



Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: NER MIDDLESWARTH.

COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY:

Augustus K. Cornyn, of Huntingdon. PROTHONOTARY:

Theo. H. Cremer, of Huntingdon. REGISTER AND RECORDER.

Matthew F. Campbell, of Henderson. COMMISSIONER:

William Hutchinson, of Warrior-mark. AUDITOR:

Thos. W. Neely, of Dublin. CORONER:

Henry Grafius, of Alexandria.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and for collecting and receiving for the same.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Extra Copies of Clayton's Great Speech.

We have still on hand a large number of extra copies of the Journal containing Senator CLAYTON'S GREAT SPEECH IN DEFENCE OF GEN. TAYLOR, which we will furnish at the low price of \$2.00 per hundred. Clubs and individuals, anxious to advance the cause of the glorious old hero of Buena Vista, and thus do their country some service, can more effectually do so by circulating this speech among the People, than in almost any other way. Single copies at THREE CENTS.

"A Little more Grape"

The Stated Meeting of the Rough and Ready Club will be held on SATURDAY evening next, (SEPTEMBER 2,) at the House of Alex. Carmon.

WM. H. PEIGHTAL, President. H. K. NEFF, Secretary. E. SUMMERS.

The Extra-Salary Candidate.

Freemen of Huntingdon county! read the Speech of Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Pa., which we publish in this No. of our paper. It is a full and authentic exposition, taken from the Public Records, of the money unlawfully and unjustly abstracted from the Public Treasury by Gen. Cass, while Governor of Michigan. Recollect when you are asked to vote for Gen. Cass, that in addition to large salaries during a long life, he has received SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND FORTY-SIX CENTS EXTRA PAY, out of the Pockets of the People—more than all the other Territorial Governors from the foundation of the Government to the present hour! And recollect, too, that Gen. Taylor has been in the public service for about forty years, enduring hardships and perilling his life in defence of his country's flag, and has never yet received one cent extra pay.

If any one doubts, says the Pa. Intelligencer, the truth of the charges, Mr. Stewart has presented them in a form which must satisfy the most skeptical of their truth. They cannot be refuted, or explained away; and every man who will read the speech, must be convinced.

The pamphlet copy of the speech from which we publish, is accompanied with the statements of the several sums charged and received from the treasury by Gen. Cass, in detail, taken from the records and certified by the several officers of the departments. They are thus presented in a form which defies contradiction. We regret that we are obliged to exclude these documents on account of their length.

Now if Gen. Cass whilst Governor of Michigan, could and did abstract from the public treasury \$64,865 46 of extra pay to which he was not entitled by law or justice, the question naturally arises in the public mind, would he be a safe man to entrust with the enormous power placed in the hands of a President? Would the treasury be safe in his charge? What guaranty have the people that the man who could show himself thus grasping and unscrupulous in one instance would not, if he had the power, commit the same abuses in other instances? None—none whatever; and the verdict of the people must be against him. But read the speech and Appendix, and every one will be able to see and judge for himself.

Irish News.

The last foreign arrival brings news of an outbreak in Ireland, and that hostilities, between the People and the Government troops have commenced. The news, it will be seen, is conflicting. The British accounts represent that the Irish were put down without difficulty; but the secret correspondent of the New York Tribune represents that Smith O'Brien, with sixty thousand men, utterly routed the British forces at Slievenam, killing Gen. Macdonald, and SIX THOUSAND British troops under his command! The next arrival will be looked for with intense interest. God grant that the downtrodden Irish People may triumph over their oppressors.

The Whigs of Lancaster county have nominated Thaddeus Stevens for Congress.

The steamer Edward Bates exploded her boilers on the 12th inst. below Hamburg, Illinois, causing the loss of 28 lives, and the sailing of 31 persons in a most distressing manner.

Gen. Lane, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in the place of General Shields, declined.

