



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

Whig County Ticket.

SENATOR:
ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford Co.

ASSEMBLY:
DAVID BLAIR, of Huntingdon.

SHERIFF:
JOHN G. STEWART, of Huntingdon.

TREASURER:
ISAAC NEFF, of West.

COMMISSIONER:
JOSHUA GREENLAND, of Cass.

AUDITOR:
JAMES GILLAM, of Barree.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Are you Assessed?

Every voter should see that his name is on the Assessor's list. See to this in time.

A number of articles prepared for this week's paper, have been crowded out.

New Goods at the "CHEAP CORNER," of the best quality and very lowest prices. See advertisement.

There has been a slight decline in the Flour and Grain market since our last.

There has been a foreign arrival, bringing eleven days later news from Europe, since our last. No news of importance by it, save accounts of numerous heavy failures and a further decline in the grain market.

The Circus.

Gen. Welsh's National Circus will perform in this place on Friday next. This company is acknowledged to be one of the best in the country. The celebrated Dan Rice, so popular in Philadelphia and elsewhere, will enliven the performances by his wit and humor. The lovers of amusement may therefore expect a rich treat on Friday afternoon and evening next.

The War News.

The details of the great battles near the City of Mexico, will be found on our first page. Additional particulars have been received since, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that Gen. Scott, the old scar-covered veteran, has received another slight wound, but the hope is expressed that it is by no means serious. The slaughter on both sides has been very great. Whether it will result in a treaty of peace is yet uncertain.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE had a celebration at Birmingham on Thursday last. About 100 members of the Order walked in procession. A handsome Bible was presented on the occasion, to the Birmingham Division by the Ladies of the place. We were not present, but learn that every thing passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

JOHN WALKER, Esq., Ex-President of the Hollidaysburg Bank, has been nominated as the Locofoco candidate for State Senate in this District. Resolutions were passed at the Conference in favor of GEO. M. DALLAS, and opposed to the "favorite son," James Buchanan. The resolutions were reported by Major John P. Anderson.

A fellow who once succeeded in getting a seat in the Legislature by violating his solemn pledges of honor to the voters, and who is now playing tool for Shunk and Jesse Miller, occupies three columns of the last "Neutral" Messenger in directing the blackguard concoctions of his fevered brain at us. Another drunken Loafers, without any cause, abused us on the street on the afternoon of the same day the Messenger was published! We decline any controversy with either of these fellows, and therefore turn them over to the tender mercies of the "Man with the Poker," who is in hot pursuit of both.

When Locofocos talk about "aid and comfort," just let our Whig friends ask them "WHO PASSED SANTA ANNA INTO MEXICO?"

"A Tale of the 'Neutral' Ground."
 Almost every body has read Cooper's "Spy," or the Tale of the "Neutral Ground." Those that have will remember that the Cow Boys or Skinners, kept themselves out of the reach of the law and halter by occupying it, while as opportunity should offer for plunder they assailed and annoyed the American Army. We cannot tell the whole tale now, but we wish our readers would remember it.—And by the way, speaking of Neutral ground—can you see anything? We ask the Whigs and Antimasons of Huntingdon county, to read a communication in another column signed "Another Old Antimason;" and after they have read it, we ask them—Can you see anything? Can't you see that while the Messenger men have endeavored to kindle a fire in your ranks, they will not publish a word furnished them by a real Whig and Antimason? Whatever will disorganize your ranks and aid Locofocoism, find a place in this neutral sheet, but not one word can be given to their readers on the other side. Can't you see its motive? Why did they not publish this communication, handed to them by one of their subscribers? We called them Pirates; we take that back. It requires courage as well as utter abandonment of moral principle, to make a Pirate. Cowards don't do for that business. Wreckers is a better name for them: they hold out false lights, hoping that our good ship may be wrecked and they can gather up the plunder! Pirates live by blood, not deceit. And we ask further can you see any thing personal in his communication? We cannot—every allusion is political—not one personal. The key to the whole matter is, it might have been of use to the whig party and its organization; and the Shunk, Division clique, that oversees that sheet, will permit nothing to go to the public through its columns, adverse to that faction. "Uncle Alek" is too smart for that.

Whigs! Arouse!

