



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, June 4, 1850.

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.

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

Auditor's Notices.

On account of the difficulties heretofore experienced in collecting pay for publishing Auditor's Notices, we have determined to insert none hereafter unless paid in advance, or the payment is assumed by some responsible person.

The Treasurer's sale of Unseated Lands in this county, will take place next Monday.

See the advertisement of Sale of Lots in Altoona, Blair county.

DONSEY & MAGNIN have just received a large stock of new, beautiful and cheap goods. Go and see them.

H. W. SMITH has been appointed Agent, at this place, for Adams and Co's Express, as will be placed by his card, in our advertising columns.

Small Notes.

The attention of Tax Collectors is directed to the advertisement of the County Commissioners, notifying them that no Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars—except those issued by the Banks of this State, under the Act of Assembly of 4th March, 1811—will be received in payment of State taxes, by the State Treasurer, after the 1st day of June, 1850.

The Cuba Expedition.

The Cuba expedition, as will be seen by the news published in another column, has proved a dead failure. On the 19th ult., General Lopez landed at Cardenas, with a force of about 600 men, overcame the garrison, (about 60 men), and took possession of the town. Great consternation prevailed throughout the Island, and the appearance of "stirring times" was decidedly favorable. But Lopez was suddenly arrested in his victorious march, and made a precipitate retreat, followed by a "fire in the rear" from one of the Spanish war-steamer. Why he ran off before accomplishing the liberation of Cuba, is not stated; but it is very certain that the whole affair is the most ludicrous farce of the day.

Mr. Calvin's Speech.

We invite attention to the speech of Hon. S. CALVIN, which will be found on the first page of to-day's Journal. We regard it as one of the very best speeches of the session, on the Tariff question, and hope it will be attentively read by every man in this Congressional district, and throughout the whole State. His severe and just rebuke of the British Government for its impertinent interference with the domestic policy of this country, and the able and eloquent manner in which he advocates and defends the great interests of our Commonwealth, will meet the hearty approbation of every true Pennsylvanian. The people of this district were truly fortunate in securing the services of such a man as Mr. CALVIN, to represent them in the Halls of our National Legislature. Let his speech be extensively circulated and read, and we are confident that good will result from it.

Modification of the Tariff.

Some time since, Mr. Stevens gave a notice that he would shortly ask leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Tariff of 1816. It is to be hoped that this indispensable measure for the prosperity of Pennsylvania will not be lost sight of again, until it is accomplished. Our iron works are mostly closed, or are about stopping, and unless something be done Pennsylvania will be stopped in her giant march, and her debt be felt to be more burdensome than ever. In order to secure prompt action on the part of Congress, the people should speak out on the subject, in a way not to be misunderstood. If the Tariff is to be remodelled, it is high time to see petitions in circulation. The opinions of the People must be sent to Washington. Union of effort must be apparent. Our condition and the consequences must be made manifest, not only to the members from this State, but to those who come from other quarters. Friends of Protection, awake to action! The Tariff of 1816 must be modified, and the Protective policy restored, and now is the time to begin the work.

We observe that a circular letter has been published, signed by several members of Congress, of both Houses, urging the importance of agitating the question of the Tariff amongst the people, holding meetings, circulating petitions, &c., in order that a proper expression of their wishes on the subject may be obtained. They say that the action in Congress on the question depends in a great degree upon the expression of the sentiments of the people. Then let the Farmers, Mechanics and Laboring men of the Old Keystone arise—circulate petitions—hold meetings—and give such an expression of their sentiments as cannot be mistaken in Congress, and those members of that body who are willing and anxious to aid them, will be encouraged to persevere in their efforts, and be able perhaps to compel attention to the subject. Workingmen of Huntingdon county, if you would not be reduced to a condition worse than that of European pauperism, rally in your strength, and let your united voices go up for PROTECTION! Do your duty, and Congress will not dare to adjourn without modifying the present Tariff in such a way as to protect all the great interests of our glorious old Commonwealth.

MORE BRITISH IRON!

The Tariff of 1816, and its Effects upon the Wages of Labor.