The meeting of the Rough and Ready Club on Wednesday evening last was well attended. Although the speakers expected did not attend, everything passed off well. Col. A. K. Cornyn, Major Geo. Raymond, David Blair and T. H. Cremer, Esq's, addressed the Club in their usual spirited and able manner. The following resolution of sympathy with the Irish People, in their struggle for justice from their rulers, was offered by Mr. Blair, and unanimously adopted, amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the intelligence received by the mail to-day of the bold and triumphant stand taken by the Irish in defence of their liberty, excites within our bosoms the liveliest feelings of sympathy and joy. While we regret the necessity of the resort to arms, we rejoice that in the first conflict with her oppressors, victory has dawned upon the green shamrock, the proud emblem of Ireland's better days and national existence. To the brave spirits now battling to be free, we say, go on—our hearts are with you—God speed ye and your cause.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Whig County Ticket gives universal satisfaction in every section of the county. The Whigs are perfectly united in its support, and will elect it by a larger majority than has been cast in the county since the division.

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this Government owed \$35,075 for years to Governor Cass? And still less can it be believed that Governor Cass, who received annually, on his estimates, all that he required, would let this large sum, or any sum, remain unpaid. Not at all. Engaged as he was largely in land speculations, money was important and valuable to him. Yet, it seems, he forgot and overlooked this enormous balance of \$35,075, due him for years, and did not think of it till more than a year after his office of Governor expired. Who can believe such an absurdity? It is much more likely that Governor Cass was in debt to the Government; and until this account was rendered such would seem to be the fact; for the amount of Governor Cass's claims, as rendered, was \$53,128 96. Yet this only brought the Government in for the \$35,075. For the whole of this matter I refer to Document No. 112, 34 session, 25th Congress, page 16, which I will append to my speech, with such parts of the other documents referred to as may be material to a full understanding of the subject. I was anxious to see the vouchers filed in support of these claims, and called at the office for that purpose, but the privilege was refused, as I have already stated. To-morrow, I intend to call by resolution for the vouchers, and to publish these claims, and I trust the friends of General Cass on this floor will promptly adopt it, and thus place before the country the vouchers, if they exist, to justify these charges. Will they do it? We shall see.

As the gentleman from Michigan is good at figures, I will submit to him this question, to be worked out at his leisure: "If Gen. Cass as Governor, and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, took \$80,865 46 extra pay and above his salary of \$2,000, how much would he be entitled to as President of the United States, and ex-officio Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, with a salary of \$25,000 per annum? Being a military man, General Cass would no doubt command in person, in war, and would be a matter of course should be elected; and having the precedent, he would have precisely the same right to extra pay, that he had as Governor of Michigan. In point of law, or justice, is there a shadow of difference? Under such an arrangement of extras, extravagance, and extraordinary charging, with free trade, reduced duties, and reduced revenue, what will become of us? Is not ruin and bankruptcy inevitable?"

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. JAMESON) who last addressed the committee, charged Gen. Taylor (a small affair) with parsimony. "And why? Because he refused to pay \$7 or \$8 postage on a part of unimportant political letters. Now, sir, instead of an objection, this furnished an argument in his favor. It shows that he will not neglect his public duties in quest of office; that he takes proper care of his own money, and will take proper care of the People's, if entrusted to his keeping. While he spends nothing wastefully, he takes no extra pay; nothing that is not strictly his due. In these days of prodigality and extravagance, he is just the man we want at the head of affairs. Reform and Retrenchment in public expenditures is now more loudly demanded than at any former period of our history. I can, however, tell the gentleman from Missouri, that if General Taylor, like Gen. Cass, had been receiving extra pay at the rate of fifteen or twenty dollars a day over and above his salary, he might have afforded to pay this postage. Gen. Cass, no doubt, would have paid it; but not with Taylor. He attends to his duties, and lets extra pay and politics alone.

But, Sir, there is another perversion of my remarks made by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McCLELLAN) which I cannot permit to pass unnoticed. He says I slandered Mr. Calhoun by charging him with allowing Gen. Cass' accounts for extra pay, five or six years after he was out of office. Now, Sir, instead of saying what the gentleman imputes to me, I said exactly the reverse. I said Mr. Calhoun had not allowed the accounts, as stated by the 2d Auditor; and as proof, I adduced the fact that he was out of office five or six years before the account was settled. The gentleman must be hard run indeed, when he is driven to such quibbling as this; such perversions, such evasions of the real questions at issue. I charge Gen. Cass with malversations in office, and the gentleman defends Mr. Calhoun, who is not assailed. I charge Gen. Cass with taking more money out of the Treasury than he was legally entitled to receive, and the gentleman turns around and assails me with abusive epithets. This is easily done; I might retaliate, but will not. It is not with him or with me the people have to do; it is with Gen. Cass, now a candidate for the Presidency; and it is in his defence I would advise the gentleman to give his immediate and undivided attention.