WHIGS OF OLD HUNTINGDON!
 It is now but three weeks till the Election! Are you preparing for the work? Are you making the necessary arrangements to get out your votes? Are you talking to your neighbors, and rousing them to the importance of the contest? If not, neglect it no longer! The time for ACTION has come. There is no time to be lost. Our brethren in other States have led the way to Victory!—Shall we supinely refuse to follow?—Arouse to the work, Whigs! Remember that a full vote will ensure a WHIG VICTORY, and that the other counties of the State look to old Huntingdon to do her whole duty for IRVIN and REFORM. Let nothing, then, deter you from duty. If there should be a single name on the Whig Ticket that you would rather had been off, do not allow that to cause you to forget your principles.—To work then, friends of IRVIN! and let us make a united effort to make old Huntingdon the Banner County.

The Locofoco Ticket.

In answer to our charges that there was unfairness and trickery used by the wire-workers here, in forming the Locofoco County Ticket; that Dr. Gemmill had been declared duly nominated when he did not receive a majority of the votes! and that Col. Haselett had received two more votes in the Convention than the report in the Globe gives him—the Globe publishes a letter from Col. Haselett, stating that he is satisfied with the action of the Convention. Why, neighbor, we never asserted, either privately or publicly, that the Colonel was dissatisfied! But we do assert that many of his friends are, and that our attention was called to the fact that he received more votes than the report gives him, by a member of the Democratic party! Can the Globe explain this matter? And at the same time tell us by what new rule a candidate is declared nominated without receiving a majority of all the votes cast!

We have cheering intelligence from all parts of the State. The glorious work of Revolution and Reform is progressing finely. If the Whigs do their duty, IRVIN AND PATTON will be elected by overwhelming majorities, and the State redeemed from the withering influence of Locofocoism.

Col. ALEX. McCLUNG, one of the heroes of Monterey, is a candidate for Congress from one of the Districts in Mississippi, and, it is said, will be elected. He was appointed U. S. Marshal by Gen. Harrison, and held the office all the while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State—but let it, we think, when Tyler ruled.

Union County.

An immense IRVIN and PATTON meeting was held in New Berlin, Union county, on the 14th instant. Gen. IRVIN, Hon. JAS. POLLOCK, and Hon. JAS. COOPER, were present and addressed the meeting. In speaking of Gen. Irvin's speech, the Union Star says:—"Gen. Irvin spoke about an hour in a most effective style. He drew a comparison between the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, and showed that while under the former, the industry of the country revived and prosperity abounded: under the latter ruin and destruction to the business and labor of our country must sooner or later follow. He said it might take a year or more to produce this result, but come at last it must. He said if a man had a farm in fine order, the fences good, the ground well limed and manured and in a high state of cultivation, and would place upon it a bad farmer, it might be several years before the ground would wear out, the fences become bad and the whole farm get out of order under his mismanagement; but that such would eventually be the case, no one can doubt. So it was under the Tariff. Under the Tariff of 1842 the industry of the country revived, abundance and plenty were everywhere visible and the condition of the country was most prosperous. And, (as in the case of the farm) it would take some time before the Tariff of 1846 would destroy the industry and prosperity which had been produced by the Tariff of 1842. Gen. Irvin also spoke of the charge made by the opposition that he had voted to tax tea and coffee and showed conclusively by the Journals of the House that it was false."

Old Union will roll up at least 1400 majority for Irvin & Patton.

Catching at Straws.

We learn that secret agents from Washington have been sent into Pennsylvania trying to secure for Mr. Shunk the vote of the "Native American Party." Truly, "drowning men will catch at straws." But a short time since and the Locofoco presses boldly charged the Whigs with favoring the "one idea" of Nativism, and now to save the old office holder, Shunk, from too overwhelming a defeat, they are willing to turn in with Nativism, or any other ism. It will be of no avail, however. The People have made up their minds that Polk must be rebuked; and the best opportunity that now offers, is the defeat of his friend and apologist, Francis R. Shunk. And no CORRUPT BARGAIN that political Tricksters may get up, can turn from its purpose the Popular Mind.

As our neighbor has published Col. Haslett's letter as an evidence of "union and harmony" in the Locofoco party, suppose he would, by way of a clincher on this point, give to his readers the correspondence which took place between the "Malicious Mischief-maker," and Dr. Gemmill. As the letter of the latter has been read on the corners of our streets by the former, it is due to the Doctor and the public that the whole correspondence should be published.—But perhaps our neighbor of the Globe would not like to see his candidate for the Legislature, who is a respectable man, published as being in correspondence with a fellow so recently convicted in the Quarter Sessions.

Who Can Answer?

