



TERMS:

The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: HENRY M. FULLER, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Whig County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY: A. K. CORNYN, of Huntingdon.

TREASURER: JOHN A. DOYLE, of Shirley.

COMMISSIONER: ISAAC PEIGHTAL, of Tenn.

AUDITOR: THOMAS FISHER, of Huntingdon.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.

Those who have not paid a State or County tax within two years, should remember that they must be assessed at least ten days before the second Tuesday of October, otherwise they will not be permitted to vote. We hope our Whig friends in the several townships will attend to this matter at once. See that all are assessed.

Those desirous to have their faces taken in the most superb style, by the Daguerreotype process, would do well to call on WISER & WITMAN, who are now in this place, and will remain for a short time. Their pictures give evidence that they thoroughly understand their business. See card.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—Our enterprising friends, Messrs. R. C. McCall & Wm. B. Ziegler, have erected on the Canal bank below this town, a new Foundry, and are now in blast. This is an important improvement to Huntingdon and we bespeak for it the patronage of the public. Those desiring new stoves and any description of castings, can be accommodated by giving them a call. Advertisement next week.

New Stage Line.

A tri-weekly Stage Line, to run between Jackstown, in this county, and Chambersburg, was granted some time since, by the Postmaster General. Mr. A. ISENHOUR, an enterprising citizen of this town, has received the contract. This Stage Line will be of great importance to the citizens of the lower end of the county, as well as to all residing along the route, and it should therefore receive all the encouragement and support in the power of those citizens to bestow. From the contractor we learn, that the first stage will leave Jackstown on Monday next, (Oct. 1,) and that the permanent arrangement will be as follows: Leave Jackstown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, and returning, leave Chambersburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. We think we can safely assure the public, that the arrangements of the contractor, Mr. ISENHOUR, will be carried out with energy—that his coaches will be pleasant, and his stock of the best kind.

The Election.

Tuesday, the 9th day of October, just two weeks from the date of this paper, is the day of the General Election. We hope our Whig friends in the several townships are prepared for the contest. If not, there is no time to lose. See that every Whig voter is at the polls, and when there, that they are furnished with the whole Whig Ticket. Let us make a clean sweep; by going it solid for the Ticket. It is composed of good and true Whigs.

Representing the People.

The Globe charges Mr. Cornyn with not representing the People, going for corporations, &c. &c. These charges are about as reckless, and are made with about the same regard for truth and fairness, which usually characterize the editorials of that paper on the eve of an election. A glance at the course of Mr. Cornyn will satisfy all that it was just the reverse of what the Globe represents.

When the citizens of Allegheny street in this borough, had no remedy at law for the damage done them by the Pennsylvania railroad Company, and were at the mercy of said company, Mr. Cornyn promptly took the side of the people and secured a remedy for them. The energy with which he acted in this matter excited the applause of both parties in this town, and the falsifier of the Globe knows it.

When the people asked for a new Judicial District, hard and difficult as it was to pass the measure, Mr. Cornyn carried it through.

When Mr. Higgins of Blair was using all his influence and ingenuity to have Morris township in this county, attached to Blair county, the vigilance and industry of Mr. Cornyn prevented it. In short, Mr. C. was always found on the side of his constituents, manfully battling for their rights and interests, and the People know it. And for this reason the Whigs unanimously re-nominated him, and for the same reason will re-elect him by an increased majority.

The fifth trial to elect a member of Congress in the Fourth district of Massachusetts, has resulted in no choice. Mr. Palfrey, Free Soil, leads the poll, but has not a majority over both his opponents.

Locofoco Predictions—Whig Reform.