The predictions made by the Whigs, at the time of the passage of the Tariff of 1816, are now being fully verified, in the almost entire prostration of all the great industrial interests of the country. In the eloquent language of our able Representative, Mr. CALVIN, "the pernicious consequences of that measure are now upon us in all their blighting power. A large portion of the numerous iron establishments throughout the State have been broken up, sold by the Sheriff, or have suspended; and the little remnant are now sending up their petitions to Congress to save them from the ruin that must speedily overwhelm them also." What is the cause of this terribly distressing state of affairs? While the demand for all kinds of iron has gone on steadily increasing, the supply has in every instance been equal to that demand. And this has been the case, too, while the scores of Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills in our own State have been compelled to suspend operations. Whence, then, it will very naturally be inquired, comes this supply? Such announcements as the following give the reply:—

THE IRON COMING.—Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., the very efficient Director of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, arrived from New York to-day, and informs us that "advice was received by the last steamer, (from ENGLAND) that TWO THOUSAND TONS OF THE IRON for the road had been sent forward. The rails will reach Cleveland by the Quebec route.—Cleveland Herald, May 22.

This is the way in which the demand is supplied! Under the ruinously low rates of duty of the present Tariff, BRITISH IRON is flooded into our country, by thousands and millions of tons, while our own Iron establishments are stopping all around us, and thousands of honest and industrious working men deprived of employment and the means of providing for their families! How is it in our own country? A number of Furnaces have already suspended operations, and others are preparing to "follow suit." In the neighboring county of Mifflin, there is not a single Furnace in operation! The fires have been extinguished, the doors closed, and the workmen driven forth to seek employment elsewhere, or starve. The same desolation prevails everywhere throughout the State. Business of every kind is paralyzed—and utter prostration and ruin is perceptible in the distance. The tempest is approaching—the murky clouds which now flit athwart the political horizon, will soon burst upon us in all their fury, and all classes and conditions of men will alike be overwhelmed in the general ruin.

This is the result of a policy which was forced upon us by a FRAUD, by the special friends of the laboring man. Its effect upon the labor of the country is susceptible of an easy demonstration. Take by way of illustration, the single interest of Iron in this State, the facts of which we gather from an interesting article in the Harrisburg Telegraph.

In 1816, there were 213 Furnaces in operation, producing 151,855 tons of pig iron. Before the close of 1817, this number was increased to 316, producing 373,213 tons—showing an increase in four years of 133 furnaces, and 222,358 tons of iron.

The value of the product of 1816, was in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and in 1816, over \$7,000,000.

Two-thirds of this Pig Iron was manufactured into hoops, nails, bars, castings, &c., at twice the cost for labor of the pig iron itself. Consequently if we add to this the cost of the pig iron, we will have the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1812, \$4,500,000; 1816, 10,500,000. Two-thirds of this Pig Iron was manufactured into hoops, nails, bars, castings, &c., at twice the cost for labor of the pig iron itself.

The policy which produced this healthy state of things, which developed in so great a degree the mineral wealth of our State, which encouraged the investment of capital, and called into activity the labor of our country, was destroyed by the professed friends of the laboring man, and a system was established that has produced what? Industrial and destruction to almost every individual pursuit of the country. Intelligent men estimate that the product of the present year will not exceed one-fourth of that of 1816. Consequently, the money to be paid for Labor, in the iron interest alone, will be reduced three-fourths also. To place this fact distinctly before the mind of the reader, we subjoin the figures. Money paid to iron Laborers in Pennsylvania,

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. In 1816, \$10,500,000; In 1850, 2,750,000.

Price paid per annum by the iron workers of Penna. for Free Trade, \$7,750,000

Here are \$7,750,000 taken out of the pockets of the WORKING MEN, in a single branch of business, in this State, in one year. Apply the same rule to the whole Union, and the sum will startle every one. Let every intelligent man reflect upon the facts here presented, and then say how he likes the Tariff of 1816! A measure to which, at its christening, John Bull stood god-father—which received the sanction of a British House of Lords—and the repeal of which, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer informs us, "would produce a very disagreeable effect upon public opinion in England."