Why did David R. Porter dismiss Francis R. Shunk from the office of Secretary of State? Can our neighbor of the Globe answer this question? Our friend of the Pa. Intelligencer says if the true reason was "known," it would be found that Mr. Shunk was one of the "incapables" so frequently alluded to in the "Union."

GEN. SCOTT.—When Gen. Scott passed through New Orleans on his way to the seat of war, he remarked that it was his intention to be in the city of Mexico on the 1st of September. His remark was, "I shall dictate peace to them in their Capitol, on the 1st of September, 1847." The brave old soldier certainly came very close, if he did not redeem his promise.

Independence of Editors.

The Philadelphia Times & Keystone recently contained the following significant paragraph:

"Now is the time for every man to think and act independently for himself—to spurn all dictation—to advocate that Democracy which goes in for 'the greatest good of the greatest number,' and presumes all men capable of judging what is best calculated to aid them in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Whigs! Read This.

MR. CLARK:—I send you the enclosed communication. Last week I sent it to the "Messenger" because I wanted it to be read by those who saw the ones I call attention to. It was not published nor noticed, so I went for it, and they told me it was lost. (If I had not kept a copy I should have been sorry they had lost it) but that the reason why they had not put it in was because it was too personal. I was then told if I would put my name to it they would print it. As they did not ask that until the paper was printed for that week and I had not seen the names to the other articles, I thought I could understand their conduct. Now I want you to put it in your paper; for I want the people to see how things are conducted by the other party and the neutral paper:

COMMUNICATION.

[REJECTED BY THE MESSENGER.]

I have seen in your paper several communications, which are intended to call upon the Antimasons of our county, and invite them to the enquiry, whether it is consistent for them to vote for a man who belongs to the order of Odd Fellows. Until I saw those articles I thought you would not insert political communications of any kind as your paper is neutral in politics. But I suppose you consider that you are not responsible for anything but your editorials, and are willing that both sides should be heard. The evident tendency of those articles is to excite prejudice and stir up strife in the ranks of that party which is now opposing the administrations of Polk & Shunk; and from some things I have seen and know I feel convinced that the Loco Focos of this county so consider them, and they are now trying to keep the fire up so that they can get into power by it. It is now for the purpose of calling the attention of the Whigs and Antimasons to this systematic effort to get up a quarrel among them so that the Loco Focos can profit by it and perhaps elect a Sheriff to ride three years to break them down, that I want to mention a few facts for them to consider.

It now seems to be admitted on all hands that the Locofocos are the only persons busy in keeping up this fight. If they can convince the Antimasons that they cannot consistently vote for Stewart they hope to have a Sheriff elected to help them. I ask every honest Antimason in the county if he cannot see these Loco Foco leaders busy in abusing Odd Fellows? Who are the most busy at it in your town? Who takes the most pains to ask "Will you, a consistent Antimason vote for Stewart? One of their principal leaders, he who, while in the Legislature divided our county, thinking to make this a Loco Foco county, is now among the busiest. He goes to a Loco Foco Odd Fellow, if he happens to be a personal friend of Stewart, and says, "if you vote for Stewart you will destroy the Order." He goes to a Whig Odd Fellow and says, "if you want to convince the world that you Odd Fellows are under no obligation to vote for each other, vote against Stewart. He goes to an Antimason and says, "as honest a man as you cannot of course vote for Stewart." Thus is he and such as him, trying to defeat us and keep Shunk and Polk in power.

I say look to it Antimasons. That party have ever opposed you—they are your unflinching enemies in every thing—they despise an Antimason more than they do any thing else, but they want to use you now, then laugh at and abuse you as usual.

I think as little as ever of masonry, and as little of Odd Fellows; but I think less of and fear more a full blooded Loco Foco, and for my part they shall not use my knife to cut a stick to beat my brains out. Antimasons! remember what I tell you, you can regulate an Odd Fellow in the Whig ranks easier than you can the Loco Foco if they get in power, if you stick to your organization; but if you let them mislead you they will soon rule you with Loco Focos who are Odd Fellows to boot.

ANOTHER OLD ANTIMASON.

FRANKLIN TP. SEPT. 7, 1847.
 No GO GENTS.—The Federal Locofoco presses have hit on a new plan and most demurely deny that Polk provided his friend Santa Anna with a Pass to return to Mexico and butcher our soldiers. This is almost as bad as calling "Old Rough and Ready" a Locofoco.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Boston Atlas gives the returns for Governor, from 116 towns, from which it appears that there has been no choice, from the number of candidates in the field. The election will therefore devolve upon the Legislature, which being Whig, will result in the election of the Whig candidate.