Previous to the last October election, the Huntingdon Globe, and the locofoco papers generally, called upon the People to turn out and vote against Wm. F. Johnston, or the State would be utterly ruined. All can remember the large type used by our neighbor to render conspicuous his humbug appeals to the people against the election of Johnston. It is unnecessary to repeat all the clap-trap arguments urged against the Whig candidate by the Globe, but the leading ones used, and which were always honored by the largest type, were the same as the editor is now using against Mr. Cornyn, viz: "turn out and vote against Johnston and Rag money!" "Rally democrats, against Johnston and an increase of corporate privileges!" &c. Well notwithstanding all this kind of humbug opposition, intended to deceive the People, Wm. F. Johnston was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania. And what has been the result? Has the ruin predicted by the Globe been visited upon us as a consequence? All know that it has not. As a Pennsylvanian more than as a partisan, do we recur with exultation to the benefits which have already resulted from the efforts of our patriotic Whig State Administration. Since the election of Gov. Johnston more than ONE MILLION of old debts contracted by his locofoco predecessors on the State Canals and Railroads have been paid! The canals and railroads have been kept in repair, and in compliance with the law, for the first time, the interest of our public debt has been paid in GOLD and SILVER, and the credit of the Commonwealth restored. Upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have been invested in a Sinking Fund, for the gradual REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT, and independent of all this, there is now in the State Treasury the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, applicable to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

These are some of the glorious fruits of the election of that clear headed statesman and honest man, WM. F. JOHNSTON, to which we point in triumph. They show that the people of this State made a wise choice. No administration in Pennsylvania ever accomplished as much in the same space of time. And this is the Administration which the locofoco papers predicted was to bring ruin and disgrace upon the commonwealth. But their batteries are now silenced. They dare not make a single objection to the wise and salutary measures of Gov. Johnston. We therefore call upon the honest tax payers of all parties, to sustain the State Administration at the polls by casting their votes for its friends, and by so doing they will sustain their own interests and advance the general prosperity of the Commonwealth. For we feel safe in predicting, from the evidence already before us, that if Gov. Johnston continues to be seconded by the Legislature during his term of office, a large REDUCTION of our enormous and onerous STATE DEBT will be the result, and as a consequence, a great reduction in the TAXES of the People.

A Failure.

It is well known here that the nominal editor of the Globe, and a large faction of the Locofoco party, exerted themselves to their utmost to nominate JOHN SCOTT, Esq., a young Lawyer of this place, as the Locofoco candidate for the Legislature. And it is equally well known that the Canal officers and their friends, beat them out and nominated a candidate to suit themselves. This defeat so enraged the opponents of the Canal administration, that they bolted, and brought out Job S. Morris in opposition to Col. Duff. And with the hope of deceiving Whig working men and mechanics, they at once dubbed Job the candidate of the working men; and appealed to this class of Whigs to go for Job and oppose Col. Cornyn, because he is a professional man. They forgot that every body knew that the very cause of Morris being brought out was that John Scott, Esq., a Lawyer, had failed to be nominated. They forgot that every body knew that Mr. Lewis of the Globe; and Job S. Morris, the working men's candidate, run for delegates as the friends of Lawyer Scott. Hence it is not strange that they have utterly and signally failed in deceiving any of the Whig working men into their support. And it is even now hinted that the editor of the Globe is about deserting the cause of Morris and turning in for Duff, since he has discovered that he cannot get any of the Whigs into the movement. But whether this is so or not, we neither know nor care. It is enough for us to know that the effort made to seduce Whigs from their integrity has been a most magnificent failure.

That Suit.

The Globe of last week tries to make a little capital against Mr. Cornyn, about a certain suit between James Burke and the county of Huntingdon, being removed to Cambria county. Upon inquiry we learn that there is no such suit; the difficulty was arranged after the suit was brought, and hence the tax-payers will not lose one cent by the operation. It was a knowledge of this fact that caused Mr. Cornyn's indifference when Mr. Fehon was about getting the suit removed.

"Fuller and Reform."