One thing is certain: if Congress should adjourn without modifying the present Tariff, in such a way as to protect the industrial interests of the country, it will not only "produce a very unfavorable effect upon public opinion" in this State, but will create a whirlwind of popular indignation throughout the Commonwealth, that will completely annihilate Locofocoism.

Whenever you hear a locofoco talking about Banks, remember that Gov. Johnston recommended to the Legislature, at its last session, to require all Bankers to deposit at Harrisburg security for the redemption of their notes, and that it was voted down by locofocos.

"A MONSTROUS EVIL."

Biennial Legislative Sessions.

If there is any danger of many more such Legislatures as the last, we should vote for Biennial sessions as a relief from A MONSTROUS EVIL. The people would heartily approve of a Reform that would save to them money and reputation.—Pennysylvaniaian.

We agree with the Pennsylvaniaian, that "if there is any danger of many more such Legislatures as the last," the People would heartily approve of a Reform that would relieve them from such "A MONSTROUS EVIL," and that would "save to them money and reputation." Such was the corruption of that Loco Foco body, that even the more respectable portion of the Locofoco press and party were disgusted, and denounced it as "A MONSTROUS EVIL," and "a blot upon the fair character of the State." Heretofore, Pennsylvania has occupied a high and honorable position among the Commonwealths of the Nation—but a few more "such Legislatures as the last," would bring lasting disgrace upon her. We think the people have had a surfeit of Locofocoism; and it is to be hoped, if they have any regard for their own interests and the character and prosperity of the Commonwealth, that they will make an effort, next fall, to elect men for Legislators in whose honesty and integrity they can implicitly confide—men of exalted patriotism, who will legislate for the people instead of party—men who, instead of bringing reproach upon the State, will faithfully discharge their legislative duties in such a way as to elevate themselves in the estimation of mankind, and speed the Old Keystone in her onward march to prosperity and greatness.

We are of opinion that there is entirely too much Legislation, and that Biennial sessions, besides relieving us from "A MONSTROUS EVIL," would save a large amount of money to the State. For the last few years we have been cursed with an incalculable amount of useless and injurious legislation; and judging from the tone of public sentiment, there exists, at this time, a very general desire among the people of all parties, for a Reform in this particular.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

The Nicaragua Treaty with Great Britain, was ratified last week by the United States Senate, by an overwhelming vote. A Washington correspondence says, the publication of this treaty "will prove how shamefully the Secretary of State has been assailed by the opposition press, and how strong are the reasons for approving the manner in which this negotiation has been conducted by Mr. CLAYTON. Never before has England yielded as much in her diplomatic intercourse with any other nation, as she surrendered by this Treaty, made and concluded under the auspices of Mr. CLAYTON. And it will be conceded by the most virulent partisans, that it is the most advantageous treaty ever made with Great Britain. There is nothing more within the bounds of reason and justice, that Mr. CLAYTON could have obtained that is not secured by this Treaty. And yet we have obtained no advantage that we were not honorably and justly entitled to; nor has England surrendered anything that a proper sense of justice ought not to have prompted her to have done. In attempting to gain an undue and unnatural advantage upon the Mosquito Coast, under the protectorate of a manufactured sovereignty for that purpose, England committed a wrong which she found it impossible to maintain; and which, at some sacrifice of national pride, she has at last surrendered, with stipulation never to make a similar attempt in any of the States of Central America. She has, in fact, recognized the Monroe doctrine in its broadest sense, and obligated herself to a faithful observance of its principles. Mr. CLAYTON's day of triumph, as well as deliverance from the hands of his enemies, is at hand. Not only does this treaty secure the one, and vindicate him from the other; but the publication of his correspondence upon the Hungarian struggle for independence, adds to the weight of both."