The defence of Gen. Taylor, an honest man, who has devoted his whole life to the service of his country, is an easy task. What have you to say against him gentlemen? I pause for a reply. Nothing; not a word. But the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. McCLELLAN) has said or suggested, that on examination of Gen. Taylor's accounts it would appear that he had received a far larger sum as "extra compensation" than Gen. Cass. "For light military duty at unimportant posts." Gen. Taylor received more extra pay than Gen. Cass! Now I assert and am prepared to prove by official records, that he never received one cent of extra pay, and have proved that Gen. Cass received \$63,990. Now, sir, when making such a charge against an old and faithful soldier, either directly or by insinuation why did not the gentleman do as I now do, produce the documents to prove his charges? Why, because he could not; because the imputation was utterly unfounded. Here, sir, are the reports I refer to, containing every dollar of extra pay to every officer of the army, from the organization of the Department to 1842, and the name of Zachary Taylor is nowhere to be found in them. They have been carefully and repeatedly examined. Yet in the face of these official reports, the gentleman suggests that Gen. Taylor received more extra pay than Gen. Cass "for light military duty at unimportant posts." Gen. Taylor, who slept, fought and conquered, in the black swamps of Ohio—who slept, fought and conquered, in the everglades and hammocks of Florida—who slept, fought and conquered, amid the chapparal and burning sands of Mexico—covered himself and his army with imperishable glory, and saved this administration from infamy and disgrace—this, all this, in the estimation of the gentleman is, "light military duty at unimportant posts." If there is a man in the American Army entitled to extra pay, that man is Gen. Taylor. And yet he is almost the only man who has never received it. Gen. Taylor has done all extra services, and Gen. Cass has received all the extra pay. Here is the difference. Taylor received more than an extra dollar, and Cass has received more extra compensation than all the Governors of all the Territories from the foundation of the Government to the present time. Governor Cass has received \$64,865, and all the other Governors together have received but \$19,400. Gen. Taylor never one cent, as appears by the official reports referred to—No. 6 and No. 18.

With these exposures I am willing, sir, to leave the people just to themselves. Let them now decide which of the two is the safest and best to entrust with the management of their affairs. If honesty, fidelity, and faithful service in one public office gives any security as to the performance in another, then there could be no doubt or hesitation as to which should be and would be selected.—Honesty and integrity, a sound head and a true heart, were among the highest qualifications for a President. Without

these we had every thing to fear—with them, every thing to hope.

Here Mr. STEWART'S hour expired, and Mr. DANIEL, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, but yielded it to Messrs COBB, of Georgia, BROWN, of Mississippi, McLANE, of Maryland, and others who wished to put questions to Mr. STEWART, who said that, having got through, he was now ready to answer any and all questions gentlemen might wish to put to him.

Mr. COBB first inquired whether Mr. S. charged Gen. Cass with receiving his salary of \$2,000 as Governor, \$2,230 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, \$8 a day and 40 cents a mile, and the pay of a deputy quartermaster general and captain in the army at the same time.

Mr. STEWART answered yes, all but the pay of deputy quartermaster general, to which there was no date. He might have received this at the same time with the rest, or he might not. These charges were founded on official documents, which were at the gentleman's service.

Mr. COBB repeated substantially this question several times, and Mr. S. gave, in effect, the same answers.

Mr. McLANE then inquired whether Mr. S. meant to charge that Governor Cass received these extra allowances without vouchers.