This is the watchword of the opponents of extravagance and corruption on the Public Works, in all parts of the State. The tax-payers are determined to elect Mr. FULLER, and all the efforts of the Locofoco leaders cannot prevent it. We hope the Whigs of Old Huntingdon will turn out in their strength and do their part in securing this glorious result. A full Whig vote is all that is wanting to give Mr. Fuller a most triumphant majority. The news from the North is of the most cheering character. Mr. Fuller will run largely ahead of the Whig vote in all the Northern counties. Turn out, then, Whigs of Old Huntingdon, and we will secure another glorious and triumphant State victory.

A young man, aged 17 years, and a young girl, aged 13, belonging to Providence, Pa., were married last week.

County Nominations.

The new Lawyer editor of the Globe, makes a feeble attempt in the last number of that paper, to create the impression that the Whig County Ticket was nominated through the influence of the politicians of this place. In drawing upon his imagination for this idea, the writer doubtless had his mind impressed with the yearly practice of himself and the other leaders of the Locofoco party, in making up Locofoco County Tickets. The Whig Convention which assembled in this place in August last, was composed of men of high standing in their several townships and districts, and were elected to represent the people in said Convention. Even if the politicians of this town had been disposed to do so, they would not have dared to approach them for the purpose of dictation. The delegates were intelligent men, and perfectly competent to the duties they were selected to perform. And it is an insult to those gentlemen to say that they were controlled in their action by the politicians of this town. The Convention assembled in the afternoon, sat with open doors, and without interference from any quarter, proceeded to nominate a County ticket.—Mr. CORNYN, who heads the ticket, was nominated unanimously, and Messrs. DOYLE, PEIGHTAL and FISHER, all received their nominations on the first ballot. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the Convention adjourned, after resolving to support the Ticket, the whole TICKET, and NOTHING BUT THE TICKET. And we can inform the Lawyer editor of the Globe, that when such men as compose the Whig County ticket, are honestly placed in nomination by the representatives of the Whig party of the county, a "nomination is an election;" for such nominees thus fairly presented, will always be sustained by the Whig voters of the county.—And all the slang which the scribblers for the Globe can heap upon the Whig Ticket will but increase the majority which it is bound to receive in October.

But how was the Locofoco County Convention managed which nominated the Ticket that stands at the head of the Globe? We have Locofoco authority, which the editor of the Globe will not gainsay, for saying that but eight of the delegates composing it were elected by the people! The balance, making up the number of forty-nine, were made by the Locofoco wireworkers of this borough, prominent among whom was the Lawyer writer for the Globe! And the delegates thus made, "loving darkness rather than light," assembled in Convention after night, and proceeded to business. If it would be unfair to hold the Locofoco masses of the county responsible for the scenes enacted during the sitting of this Convention, thus manufactured to order by the Locofoco office-holders and office-hunters in Huntingdon. They were not long in session however, until it became manifest that some of the arrangements would be spoiled unless the delegates were subjected to a little private drilling. Hence one of the managers whispered to a delegate to move that the Convention adjourn to one of the Jury rooms, and have a secret session. The motion was made and carried, and the Convention withdrew from the public gaze! What was done during this secret session we cannot say, but we do say that the scene presented on the return of the Convention to the presence of the public, almost defies description. The fight between the ins on the Canal, and the outs, commenced in good earnest. Delegates were as unceremoniously taken by the arm by the leaders of these factions, as if they had no right to proceed without consulting them. John Scott, Esq., finding that he would be out-manuevered, withdrew his name, and the opponents of the Canal officers presented the name of Dutton Madden in his stead. After the balloting had progressed for some time, the Canal officers and their friends became alarmed, and by some hocus pocus, which we never could understand, they succeeded in getting the name of Mr. Madden withdrawn, and in having their favorite, Col. Duff, declared duly nominated! The balance of the Ticket had also been arranged, and was nominated without exciting much interest.