The "Blue Hen's Chicken," published at Wilmington (Del.) pays the following well merited compliment to our able and patriotic Executive:—

Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.—It gives us great pleasure to be able to approve generally the official career of this distinguished Son of Pennsylvania. No Governor of this old and patriotic Commonwealth, we believe has ever given more general satisfaction, or in whose integrity and patriotism the people placed greater reliance. His talents, his genius and his principles of liberty and beneficial reform, his honest and earnest opinions, and acts in opposition to the extension of slavery, and the aggressions of the slavery power, endear him not only to the freedom-loving citizens of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Union. We hope he will not object to a second term, and we believe he is the man who can and ought to be elected.

The Small not Law.

In the famous Bank bill, as passed by the late Legislature, is a section which goes into operation on the 21st of August next, making it unlawful for any person in this State, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the country, to pass notes of a less denomination than five dollars which are not Pennsylvania currency. Corporations are subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and public officers one hundred dollars, for a violation of the same law. In addition to the fine, persons passing such Notes are also made criminally liable.

In 1847, when the Whigs had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the session ended on the 16th of March, all the business being done. By this expedition more than TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS were saved to the State, compared with ordinary sessions. The late session, that is, the session of 1850, in which the locos had a majority in both branches cost ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the session of 1847. No wonder, then, that all classes rejoiced at the adjournment.

PRIGLAL & BOGGS have just received, and are now opening an extensive and beautiful assortment of goods, at their new establishment in Railroad Street, opposite Wallace's Hotel.—Give them a call. Advertisement next week.

THE BRITISH PARTY.

More English "Public Opinion."

Having bargained and paid for the Tariff of 1816, the BRITISH are alarmed and indignant at the movements to repeal it. The last letter from the London correspondent of the Philadelphia American has the following passage, which tallies well with Mr. Bulwer's letter to Mr. Clayton:—

"The commercial classes received from the United States by the steamer Europa, have attracted considerable attention this week. It is hoped here that no final measure for the alteration of the American tariff will be adopted during the present session of Congress."

Here is another unmistakable evidence of the fact that the Tariff of 1816 is emphatically A BRITISH TARIFF—a measure so highly prized by Her Majesty's Government, that her Minister comes here instructed to PROTEST against its repeal or modification! And the Locofoco party in Congress, deeply sympathizing with BRITISH INTERESTS, unite with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer in their efforts to prevent any alteration of the present Tariff, especially so far as relates to an increase of the duties on "British Produce and Manufactures!" Who so skeptical as longer to doubt that the Locofoco party is the BRITISH PARTY of this country? Farmers and Workingmen, we tell you that the Locofocos are your worst enemies! While they come to you with hypocritical smiles and honied words of flattery, to obtain your votes, assassin like they thrust a death-dagger to your hearts! Professing to be your friends, they go to Congress and legislate for the benefit of British Manufacturers and British Paupers! Terrific and crush the Labor of this country, is their object; and all their professions of love for the "men who work," are but the hollow words of designing demagogues and canting hypocrites, to deceive and betray the masses to their own ruin. Farmers and Workingmen! Do not any longer permit yourselves to be victimized by these political swindlers. Remember the MONSTROUS FRAUD of 1814—how the Locofocos pledged, and promised, and swore, until the Father of Liars himself believed them sincere, that they were the special friends of Protection and the Tariff of 1816—and in less than two years after, basely violated all their solemn pledges, coolly cut the throat of the Tariff of 1816, and sprinkled its blood upon the altar of BRITISH FREE TRADE! Remember all the injuries and indignities heaped upon you by Locofocoism, and then support that party if you can!

The Hungarian Correspondence.