Mr. STEWART answered, that for the most part he did, unless the gentleman called Gen. Cass's own letters and statements vouchers. I believe said Mr. S., there is nothing else to support his claims of \$6,610 for rations; \$1,500 per annum for office rent, &c.; \$1,500 a year for going out of Michigan; the charges for settling his accounts, attending treaties, mileage &c., he believed were all unsupported by vouchers. The gentleman could find out, however, by calling for the vouchers by resolution. And if the gentleman does not call for them, I will; and I hope the friends of Governor Cass will vote for the resolution. Here the conversation dropped.

APPENDIX.

Gen. Cass's Extra Charges.—Suppression of Inquiry by his Friends.

On the 15th of August, 1848, ANDREW STEWART, of Penn'a., moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to this House, forthwith, the letters and vouchers in support of the claims and extra allowances paid to Lewis Cass, over and above his regular salary of \$2,000 a year, as Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Michigan, to wit: The letters and vouchers in support of the extra allowance paid him:

- 1. For clerk hire, office rent, &c., from 9th October, 1813, to 31st July, 1831, at \$1,500 per annum, as per document No. 214, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 2d, amounting to \$26,715 00
2. For rations, to wit: ten rations a day, at 40 cents each, from the 9th of October, 1813, to 29th of May, 1822, as per same document and page 6,610 00
3. For services as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, said to have been rendered out of the Territory of Michigan, from the 29th of May, 1822, to the 31st of August, 1832, at \$1,500 per annum, as per document No. 4, 3d session, 27th Congress, page 17 14,375 00
4. For aiding in the negotiation of sundry treaties, whilst Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, 772 days, at \$8 per day, and 40 cents per mile travelled by him, and per same document, pages 11 and 12 9,714 00
5. For attending at Washington city, to settle his own accounts for extra pay, &c., 208 days, to wit, from the 21st of October, 1821, to the 29th of May, 1822, for mileage, ten rations per day, &c., same document, page 11 1,418 00
6. For alleged services whilst Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "in preparing a code for the regulation of Indian affairs," 111 days, to wit, from the 23d of October, 1828, to the 10th of February, 1829, as per same document, page 12 1,920 00
7. For extra pay whilst Governor, &c., as aforesaid, "as deputy quartermaster general" in the army, for one year, as per document 18, 1st session, 28th Congress, page 26 1,001 80
8. For extra pay and allowances as captain in the regular army, whilst Governor, as aforesaid, to wit, from the 12th May, 1817, to the 28th of June, 1821, as per same document, same page 2,626 00
9. Letters and vouchers filed in support of the following items in the account rendered by Governor Cass against the United States, the 21st of July, 1832, (about 1 year after his appointment as Secretary of War), and said not to be embraced in any of the previous quarterly settlements of his accounts with the Government, to wit: For alleged balances and over payments by him as superintendent of Indian Affairs, as per document No. 112, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16, on the following accounts, to wit: For over payments on account of contingencies for Indian department \$3,398 55
For over payments to Indian sub-agents 363 15
For over payments on account of presents to Indians 416 80
For over payments on account of annuities under the appropriation act of May 15, 1820 5,370 15
For over payments on account of annuities under act of 2nd March, 1829 245 43
For over payments on account of annuities under the appropriation act of 25th March, 1830 32,711 27
For alleged balance on account of the treaty at Prairie du Chien 440 00
For alleged over payments and balances due him on account of Indian Department prior to 1829 10,183 61
Amounting in all to 53,128 96
The requisition drawn on the Treasury in favor of Gov. Cass (No. 2,908,) dated the 31st of July, 1832, about a year after his appointment as Secretary of War, to settle alleged balance due him on account of the over payments, &c., as aforesaid \$35,075 00

11. The endorsements on said account by Governor Cass, then Secretary of War, after the issue and payment of the said requisition of \$35,075, for the balance alleged to be due him, by which the final settlement of the said account was suspended, owing to the "peculiar position in which I (he, Governor Cass) stand in relation to the Department," and whereby the final settlement was suspended until the 5th day of December, 1837, when it was finally closed, as appears by the letter of William B. Lewis, the Second Auditor of the Treasury at that date, as per Document No. 112, 3d session, 25th Congress, page 16. [Summary of the above account added for the convenience of the reader.]