The above description of the way in which the last Locofoco County Convention was managed, instead of being too highly colored, does not more than convey a faint idea of the management and trickery resorted to by the Locofoco politicians of Huntingdon, in making up their County Ticket. And yet the Lawyer editor of the Globe has the effrontery to brag of honesty, and charge trickery upon the Whig politicians of Huntingdon. If you want to denounce trickery Mr. Globe, why have you not the manliness and independence to commence at home? It is true the Globe has not up to this time said one word in favor of Col. Duff, but why has not the editor the independence to give his readers his reasons for this course? We think he would make more character by explaining the mode and manner in which the Locofoco County Ticket was framed, than by manufacturing gross slanders and falsehoods against his Whig neighbors.

Locofoco Tricks. As the election approaches, the Locofocos are commencing their old tricks of circulating false stories about the Whig Candidates. Beware of their falsehoods and libels. It is their old game, and the only one by which they hope to succeed with any of their candidates. Be not deceived by them. Every man on the Whig ticket is worthy of the confidence and support of the entire Whig party, and we trust will receive it.

Fire.

We observe by the Democratic Whig, that a serious fire occurred in Bellefonte, on the night of the 13th inst., which consumed a lumber yard and quite a number of stables, among which were those of Messrs. McAllister, Gililand, Stewart, Vandyke, Montgomery and Hoover, Sheriff Musser, H. N. McAllister, Esq., and Miss Miles. The total loss has not yet been estimated, but will doubtless be very heavy, of which we understand, but \$800 are insured.

The wages of Labor.

The Easton Argus, a locofoco paper, gives place to the following: THE GOOD TAYLOR TIMES.—Saxty cents a day!—We have received two letters from Cataqua, Lehigh county, informing us that the wages of many of the hands working at the Crane Iron Works have been reduced from seventy to SIXTY cents a day!—As our informants are respectable men, there can be no doubt about the fact. We presume that our amiable friend Mr. Thomas, will severely deny it this time. Is this a specimen of the "good times" we were to have under the Taylor Administration?

Copying the article, the Washington Republic—an able and efficient supporter of Gen. Taylor's Administration—aptly remarks that this is one of the blessings of the tariff of 1846! The farther we carry out the notions of the Free-trade school—the greater the extreme to which we push the doctrine that the sum of human wisdom is to "buy cheap and sell dear"—the nearer we shall bring the wages of American industry to the pauper standard of Europe. In the tariff of 1846, capital has got the better of labor.—The consulting classes have outwitted the producing classes. The capitalist finds that his money will buy more; the laborer that his toil will sell for less. This is all right, says the Free-trader—that is the very state of things which ought to exist, when you can buy the most labor with the least money.

The only wonder is, that the iron-master is able to pay sixty cents a day to laborers, under the state of things produced by the tariff of 1846. The present stagnation in the iron interest of Pennsylvania has been the consequence of that act—an act passed by men who defrauded the people of that State into the belief that in voting for POLK & DALLAS they were voting for the tariff of 1842. It is estimated that upwards of seven millions of dollars are taken from the wages of the colliers, miners, furnace-men, and other laborers dependent upon the iron trade, by the pernicious operation of the tariff of 1846. Pig-iron which was in demand in 1845 at \$37 per ton, is now sold at \$20.—Railroad iron, which was worth 67,50 per ton is now reduced below the price of profitable manufacture. Is it strange, then, that the value of labor is proportionally diminished?

The "good times" that we are now enjoying—with wages reduced to sixty cents a day—are a part of our inheritance from the last administration. It would be about as sensible in the Opposition journals to throw the responsibility of the recent defalcations upon GEN. TAYLOR, as to visit him or his administration with responsibility for the "good times." The defalcations result from the character of the "men" employed by the late dynasty. The "good times," with wages at sixty cents a day, result from the character of its "measures." It is by a change of "men" that the Whigs are to improve the morals of office. It is by a change of "measures" that the Whigs are to improve the "times." It is by the change of both men and measures that they hope, under the auspices of President TAYLOR, "to check the downward tendency of affairs," and restore the prosperity of the country.

Coalition in New York.