The Republic of last week publishes officially a portion of the correspondence that took place between the Department of State and Hon. Dudley Mann, with reference to the mission of Mr. Mann to Hungary, at the time of its recent revolution, and also a number of enclosures from Mr. Stiles, our Charge to Austria, and a letter or two from the exiled Kosuth, on the subject of American intervention. The conduct of the President, so far as this portion of the correspondence indicates, has been above reproach, and shows that while partizan adversaries were assailing him at home, for not encouraging the noble Hungarians, his heart was with their cause, and so would have been the Government, had there existed the slightest prospect of a government change in the political condition of that country. These papers were called for by resolution of the Senate, and the motive was, to arraign the diplomacy and acts of the Executive; but there is nothing in the budget pregnable to assault, nor anything that will afford a ground for crimination. On the contrary, the conduct of the administration throughout has been marked by forbearance, moderation, and prudence; and that the magnanimity of an adversary will ever admit thus much to its credit, we have not a momentary doubt. Hungary is fallen, and Austria with all its iniquities, is again triumphant; but had our interposition been tendered not only would it have been the cause to induce Austria to multiply her horrible barbarities against her unfortunate provincial subjects, but might have led to disastrous consequences to our commerce on her seas, and even embroiled us perhaps in a war with her surly and sister Russia. These are considerations which doubtless influenced the Department of State, and their force and pertinency to future exigencies all must acknowledge.

The prostration of the iron manufacturing business, by the Tariff of 1816, is not confined to Pennsylvania. A writer in the Baltimore American says, that five rolling mills and sixteen furnaces within the State of Maryland have already stopped operations, and that others will do so as soon as their present stock is used up. The reasons assigned are that the business is ruined and has ruined those engaged in it.

When Francis R. Shunk was Governor, the legislature passed an act giving the election of Prosecuting Attorneys to the people, and he vetoed it. He was unwilling to trust the people with so much power. This winter the legislature passed a similar law, and Governor Johnston signed it. Which act is the most democratic?

The Crops in this county look unusually well, and promise a rich remuneration to the Farmer. The fields are covered with a rich, luxuriant crop, just bursting into head, and if the weather continues favorable, an early and fruitful harvest may be anticipated.

ANOTHER SENATOR DEAD.—Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, appointed by Gov. Seabrook, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, died in Washington, last Wednesday night.

The Railroad is now completed to this place, and on Monday next the Cars will commence running regularly, twice every day, between here and Philadelphia.

Wm. R. SABLE, Esq., of Adams county, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Weather is delightful. Spring is here at last, "in all its budding beauty."

THE CUBA INVASION.

Course of the Administration.

When a project was on foot last summer to invade the island of Cuba, for the purpose of revolutionizing its Government, the President of the United States, in the performance of a high duty, issued his proclamation warning all citizens of the United States who should connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they would subject themselves to the heavy penalties of the law, and would forfeit all claims to the protection of their country. The civil and military officers of the United States were enjoined to use all lawful means within their power to suppress the expedition—and it was suppressed.

The renewed attempt which is now going on has been adroitly conducted in view of eluding the vigilance of the Government; but it involves the same violation of the law and of our treaty obligations, as did the other, and it is equally imperative now, as on the previous occasion, for the Executive to use all constitutional means to suppress this desperate enterprise, to enforce the laws, and to maintain intact our good faith to the government of Spain. The act of 1818, April 30th, in reference to this subject, is very precise and very stringent. The sixth section declares that—

"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for carrying on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

The Republic says, for the enforcement of this act, the President is authorized and empowered to employ the land and naval forces, or the militia, whenever there shall be occasion. The neutrality of our flag is under the cognizance of the Government in every sea, and all parts of the world. The President has a plain duty to perform, and no one will doubt that he will perform it to the full. "So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and the policy of WASHINGTON himself, shall remain in our statute books, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions."—Such is the language of President TAYLOR's first message to Congress; and the purpose which it announces is not likely to be varied from or relaxed.

"Beat the Sheep-skin."

The Chambersburg Locofoco "Valley Spirit," rejoices in the following strain at the adjournment of the Legislature. He says:

"We understand that our Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. Beat the sheep skin; Blow the fire! Bring out the big gun made of brass, that forges July thunder, and fire it in honor of the best thing the Legislature has done yet."

The Harrisburg Telegraph thinks that if the people are true to themselves there will be a good many "sheep-skins" beat next October.

DEMOCRACY BOILED DOWN.—In a late number of the Holmes county (Ohio) Farmer, a Locofoco paper published in the county of Holmes, where Locos grow "spontaneously," a writer advocates the adoption of the following sentiments in the revised constitution:

1st. No person shall own over 400 acres of land within this State.

