



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, April 3, 1844.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HARMAR DENNY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH MARBLE, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SIMEON GUILFORD, OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Senatorial Electors. CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne. TOWNSEND HAINES, Chester.

Representative Electors. 1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia. 2d John P. Wetherill, do. 3d John D. Ninestiel, do. 4th John S. Little, Germantown. 5th Ellsner T. McDowell, of Bucks co. 6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery. 7th Isaac W. Vanler, of Chester. 8th William Heister, of Lancaster. 9th John S. Heister, of Berks. 10th John Killinger, of Lebanon. 11th Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton. 12th Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne. 13th Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna. 14th James Pollock, of Northumberland. 15th Frederick Watts, of Cumberland. 16th Daniel M. Snyder, of Adams. 17th James Mathers, of Juniata. 18th Andrew J. Ogil, of Somerset. 19th Robert W. Schenck, of Bedford. 20th Jehu L. Gow, of Washington. 21st Andrew W. Loomis, of Allegheny. 22d James M. Power, of Mercer. 23d William A. Irvin, of Warren. 24th Benjamin Hartshorn, of Clearfield.

Democratic Whig State Committee of Pennsylvania. Hon. JOHN REED, Carlisle. JAMES HANNA, Philadelphia city. W. MAHON, do. JOHN S. RICHARDS, Reading. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Lancaster. THOS. G. McCULLOH, Chambersburg. U. V. PENNIPACKER, Chester co. R. S. CASSATT, Allegheny. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer. JOHN BLANCHARD, Bellefonte. THOS. STRUTHERS, Warren. THOS. H. SILL, Erie. ROBERT SMITH, Gettysburg. HENRY PEPPER, Harrisburg. HENRY W. SNYDER, Union county.

County Meeting. The friends of CLAY and MARBLE—the advocates of the present Tariff—the opponents of Free Trade and the other destructive doctrines of the existing State and National Governments, are requested to meet at the Old Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening the 9th of April (Court week) at the ringing of the bell, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Joseph Markle, the nominee of the 4th of March Whig and Antislavery Convention for Governor, and the other nominations made and business done by that Convention; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the good cause at the next General and Presidential elections. Come one—come all! By order of the County Committee. THOS. FISHER, Chairman.

To Philadelphia Merchants—ADVERTISING. Some of the Philadelphia merchants are learning to set a proper estimate upon the benefits of advertising. A number of them advertise in this paper, and we doubt not they will be amply paid for the expense they have incurred in so doing. In this county we have a population of upwards of 35,000, who are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the manufacture of iron. We have within our bounds not less than forty seven Iron Works, and the list of "venders of foreign merchandise," published in this paper by the County Commissioners, shows that there are 129 Stores in this county, where merchandise to the aggregate amount of about \$1,500,000 is sold annually. All these stores receive their goods from Philadelphia; and the country storekeeper need not be told that city merchants who advertise in the country papers are always ready and able to give good business. For the mutual benefit of the city merchant and himself we state that the "Huntingdon Journal" has an extensive circulation throughout this and the adjoining counties, and is therefore a good advertising medium. The United States Senate has passed a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 27th of May.

Menagerie.

On Wednesday last it was whispered about, first lowly and confidentially, but by and by more loud and general, that something "past common" was coming on that evening; in consequence of which a great number of our citizens—comprising men, women and children—were on the tip toe of "look out" to see what was to be seen. As evening drew on the excitement grew immense; the loaves' corners, the side walks, and the high windows were occupied by the anxious, while others took their seats on post, porch, or step, fearful that otherwise the wonder might pass by unobserved. The Sun, who had during the whole day smiled upon the earth, in his most out coaxing way, was now receding slowly behind the western hills, but yet the wonder had not come, and some were fearing it would turn out like parson Miller's millennium, which did not come. Others, however, having more faith, despaired not, but talked of sending some one to the upper end of town—perhaps on the top of the bridge—to notify its approach by a few blasts of a tin trumpet; while others argued that a person stationed on the court house cupola could see it coming down the Warrior Ridge, and that a tap or two of the old bell would be a sufficient signal to all; but while these measures were talked of, the hurried and confused cry "they come" passed from one to another, and all heard it. And now the anxiety was intense. Some of the children were peering with longing eyes into the "azure vault" as if eager to see a balloon or comet, but a rumbling sound like unto that of horses and chariots now attracted every eye towards the upper end of Main street. "There they come" broke from many lips, and lo and behold they did come. Horses and drivers, and carriages, and animals of every name and nature. A coach and four, and then another coach and four, matched and beautifully caparisoned with floating white satin ribbons, followed by others of minor importance, numbering in all seventeen vehicles, containing the suite, clowns and all. Down Main street—down Montgomery—down Allegheny they whirled, in the "House of York" the white rose waving in triumph over the red.