The Free Soilers and Old Hunter Locofocos of New York have united on a State ticket. They have abandoned all principle, and formed a union for the spoils! As Mr. Calhoun has said, they are kept together only "by the cohesive power of public plunder." The locofoco papers everywhere have been rejoicing over this union of the N. Y. democracy. But recent indications would seem to favor the belief that the union will be of no practical benefit to locofocism. It is too glaringly corrupt. The North American of Thursday last furnishes us with the following account of the way the union is working. The American says: "If the word 'harmony' could by any mutation of custom, be brought to signify discord, then the 'harmonious democracy' of New York would be rightly named; but as it is, their favorite title is their greatest satire. In spite of their love for spoils—in spite of the efforts of leaders in the life of all the dragging that could be exercised, there will be a breaking out of ill will, and the determined expression of discontent. The last desperate effort to reconcile differences was the coalition ticket, by which it was intended that each party should have a sop of patronage, and both work together, to discomfit the Whigs. It was not, to be sure, a very pleasant thing for the leaders of the opposing sections to come together and shake hands, when neither is it natural that Barnburn, with its free soil notions, and Hunkerism, with its love for slavery, should come together. It is true that everything was nicely arranged at the last convention, but it was a nice arrangement for that place only. In New York city a rebellion has commenced, and has come to such a head that the Democratic General Committee has felt it necessary to indefinitely postpone a great ratification meeting it had called. One side will not vote for a ticket upon which the name of a hunker stands; while the Barnburners are stern in their refusal to support slavery by voting for an old hunker. It is evident now that the whole work of reconciliation will have to be done over again in New York, and that some new method of achieving the desired result must be adopted. We think it will puzzle the ingenuity of even the most talented of the party to find that method out."

Brady Township. MILL CREEK, Sep. 22, 1849. MR. CLARK.—A communication abusing Col. Cornyn, and the Whigs of Huntingdon, appears in the last Globe, signed "A Brady Whig." I can inform you Mr. Editor that said communication was not written by a Whig of this township, but was doubtless written by some locofoco lawyer in Huntingdon. Every Whig in this township is warmly in favor of Col. Cornyn, and I can inform the clique that control and do the lying through the Globe that Col. C. and the whole Whig ticket will receive fifty majorities in Brady township, and that their candidate, Job S. Morris, will not receive a whig vote in the township. Unbelievable and offers at the christian religion do not receive much favor among us, however well they may suit the Huntingdon Globe and its editors and followers.

A REAL BRADY WHIG.

A young gentleman was recently asked to do something. He said he was not dry but he would take the expense, which he accordingly pocketed and marched off.

The "Pennsylvanian" and Henry M. Fuller.

The Pennsylvanian of the 11th inst., contained a gross assault upon Henry M. Fuller, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, based upon a private letter, in which Mr. Fuller declared himself "in favor of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," with his usual frankness, but with which as published, as the following letter to Mr. Saxton—to whom Mr. Fuller's letter was addressed—shows, other matters were incorporated, all professing to come from Mr. Fuller. Mr. Saxton's letter flatly contradicts the statements of the Pennsylvanian, in justification of publishing a private letter, and shows that the original letter of Mr. Fuller was not only surreptitiously obtained, but interpolated for the purposes of party deception.—

To the Readers of the Pennsylvanian: My attention is this morning called to the publication of a letter in the Pennsylvanian of the 11th instant, purporting to have been addressed to me by Henry M. Fuller, on the 18th ultimo. The letter is marked private, a fact which should have withheld any decent or honorable man from giving it publication.

When meanness invades the sanctity of private correspondence, it becomes proper for me to say this. The letter as published in the Pennsylvanian was not received by me. So much of it as relates to the private business of Mr. Hackley, and expresses Mr. Fuller's sentiments on the subject of the extension of slavery is correct. The resolution I had prepared myself. The letter and resolution were stolen from me by a fellow who dared not publish them himself, and whose name shall be forthcoming in due time. I have always been a democrat, from a platform still, but cannot swallow the Whig platform. I do not believe in Buchanan wages of 10 cents a day. I do not believe in extending an institution which is in violation of human rights, at war with the public sentiment of the world, destructive of northern interests, and a curse wherever it exists. Knowing Mr. Fuller to entertain the same sentiments, and believing him therefore to be a better Democrat than Mr. Gamble, whose efforts to my knowledge, contributed largely to the defeat of that excellent man, William B. Foster, in 1846, I shall support him. Let others do as they may. F. SAXTON.