2d. No profession of religion shall hold any office except in the church.

This is the last specimen of Progressive Democracy which has, as yet, come to the ears of the public. What next?

Gov. JOHNSTON was in New York City last week, and visited the Alms House, on the special invitation of the ten Governors, who accompanied him.

The attack of the Hollidaysburg Standard upon Mr. CALVIN, reminds us of a school-boy shooting paper bullets at an Elephant, with an elderberry pop-gun.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Juvenile Ale Drinkers.

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer cloud, Without our special wonder?"

MR. EDITOR.—It is a lamentable truth, that Intemperance prevails to a greater extent in Huntingdon, at the present time, than it has done for years past. This fact cannot be disguised—it is as palpably evident, as if written upon the heavens with a pencil of subseams. Old King Alcohol has reared his blood-red standard at every corner of our streets, and old and young alike flock around it, with a strange infatuation, eager to swell the ranks of the Bacchical procession, in its downward march to degradation and ruin. Under the present system of granting licenses, grog shops without number, and of the lowest order, are springing into existence in every part of our town, the keepers of some of which are nuisances to the town and a disgrace to humanity. These miserable rum holes are a stench in the nostrils of the community, and ought not to be tolerated. They are surrounded with an atmosphere of moral poison, that is more to be dreaded than the noxious effluvia of the poisonous Opus tree. The temptations thus constantly thrown in the way of the young, cannot but be productive of incalculable harm; and in too many instances, we have reason to fear, will result in the complete ruin of those who are lured into these sinks of iniquity.

During one of my nocturnal perambulations through the town, a short time since, I chanced to pass by one of these low groggeries, the door of which was open, and I was equally pained and astonished to see several small boys gazing at, or some other equally brain-burning, soul-destroying beverage! Upon inquiry, I learned that it was a place of common resort for loafers of all ages, and of every color; and that it was a customary thing to see boys drinking to intoxication! Citizens of this town, can you, will you tolerate such rum holes in your midst? If you love your children, and would save them from that worst of all curses, intemperance, unite at once in the adoption of some measures to exterminate the low groggeries which abound in every part of the town.

Mr. Editor, I have no sympathy with Rum sellers. I look with contempt upon all engaged

in the unholy traffic, from the lordly proprietor of the fashionable Hotel, down to the miserable keeper of the two-penny cellar grogery. But it does seem to me that the individual, who, tempted by the love of gain, can stand behind his liquid poison to children, is less than a man! If he has a heart at all, it is not blacker than the shadows of Tartarus, and more impenetrably low in the blackened coil-pit of moral degradation, than the ken of innocence can never, never reach him!

I warn these vendors of liquid poison to beware; for should circumstances demand it, I will come down upon them hereafter, "like a thousand of brick," and apply the scorpion lash of reproof without mercy. A. PARKER.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

"American Aristocracy."

MR. CLARK.—A writer in your paper, who signs himself "Plebs," seems to venture upon a track that common sinners dare not meddle with. We have read his several articles on "American Aristocracy," without much pleasure, and perhaps as little profit. The person that attempts to correct the errors of society, lays himself open to criticism; and we will give your correspondent a brief review, without intention of desire to discuss the subject of his essays.

One of the leading errors of his composition is his extravagance. He is extravagant in use of words, and extravagant in his logical deductions. He uses epithets as if the beauty of language consisted in high-sounding words. Take the following instance:

"Aristocracy in this country, has never been shown to have any other origin, than that which lies in the shadowy mists of corruption existing in the past; whose distorted minds, of those whose intellects, from infancy, have taken a wrong bias through the influence of whims of deoting mothers and stern deacons of bigoted fathers."

Here every substantive is faithfully attended by some tumid epithet; like young master, who cannot walk abroad without having a lac'd liverly man at his heels. Such redundancy of epithets, instead of pleasing, produce satiety and disgust. Again, we say he is extravagant in his logical deductions.