Extra charges on his private account \$63,940 46
Charges on his public account 53,128 96

Total \$117,069 42
Salary for 18 years, at \$2,000 per annum 36,000 00
Received in 18 years 153,069 42
Entitled to receive per year 2,000 00

The vote on the foregoing resolution calling for the vouchers, stood—Ayes 87, noes 61; two thirds not voted in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended. The 61 against the motion WERE ALL LOCOFOCOS!!

[Reported for the Journal.] UNION TOWNSHIP IN THE FIELD!

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE!—"OLD ZACK AND VICTORY!"

Pursuant to previous notice, the Taylor men of Union and the adjoining townships held a meeting at the house of Zachariah Pleasant on Saturday last. A very large concourse of People were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. It is estimated that no less than TWO HUNDRED of the honest yeomanry were in attendance.

About half past 12 o'clock the meeting was organized by appointing ELLIOT SMITH, Esq., President; WILLIAM PLONK, WM. CHILCOTE, CALER GREENLAND, WM. PHEASANT, COL. JOHN STEVER and ABRAHAM SHORE, Vice Presidents; B. Franklin Glasgow and John Mygely, Secretaries.

After the organization, the meeting was very ably addressed by Col. A. K. CORNYN, THEO. H. CREMER, Esq., and Major RAYMOND. The speeches were listened to with marked attention, and the sentiments expressed rapturously applauded.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted; when the meeting adjourned, in fine spirits, each one resolved to do all in his power to secure the success of TAYLOR, FILLMORE and MIDDLESWARTH:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, the candidates of the Whig party for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the principles which have been proclaimed by Gen. Zachary Taylor, are the principles of the Whig party of Union township, and the whole country, and that we, as the friends of the "Old Hero," will use every fair and honorable exertion to elect the man, and have those principles carried out.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the honesty, integrity and moral worth of NER MIDDLESWARTH, our candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and believe if elected, he will use every exertion to place our Canals and Railroads in such order that instead of being a sinking fund, they will yield a revenue, and aid in the liquidation of our present enormous state debt, which has been saddled upon us by the corruptions of party profanity and favoritism.

Resolved, That we view with distrust the late Barnburner's Convention at Buffalo, which has placed in nomination Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Chas. F. Adams for the Vice Presidency, and hope that no friend of Gen. Taylor's will suffer himself to be caught in the fangs of this modern gull-trap.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Union and the surrounding townships here assembled, will use every exertion within their power to elect the ticket placed in nomination by the Whig County Convention, and secure for it the cordial and energetic co-operation of every Taylor and Fillmore Whig in the county.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Taylor and Fillmore Whig, to give the Cass and Van Buren parties "more grape" on every occasion; and to remember, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to send greeting to the different townships of "Old Huntingdon," that we will give TAYLOR, FILLMORE, MIDDLESWARTH, and the County Ticket, at the least calculation, EIGHTY of a MAJORITY, at the coming elections.

For the Journal. Sabbath School Celebration.

MR. EDITOR.—Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Union Sabbath School of Sinking Valley met on Saturday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the School. The officers of the School, the teachers and scholars being assembled at an early hour in the Sinking Valley Presbyterian Church, where, after singing a hymn, and prayer by Rev. W. B. Bingham, the following persons were chosen as officers for the day: SAMUEL HOUSER, Chief Marshal. R. McDIVITT, Assistant do.

J. M. CALDERWOOD, President. The procession was then formed and marched to the Grove near to the "Arch Springs."

Having arrived at the grove, where seats were prepared, and a table spread with the luxuries common on such occasions, prayer was offered up by Rev. J. H. Reed; after which an address to the parents and teachers was delivered by Rev. W. B. Bingham, in an able and masterly manner. The company then repaired to the table, where thanks to the Almighty were offered up by Rev. Mr. Bingham. After partaking of the refreshments, an address to the children was delivered by Rev. Mr. Bingham, in an amount of information and instruction rarely met with. The company was then dismissed.

The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, nothing occurring to mar the harmony and good feeling manifested on the occasion. The Jefferson Brass Band was in attendance, enlivening the scene, at intervals, by playing beautiful and very appropriate airs. The entertainment was such as told well for the good feeling, taste and hospitality of the people of Sinking Valley. Long may such scenes be remembered. R. Sinking Valley, Blair co., Aug. 7, 1848.