ARCHIBALD, Luzerne Co., Sept. 14, 1849.

Apportionment Bill.

The success of the Whig party at the next election, says the Reading Journal, so far as the Legislature is concerned, is a matter of some importance. At the next session the bill for the apportionment of Senators and Representatives for the next seven years, will have to be passed. This in itself, should induce the Whigs to bring out their entire strength in support of their candidates. The Locos have never scrupled to resort to the basest means to gerrymander the State so as to retain power in their hands. As an evidence of this we need only refer to the last apportionment bill, which allows Westmoreland three members of the Legislature, and Washington but two—which gives Berks the same representation in both branches as Allegheny, and Montgomery one Senator, and Chester and Delaware but one. We might mention other instances, but the above are sufficient to prove to every candid mind that the State is at present most shamefully gerrymandered. If the Whigs desire justice they should spare no effort to return a majority in both branches, by which alone it can be secured.

Abuse of Gen. Taylor.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a professed neutral but leaning always to Locofocism, in a notice of the President's tour, the fatigues to which he was subjected by those who are charged with a false show of devotion to him, and the abuse he receives from the opposition press, says: "Presidents Tyler and Polk were thus honored occasionally, to a degree very characteristic of the worshippers. Mr. Polk was handsomely received by all authorities, of whatever politics, and with a few discreditable exceptions, kindly treated by the press then in opposition. But the abuse bestowed upon him, disgraced all only to his authors, was not a trifle in amount and degree, of that which some Journals, and ludicrously grave pretenders to dignity, have recently bestowed upon Gen. Taylor. His opponents have assailed him in terms which no decent editor would apply to a pickpocket, and by which the whole nation is insulted when they are applied to its Chief Magistrate. "The sovereign people ought to stop these scandalous outrages upon good breeding, good taste, private right and public decency. They ought to rise in their might, the might of an indignant and universally proclaimed public opinion, and say not that the President shall be protected from this infamous system of personal libel, but that when he leaves Washington for temporary relaxation from the cares of business, he shall be let alone by the public, and left to the attentions of his private friends. As privacy is then his object, he is entitled to his immunities."

LEARNINGS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Harrisburg Keystone lately published a statement of all the tolls received by the collectors during the year, up to the 1st of August last. The Telegraph publishes a statement obtained, we presume, at the Treasury, showing that there had not been as much paid in at the Treasury by \$20,000, as had been collected. The Keystone answers that this defalcation was only an apparent one, as all the collectors had not time to pay in all the moneys collected. The Telegraph replies: But we would inquire what has become of the previous defalcation of the month of June? Had they not had time to get the collections of that month into the Treasury before they reported those of July? If they were paid in at all, they must have been credited to the July receipts, thus making the July defalcation more than forty thousand dollars, instead of \$20,000!

The Surrender of Georger.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has the following: "A very intelligent friend, now in Paris, writes that the fact is susceptible of proof, that Georger, the young Hungarian General, was purchased by Russian gold. Two millions of dollars were previously offered to Dembinski, another of the Hungarian Generals, but he indignantly refused the bribe and exposed the plot. It is believed that Georger was more easily approached, for he secretly afterwards yielded his fine army into the hands of the foe of his country. We give the sad story as we have received it; by no means vouching for its accuracy, though it comes from an unquestionable source."

Probable Difficulty with France.