The performance during their stay was "rich," credible to the company, and satisfactory to all who witnessed it. The evening after their arrival, our town was unusually animated. "Silks and gowns, pearls and plumes" waved and glittered in our streets. But the scene was too rich to last long. It was "like a meteor, bright but fleeting." Some turned back—the others went on eastward—all returning; and on Thursday evening our town was again in a state of peace and quietness.

This article is already, too long, for further particulars see our Hymenial head.

Gotlieb Williams, Jr., charged with the murder of Peter Doehner, by stabbing him with a butcher knife, in the High street market, on February 20th 1844, was tried on Wednesday last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia. On Thursday the jury gave the following verdict—not guilty of murder, but guilty of involuntary manslaughter.

We received a letter last week, dated Carlisle, Pa., March 24th 1844, signed "Humanitas," and intended for publication. We handed the letter to the father of the young man mentioned therein—Mr. JOHN MORRISON, who resides at Warriorsmark, in this county. The object of the writer is therefore accomplished, and the publication of the communication rendered unnecessary.

The letter is poorly authenticated—perhaps through inadvertence. The "persons concerned" no doubt desire more light on the subject, and would be thankful for further information.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Our borough was thrown into a "terrible state of excitement" yesterday morning, by the announcement that our plegmatic neighbor of the Telegraph—THEOPHILUS FENS, Esq.—who has heretofore manifested a stoical indifference to the shafts of Cupid—had eloped with the daughter of one of our respected citizens. We presume that ere this the happy couple have joined in the bonds of matrimony, and are now firmly locked up in the chains of matrimony. May their domestic squabbles meet with a prompt justification, and a (.) be put to his difficulties without the aid of the balls, shooting-sticks, †† or †††, that now threaten his peace upon his return.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

We have been expecting something of the above nature ever since we saw the Telegraph come out with three or four columns of poetry at a time, some weeks ago.

"VAN BUREN'S SUCCESS IS DEATH TO THE TARIFF."

The Editor of the Mobile Register, the leading Van Buren paper in Alabama says:

"The Free Trade party cannot have a safer, sounder, or worthier exponent of their principles than Mr. Van Buren. Those of them who are not satisfied with his Indiana letter, would not believe 'though one rise from the dead.' THE SUCCESS OF MR. VAN BUREN IS DEATH TO THE TARIFF."

Is there a single true friend of the Tariff, who, despite the mass of accumulated and accumulating evidence of Mr. Van Buren's Free Trade principles, can still support him for the Presidency? We doubt it much. The professions of Locofoco Tariff men are as hollow as the principles of their candidate.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit note of \$10, purporting to be of the Mechanics' Bank in Philadelphia, was detected in Baltimore on Thursday. It had been offered to one of the city banks for deposit, and was detected by the teller. The Baltimore American says it is the best executed counterfeit he has ever seen; and the vignette in the centre of the note—representing the signers of the Declaration of Independence—and the ornaments from each end appear to have been obtained from the genuine dies. The only defect is in the signatures of the President and Cashier. Every thing else is in the best style of engraving. Keep a look out for them.

Congress.

We extract the following from the "Whig Standard" of the 25th ult., published in the city of Washington.—"The fifteenth week of Congress has passed and, with the exception of the bill to remit the fine of Gen. Jackson, that is about all that has passed in the Capitol since the members came together. The party in power, however, have brought forward some important measures—of a destructive tendency—which they probably intend to act upon one of these days, unless they should be deterred by remonstrances from the people. But as yet, the whole time of the House has been spent in debating the subject of the rules—abolition and anti-abolition—the bill making appropriation for the support of West Point Academy, the Rhode Island Dorr insurrection question, the bill to regulate the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and some other subjects, brought into the House as some of the above were, merely to answer the purpose of pegs to hang Buncombe speeches upon.

The subjects of the rules, or right of petition, has occupied more of the time of the House in debate than any other, but to what purpose? Several members from the North and West, calling themselves Democrats, came out at first with hot zeal in favor of the right of petition, and even spoke against adopting the odious 21st rule; others of the same party voted against the adoption of that rule, but contented themselves with giving a silent vote. All this was doubtless for effect, the abolitionists of the North, East, and West, were to be conciliated, coaxed, wheeled. Probably it was supposed that the desired effect had been produced.