DOING GOOD.—He is, indeed, the wisest and happiest man, who, by constant attention of thought, discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolutions breaks through every opposition that he may improve these opportunities.—Dodge.

The Fight goes bravely on.

From every part of the country our political news is of the most cheering character. The election of Gen. Taylor is no longer a matter of doubt, among the knowing ones of all parties.—Those of the out-and-out Clay and Scott men, who were at first dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor, have nearly all become reconciled, after two months reflection; and we predict that in one month more, no Whig can be found who will not go heart and hand for the Philadelphia nominees—TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

But on the other side the breach which took place in the Baltimore Convention has been daily growing wider and will continue to grow wider till after the election. The dissatisfied "Barnburners" furnished strong evidence of this fact at their Buffalo Convention, where the Van Buren men were counted by solid acres. It has been a serious question whether Van Buren will not receive more votes in the Eastern Middle and Western States than Lewis Cass.

Cass Desperation.

The Cass papers, seeing the desperation of the cause which they advocate, have become even more reckless than is their custom. All of them from the Washington Union down to the Huntingdon Globe, are teeming from week to week with falsehood and deception and the most foul-mouthed slanders upon the character and qualifications of the old Hero and Patriot, Gen. TAYLOR. So notorious have these prints become, that no intelligent man will now believe a single statement made by one of them, unless it is corroborated and sustained by other evidence. And the editors themselves know that the characters of their papers for veracity is so wretchedly bad that they now rarely attempt to palm anything on the People without first getting the affidavits of some "hen roost robbers" annexed to it. We make this candid statement to guard the community against the deceptions of the Cass editors.

The Globe, after being convicted of stating that which was utterly false in every particular, in regard to Capt. Looser's speech in Hollidaysburg, is trying to wriggle itself out of the dilemma by publishing what the editor avers is a speech of Capt. Looser, delivered in Reading. Had you not better, Mr. Globe, make good your story about the Capt's Speech in Hollidaysburg, before you attempt to palm upon the community another yarn? Whether the Captain did or did not, in Reading, make the remarks imputed to him, we are not prepared to say. That the Globe avers he did, is the strongest evidence that he did not, as yet in our possession.

THE ABOLITION PARTY.—EAT NEVER HEARD, and eye never conceived, of just such a Party as this!

It has so odd a way of going ahead by going astern, that nothing in nature, not even the crab, is the representative of its position. When it began work, in 1830, slavery was about to be abolished in all the border States, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and was even weakening its hold in North Carolina and Tennessee. Somehow or other, under its agitation, slavery has since annexed Florida, Arkansas and Texas to the Union, the latter being expressly taken from a foreign nation especially to be annexed, and the annexation through Polk being finally effected, by his election, through the 15,000 Birney votes in the State of New York.

But, strange as is this progress backward under Abolition auspices, stranger still is its adoption of Martin Van Buren, who, from 1816 on, has favored every Southern slavery measure, and opposed every Northern anti-slavery measure, and whom to set up, as its candidate now, is the "very error of the moon."

The Tariff of 1846.

THE MONTROUSE WORKS STOPPED.—The Danville Democrat says that the prosperity of Danville of which the locofoco papers in this quarter have so frequently and so falsely boasted, of late, has at last resulted in the stoppage of the Montrose Iron Works. Three of their large Anthracite furnaces, together with a large rolling mill, are now standing idle—victims to the locofoco Tariff of 1846—and something like 500 hundred hands have thus been unceremoniously thrown out of employment. Although these works are considered to possess as great, if not greater, facilities for the manufacture of Irons and other in the United States, yet when the British can send us rails at \$47 per ton, on account of the small duty and the cheapness of labor in that country, our iron men must knock under—and all this (in the language of a locofoco paper) is caused by democratic rule!

Club Meeting.