We have news from Washington that difficulties have arisen between our own and the French Government, in consequence of some exceptional conduct of the French Minister at Washington, who it seems has not hesitated to call in question the honor of our country. Every American will applaud President Taylor for promptly resenting the insult by tendering to the French Minister his passports. The following letter from Washington to the North American, narrates the particulars of this difficulty:

WASHINGTON, Sep. 18, 1849. As long ago as in February, M. Poussin, the French Minister, presented to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim in behalf of M. Porte, a Frenchman, residing in Mexico. Porte had purchased tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, the commanding officer, and the purchase money refunded to Porte. Under these circumstances, a claim was set up by the French Minister for damages, being the difference between the price at which Porte had purchased and sold. A court of inquiry was held, and decided unanimously against the claim and the decision was approved by Gen. Scott.

Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case; and then it came before the present administration. The finding was reaffirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M. Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the Court and his own approval. M. Poussin rejoined, charging Col. Childs with perjury, and using other insulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive note was offered. He withdrew it, expurgated the offensive terms, and then renewed the communication, which was accepted. Here, it was supposed, all difficulty would end. Subsequently, however, M. Poussin presented another note, claiming the punishment of Commandant Carpenter, under the following circumstances:

Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the Captain of the French ship Edgemia, to rescue her from Shipwreck. He, with the crew, succeeded, after much labor, and afterwards requested the legal salvage. This was refused—whereupon Com. Carpenter restored the vessel to her captain; the having laid along side the Iris for thirty hours. Mr. Childs, the Minister at Mexico, approved of Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, it was referred to Mr. Preston, who furnished Carpenter's statement of the facts. M. Poussin instead of referring the correspondence to his Government, wrote an insulting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American marine.

The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government expecting immediate and voluntary redress. Instead of atonement, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to insult our Government, and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M. Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal. The future is shrouded in doubt. M. de Tocqueville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs must resign; M. Poussin must be kicked aside; and the French Government must apologize; or a rupture must ensue. The administration here will not advance an inch or retract a word; and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. The case admits of no diplomatic cobbling. It is a question of honor in which the United States cannot abandon its high position. INDEPENDENT.

Cheering from the West.

The western portion of our State promises to do well for the Whig nominee, HENRY M. FULLER, and the principles upon which he is nominated. The Philadelphia Gazette of a few days back, promises a majority ranging from two to three thousand for Fuller, and says that present appearances in the West indicate a spirited and active campaign. Washington county looks well, and promises well. Beaver will do her best, shorn as she is of her former strength.—Butler promises a Whig victory, and she will redeem her pledge. Young Lawrence will plant her maiden sword in the Democratic ranks, and gain a brilliant victory. Put her down as a strong Whig county. We have nothing to discourage us in any part of Western Pennsylvania. Our most dreaded foe is Gen. Taylor. If we can overcome his paralyzing influence, all will be well. Up, Whigs, and prepare for the contest.

The Hollidaysburg Standard is informed that the people of this county will answer the charges of the Globe against Col. Cornyn, by giving him the largest majority ever cast in this county for a local office.

Simon Drum is a volunteer candidate for Prothonotary in Westmoreland county, in opposition to the regular locofoco nominee. Wonder if his locofoco friends will have sympathy enough for him now to give him their votes.

There was an enthusiastic Whig rally at Pottsville, Pa., on the 15th inst., to ratify the State and county nominations just made. Strong Tariff resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Wm. B. Foster, Jr. has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners engineer for the construction of the extension of the North Branch Canal. He is at present engaged on the Pennsylvania railroad.

KOSUTH.—A Hungarian correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says of Kosuth: "He is the image of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, he is the incarnate spirit of Justice, he is the Washington of Hungary."

It is stated in the English papers, that a project has been brought forward in the Legislative Assembly of Portugal, by the government ministers, for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese Colonies.

REASONABLE INFORMATION.—As the housewives are rummaging their closets for their stoves, the following piece of information may prove reasonable:

To Keep a Stove Bright by two Applications a Year.—Make a weak Alum-water, and mix your British lusk with it, perhaps two teaspoonfuls to a gill of alum-water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry. Should any part before polishing be so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before said.

The noted Maria Monk died at the almshouse on Blackwell's Island a few days ago.