Declination!

UNION TOWNSHIP, SEP. 20, 1847.
 MR. CLARK.—Last week I handed you a Card announcing myself as a candidate for Sheriff. On reflecting upon the matter, I have come to the conclusion that if I should run I might only take votes from the Whig candidate and thus aid the election of Mr. Crownover, the Locofoco candidate—therefore I announce to my Whig and Antimasonic friends that I have withdrawn, and will support the WHOLE WHIG TICKET, and hope all my friends will do the same.
 Yours, &c. WM. SMITH.

[For the Huntingdon Journal.]

The Broad Top Railroad.

The Governor is evidently not satisfied with his own objections to the legitimate and declared provisions of the Bill, for he incorporates a privilege, not intended or desired, merely for the sake of combatting it—he lays aside the robes of office and plays the political mountebank—he sets up a man of straw for the pleasure and triumph of beating him down.

By the second section of the Bill "the company have the right to hold, either by purchase or lease, not exceeding five thousand acres of coal land within the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford." By the 1st section of the Bill the Company are incorporated "for the purpose of constructing a Railroad as hereafter is provided, and also for the purpose of mining Coal, and for transacting the usual business of Companies engaged in mining, transporting and selling coal and the other products of coal lands." Yet from powers and privileges so clearly defined as these, a company incorporated expressly to construct a Railroad and mine and market coal, and for no other purpose, with the privilege of holding by lease or purchase not exceeding five thousand acres of coal land, and no other kind (except a lot not exceeding five acres in a place for depots for coal,) the Governor in his veto is pleased to call this Company "a farming association." Because 5000 acres of coal land can be held by the Company, the Governor would fain make the impression that they can and will engage in farming operations, to excite alarm and prejudice among the honest farmers. Is this fair and honest? Is not such shallow and silly tricks of the demagogue beneath the station and character of the Governor of our Commonwealth? If Governor Shunk had valid and honest objections to the Bill let him state them: if he had none let him sign it—but for the honor of the post he fills, spare us from lumbering in State papers.

About thirty miles of Railroad will be necessary to reach the main body of the coal field of Broad Top Mountain. To make any thing like a permanent road with single track, of cast rail, will cost at least \$15,000 per mile; consequently it will require \$450,000 to make the the thirty miles of road—leaving \$50,000 of a balance of stock to purchase coal land with. Where is this amount of money to come from—where can you find subscribers for half a million of dollars of stock in a rail road from the Borough of Huntingdon to Stonerstown? Can the capitalists of Huntingdon take it—Can the farmers along the route of the road take it—Can the citizens of Broad Top or Bedford county take it? No. If you wait till either of these or all of them united subscribe for so large an amount of rail-road stock, it will be some time before the cars come in from Broad Top. To the eastern cities must we look for capital to build the road—Philadelphia, New York or Boston must furnish subscribers for the stock. The Central Railroad has given the Philadelphians as much rail-road stock as they will want for some time. The New York and Erie and the Hudson River Railroads have given the capitalists of the City of New York as much of this kind of stock as they think will likely prove profitable; and the Yankees of Boston are too calculating to subscribe for stock in a rail-road so far from home, unless some other inducement is held out than the doubtful dividends from the road. The stock then of the road, simply as rail-road stock, without any privilege connected with it over any other stock of the same kind, in the market will find no purchasers, and the project must fail. To prevent this failure, and to make the stock of this road at once command the attention of capitalists, the Company are authorized to engage in the mining and selling of coal—this is to be the profitable part of the business of the Company, and this will secure the speedy sale of the Rail-road shares. Within the last year the Hollidaysburg and Bennington Railroad and Mining Company has been formed and the stock taken in Boston, and the Company is now about commencing operations. It was the privilege to mine and sell the Allegheny coal that induced the Bostonians to subscribe for the stock of that Company, and not any prospect of rail-road dividends. And so it will be in relation to the Huntingdon and Broad Top road. With the privilege of mining and selling coal, the stock would have been sold and the route surveyed before this time if Gov. Shunk had not vetoed the bill—without this privilege the stock would be like the stock of the rail-road from Chambersburg to Huntingdon, unsold and unsaleable. To enable the Company then, to engage in the Coal business, they are authorized to hold by purchase or lease, five thousand acres of land in Huntingdon and Bedford counties. It is well known to those who have had any thing to do with the coal lands of Broad Top, that to get a single vein or pit of coal you must purchase one or two hundred acres of land—hence the necessity of permitting the Company to hold five thousand acres, out of which they will not perhaps have more than two hundred acres of coal land, the balance being in most cases thin, rough land of little value for any purpose. But of this simple and harmless provision of the Bill the Governor has conjured up a bugbear at which he affects to be horrified. Being about as well acquainted with the