The meeting of the Rough and Ready Club on Wednesday evening last was well attended. Although the speakers expected did not attend, everything passed off well. Col. A. K. Cornyn, Major Geo. Raymond, David Blair and T. H. Cremer, Esq's, addressed the Club in their usual spirited and able manner. The following resolution of sympathy with the Irish People, in their struggle for justice from their rulers, was offered by Mr. Blair, and unanimously adopted, amid great enthusiasm:

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The County Ticket.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Whig County Ticket gives universal satisfaction in every section of the county. The Whigs are perfectly united in its support, and will elect it by a larger majority than has been cast in the county since the division.

Gen. Lane, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in the place of General Shields, declined.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.—The National Intelligencer says that arms and ammunition have already gone, and are now going forward, from New Orleans to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of being employed in a hostile expedition against the Mexican territories! The very wagons and mules used in the transportation of Gen. Scott's army have been some of them bought up for the service of the invading army! The force destined for the invasion by the route of the Rio Grande is already gathering, and is expected to assemble on the banks of that river in the course of next month. And yet the Administration, fully informed of all these facts, stands by with folded arms, idly looking on!

We want Gen. Taylor in the Presidency to keep the Peace, if it shall not already be too late when he comes. Among the candidates for the Presidency he is the only man that can and will avert from our country the foul disgrace of dishonored faith—of treaties broken almost before the seals upon them have grown cold.

The Locofocos meet in State Convention on Wednesday, (to-morrow) to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Taylor men meet on the day following, (Thursday) for the same purpose. The former party will nominate Judge Black or Canal Commissioner Longstreth. The Burns and Cameron men will support Wm. Bigler. The latter most likely will nominate the present popular incumbent, Wm. F. Johnson. It is rumored that on account of ill health, Mr. Cooper will not be a candidate for nomination.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Manly, Whig, is elected Governor by over 1000 majority, and the whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot. The Raleigh Register says that "North Carolina, therefore, is as ever, a staunch and decided Whig State. The diminution in the gubernatorial vote, and the decrease of our majority in the Legislature, are entirely attributable to general lethargy, local causes, and a shameful multiplicity of Whig candidates in strong Whig counties."

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.—The locofocos of Vermont can hardly find timber enough for candidates. They recently nominated Chas. K. Field for Lt. Governor. But he "spurns the bribe" after this fashion:—

"I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Central Committee, declining the nomination of Lieut. Governor, and directing them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the democracy—my views were not known to the Convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible the nomination was adopted from a belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote for him—he is cowardly—an unprincipled political hack—and a marvelous worthy nominee of the worthless tricksters who assembled at Baltimore."

This is strong but truthful language. Beside MARTIN VAN BUREN, the locofoco party was never disgraced by the championship of a more barefaced, brazen and unprincipled demagogue than Lewis Cass. He has abandoned every vital principle he ever professed, and is now the merest tool of political knaves who constitute the soul and head of the locofoco party.

GIDDINGS ON VAN BUREN.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, the leader of the Free Soil Abolition movement in this State, in one of his speeches in the House of Representatives, in reference to Mr. Van Buren, made the following emphatic declaration:

"Sir, I may be led to confide in the honor of a slaveholder; but a servile dogface is too destitute of that article to obtain credit with me. Mr. Van Buren has placed the evidence of his servility conspicuously upon the records of our country. There it will remain, and will be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the age, and of the men who filled our public stations."

Now, with all this "evidence of his servility" conspicuously upon the records of our country, we find Mr. Giddings mingling in a Convention met for the purpose of nominating Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and pledging himself to his support! Did ever man give more striking evidence of his "servility," than has Mr. Giddings in this instance. His conduct, like that of Mr. Van Buren, "will be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the age, and of the men who filled our public stations."—Urbanus (O.) Gazette.

WHAT WE NEED.—The Erie Gazette is right in saying that the election of Ner Middleswarth the honest old farmer of Union county, is highly desirable. We need his sound judgment, correct knowledge and practical economy to give increased efficiency and success to the management of the State works.

Iowa Election.

CINCINNATI, August 21. It is now generally believed that Miller, who is elected to Congress from the 1st district, instead of Thompson, Loco, as before reported.

A Hope of Illinois.

The general result of the recent election in Illinois is regarded as justifying a very strong confidence that the electoral vote of the State will be given for Gen. Taylor. The St. Louis Era says that it is safe for him "beyond