In a recent letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, that gentleman asks them to tell 'what harm this war does,' to which they reply as follows:

"It is difficult to frame an answer to a question the mere statement of which is a mockery of all humanity, morality and religion. Perhaps it will be better answered by other questions. What harm is there in wholesale murder, in remorseless cruelty, and in fell destructiveness? What harm in peopling the territories of two republics with desolate widows and orphan children? What harm is there in fattening the soil of Mexico with the blood and the bodies of our brave fellow citizens, as well as of the army proper as of those enticed to volunteer in the war by the falsest of pretences? What harm in the demoralization of the public sentiment of our own country, of which it were difficult to give a more striking evidence than the shocking will with which a gentleman of Mr. Ingersoll's birth, education, and station, speaks of the horrors which cannot fail to attend war, even when necessary, and much more such a needless, wanton, wilful war as that in which we are now engaged?

We have too much regard for the common sense of our readers, and of the great body of the American people, to doubt what would be their reply to these questions. Nay we would not doubt Mr. Ingersoll's own, were his natural sensibilities not blunted and hardened by his long (and we dare say painful) service in the locofoco school of politics. And even yet, we should think there is one argument against this war, which, though steeled by bad and bitter prejudice against considerations addressed to his reason, even he could be made to feel the force of. His gallant son, who is equally an honor to his sire and an ornament to the public service—had he, the pride of that father's heart laid down his life—we will not say in battle, and in a necessary war, for in that case pride would to some extent offset grief—but, operating on the land in Mexico, had he sunk a victim to disease in its most helpless form as thousands of equally beloved sons have done, and such a war as this, would the thought of the blessings of this war, and the world of good it is doing, or of the share which he himself had in producing it, reconcile him to the loss, or assuage for a moment his real grief of heart! We know that it would not.

The locofocos are laying great stress on the lift they hope to receive at the fall election from the "halls of the Montezumas." Polk and shunk are no doubt both popular there, as the Mexicans would certainly rather vote for them than such fighting whigs as Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool, &c.—Lewistown Gaz.

Locofoco Consistency, Again.

The Locofocos are boisterous in their denunciations of Whigs who do not chime in and approve of the war against Mexico, provoked by Polk, and intended to advance the dominion of Slavery.—The Pennsylvania, edited by a Custom House Lounser, who is paid by the Government \$1500 a year, for doing nothing, is the most unscrupulous in his remarks upon those who condemn the war. But he as well as all the small fry are the ardent—we cannot say consistent—advocates of the election of Morris Longstreth, a practical Peace Party Man—one who will give neither aid nor comfort to his country in any war, for Canal Commissioner! This fact the organs of Locofocoism, who have the smallest regard for truth will not dare deny. In what predicament does it place them before an honest people, who see them hurling bottled wrath at those of the Whig party who do not and cannot approve of the present War against Mexico, while they not only support for a high office, but laud the democracy, patriotism and love of country of one who condemns all wars, right or wrong, and refuses to aid or encourage the country in the prosecution of any? If the hypocrisy of Locofocoism does not stand out in bold relief in this matter, no one will deny that it establishes the fact, that that party are governed by "the Old Blue-light Federal Peace Party Men," of which James Buchanan and Tory Ingersoll are fair and unquestionable samples.—Pa. Telegraph.

Requisitions have gone out from the War Department upon the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland and others for the regiments and companies already organized, who are to be sent immediately to Vera Cruz, to open the communications between that place and Gen. Scott's Army.

Gen. Pillow, in a conversation with Gen. Taylor about the battles of Palo Alto and rasaca de la Pama, (says the Knoxville Tribune) remarked that had he been in command of the army, he thought he should have brought on those battles differently. Gen. Taylor, looking him full in the face, replied, "I have no doubt you would sir."