No connection of similarity can be traced between aristocracy, taken in its original and proper sense, and that as it exists among us.—And as the latter exists without any tangible or even perceptible basis, and without the least foundation in the nature of things, because it is inconsistent within itself, it is therefore hard to define it, or give it an appropriate name. "It is formless, and therefore soulless, and without any definite existence." This we would call an Ignorant clement, or irrelevant conclusion; but our author is not destitute of golden thoughts. Taking the composition as a whole, it is a mixing together of the beautiful and the ridiculous. It is reaching into the clouds to pluck a feather from the Eagle's wing to brush the tables of our town. Huntingdon, June 1850. PARKER.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

The Iron Trade.

MR. CLARK.—I was recently at Pittsburg, and saw passing through that city, and shipping for Beaver, a set of English iron, direct from Europe, consisting principally of iron pipes, that is, thin, small hoop or ironing buckets, tubs, &c.—a large manufactory of which is located at Beaver, some thirty miles below Pittsburg. The gentleman ordering this iron from England, stated that they were driven to it from necessity—that they could have the iron delivered at their factory in Beaver cheaper than it could be made at any of the iron establishments in Pittsburg, under the present prices of labor and the Tariff of 1816. However much they regretted this course of business, they were compelled to do so, else suspend their own branch of business, the manufacture of wooden ware. And this, too, within the precincts, and almost involved in the smoke of the manufactory of the Iron City!—the "Birmingham of America!" What a commentary upon Free Trade and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1816! And yet our free born American citizens, boasting of their high birth, their pride and patriotism refer to our early history—speak of Concord and Lexington—will fold their arms, and stand as to the Tariff of 1816—to the party that enacted it—to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the British minister, who had the assurance and impudence to write to our Sec. of State & Congress that any interference with the Tariff of 1816 "would produce a very disagreeable effect upon public opinion in England." God save the mark! has it come to this at last!

What will be the sad state of affairs!—Not the utter desolation and destruction of the iron manufacturers and their business! No, no—this appears to rather add joy than woe to the scene! It would seem that the only alternative is that mentioned by Admiral Leech, to the writer, on his return from Pittsburg—that is, a total revision of the present Tariff and revenue laws, imposing specific duties on articles requiring protection, so as to shield domestic manufactures against foreign monopolists, and paper labor. Else let the desolation, and the confusion confounded! stalk abroad in the land. Then, and not till then, will this strange political ophthalmia be dissipated. When the honest American mechanic, artisan and laborer will be seen applying and knocking at the door of any workshops that may remain, begging for work upon any terms—fattered and in rage—the lineaments of his countenance haggard and care-worn—his wife and children wailing for bread—work—food—or highway robbery!

Oh! why will not the people see? Why will they not consider? It is for them to say whether these things shall be, or not. Let them cast aside the shackles of party, and come out honestly, boldly and fearlessly, and vindicate their own dear inalienable rights, regardless of jesuitical party and political demagogues—men who arrogantly claim, and contend and spurn the simple, honest citizen, whom they have deluded to exalt them to power. It is for the people to say whether we shall submit to BRITISH DICTATION—the dictation of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, her Majesty's representative in America—or be free! It is time, full time, we were looking to this—up and doing. It is a Crisis, almost equal to casting the Tea into Boston Bay.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

Hon. Samuel Calvin.

MR. CLARK.—I have just received and read the speech of Mr. Calvin, our member of Congress, (and it is with pride I claim him as such) on the subject of the Tariff. Mr. C. has not disappointed his constituents, either in his talents, or disposition to attend to their interests. His picture of the Iron interests of Pennsylvania is not a fancy's one—it is real to the life. What is the condition of the trade in this county?—Furnace idle—Munroe working—Junata, Mill idle—and every Furnace in Mifflin county idle. But it is not my intention, at present, to go into an investigation of this subject. I intend merely to draw your attention to Mr. CALVIN's speech, so that you give it an immediate publication, and advert to the situation we would gressional election, Mr. PARKER, (our last Couponent), who was elected in favor of the FREE TRADE and the Tariff of 1816. Publish the speech and oblige one of your PATRONS.