face of the country in Huntingdon and Bedford counties as he is with the land in the moon, the Governor is either simple enough to believe that this Company might engage in farming the spurs of the Broad Top mountain as a profitable business, or he is wicked enough to endeavor to start and circulate the idea that they wished to engage in farming, when he knew and believed the contrary. To any one in the least acquainted with the Broad Top region of country in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, the idea put forth by the Governor, of a Company engaging to farm "three five thousand acres of land is so supremely ludicrous that whenever it is mentioned it is laughed at, and the Governor's bugbear is not half so much dreaded as his veto.

Just eleven months previous to writing this veto message, Gov. Shunk had approved and signed an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By the 2d section of that act the said Company are authorized "to purchase, receive, have, hold, use and enjoy, to them and their successors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, engines, &c., goods, chattels and estate real and personal of whatever kind or quality soever;" and by the 11th section of the same act the breadth of the route, or the land to be occupied by said Company is limited to four rods in width, except for certain purposes. Now from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, say 250 miles, four rods in width will make 2000 acres of land which this Company may take and hold of what kind or quality soever, that is, of the best land in the Commonwealth if it suits them. And so far as the declared object and powers of their charter go, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have as much right, and are just as likely to engage in farming these 2000 acres of land as the Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company have or are likely to farm the 5000 acres of coal land they are authorized to hold. There is nothing said about farming in the charter of either of them, and we have as good a right to charge the Company he incorporated with a design to farm the good farm land they can hold, as the Governor has to charge the Company he vetoed with a design to farm the poor coal land they were authorized to hold. The one Company take and hold the necessary quantity of land to engage in the coal business, the other as much land as is necessary to make their rail-road. Yet this Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, with a real estate of 2000 acres, without any individual liability of the stockholders, winding like some huge serpent through the heart of your Commonwealth, sparing nothing in its way save your dwellings, your churches and the graves of your friends, is approved and signed by Gov. Shunk, while your petty little Company of only half a million, and with a better object in view, and one which can no more be carried out by private enterprise than the former, receives his veto!

On the 1st April, 1846, Gov. Shunk signed a Bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to enter our State at Willis' Creek, in Bedford county, and make their road thence to Pittsburg, a distance of some 125 miles, and to hold and occupy, to farm if you please, according to the Governor's idea of things, four rods in width by 125 miles in length, equal to 1000 acres of land, in Pennsylvania. This foreign-mammoth corporation, without any individual liability clause, receives Gov. Shunk's approval, but the little Broad Top concern he is constrained to veto. He strains at a gnat, and swallows the camel.

Plain Questions.

WALKER TOWNSHIP, Sept. 20, '47.
 MR. CLARK.—As Matthew Crownover is now before the People of Huntingdon county for an important office, I propose asking him a few plain questions, which I hope to see answered.

1. Did you not in 1844 declare that Henry Clay was a murderer and a Gambler, and that therefore no moral man should vote for him?
2. Did you not in 1845 support A. Gwin, Esq., for the Legislature, both by your vote and influence, when you knew him to be favorable to the Division of Huntingdon county?
3. Did you not sign a Petition asking the Division of Huntingdon county?
4. Will not Alex. Gwin, Esq., be your Attorney, should you be elected to the office of Sheriff?
5. Did you not in 1844 circulate the "Independent Whig," knowing it to contain Slanderous matter against Whigs, who were private citizens.
6. Have you not promised to give your Printing to the Huntingdon Messenger as a consideration to the Publishers for violating their neutrality, and taking part in favor of your election?
7. Are you not now an advocate of the policy and measures of the Administrations of Polk and Shunk?

If you cannot publicly answer the above interrogatories in the negative you will receive no Whig votes in

WALKER.

The celebrated and heavy house of Prime, Ward, & Co., private bankers, of New York, stopped payment a few days ago. It created quite a sensation in the money circles. The cause is attributed to their dealings with a heavy house in London that has failed.