But now another object was to be accomplished, namely, securing the South; and this could only be done by adopting the rule against which they had declaimed with such fervid eloquence and indignation. But here was a dilemma—the rule could be adopted only by the votes of the very men who had spoken so eloquently and voted so decidedly and honestly against it! What was to be done? The Calhoun men of the South said the preservation of this rule, and the passage of a bill, which we shall mention presently, are the only conditions on which our support will be given to the party. These are the price of our adhesion to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.—There was no alternative—the Calhoun men could not be spared—the rule must be retained, even at the expense of the consistency of a few members and even though it should subject them to the charge of incincerity, dishonesty, double dealing of looking one way and rowing another, of voting against their avowed opinions. They had made speeches, however, and given votes in favor of the right of petition: this, it was supposed, would answer every purpose at the North; they might now vote against the right of petition, by which means the South would be conciliated and retained; the South having their votes, and the North their speeches, neither could complain.

The other measure we alluded to as being a part of the price of the Calhoun men, is the Tariff bill lately reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and very properly denominated by Mr. Stewart "the British Tariff bill." This must be passed, though probably without debate, and under the high pressure, of the previous question, as the bill to repeal the Distribution act was its passage in the House at least is demanded by the party at the South, and the North must yield.

What then has been done, we again ask, and reply. In the fifteen weeks which Congress has been in session, the bill to remit the fine of General Jackson has passed both Houses. In the House of Representatives, where the Locofocos have a majority of two to one, the right of petition has been amply debated and the twenty-first rule retained; a Tariff bill, calculated to prostrate the reviving business of the country, has been introduced; a bill to repeal the Distribution act has been passed; the bill making appropriations for the support of West Point Academy has been made the conduit pipe of a large amount of declamation for home consumption; the bill to regulate the election of Electors of President and Vice President, has also served as a hook to hang a political speech upon, avowedly delivered for Buncombe, of which it is said an edition of 100,000 has been published and cart loads of which are now burdening the mail; a bill has also been reported to re-establish the Sub-Treasury scheme.

And these constitute all, or nearly all, that has been done in the House during the fifteen weeks Congress has been in session. At this rate of doing business, if the tariff bill is to be passed, as it is, if the appropriation bills are to be passed, as they must be, Congress will probably be ready to adjourn sometime about the first of September or October. The House, however, having adopted all these rules which they so eloquently denounced as "Whig gags," adopted by the 27th Congress, by their application and by stifling all debate, they may possibly be able to adjourn about the first of July.

LOCOFOCO TARIFF DOCTRINE.

Senator M'Duffie in a letter to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, says there is but one mode to under which locofocoism can successfully rally and that is "FREE TRADE AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND ITS AFFILIATED MEASURES." What say the people to this declaration?

ANOTHER PROPHECY.—The New Orleans Bee speaks of a rival to Father Miller, who has appeared in that city. The new prophet is named Leonard Jones, and formerly established a sect in Kentucky called "Live Forever's"—a term significant of the creed of his people, who were to enjoy bodily existence and perennial youth upon this time-wasting world, through the renovating influence of faith.—One of the preachers having died, the sect was broken up. He has since imbibed a new philosophy, in shape of a direct revelation, which was made to him in the neighborhood of Danville, Ky., on or about the 14th day of March last. He now preaches Millenium with a difference. He contends that the world is about coming to an end, only so far as Satan is concerned—that the Devil is to be put down and his works disappear—a most convincing belief.

Canal Commissioners.

We understand measures are nearly completed for testing the question now raised, whether the Canal Commissioners of this State hold their office by a constitutional law; and it is probable that the whole matter will be brought before the Supreme Court, and decided at the May term, to be held in Harrisburg.

The question is not whether the Commissioners were legally elected, but whether the law authorizing their election by the people is constitutional; and it arises thus:

"The 8th section of the 6th article of the Constitution, declares that 'All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law.'

"The 11th section of the schedule provides 'The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the Executive department, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices, until the Legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the 8th section of the 6th article of the amended Constitution, and until appointments shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first Legislature under the amended Constitution.'

Now the law taking from the Governor the appointment of Canal Commissioners, was not passed by the first Legislature, after the adoption of the new Constitution; and then the question arises, "are the Canal Commissioners officers?" It is said that the question is settled by the Supreme Court, in the cases of John Swift, Esq., 4 Wharton's Reports, 186, and Samuel D. Leib, Esq., in 9th Watts' Reports, 227.

From the Whig Standard. Farmers and Mechanics, Read it!

MR. WOODBURY'S LATE SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.—EAR HEN!

"The reliance of all men should be on their own energies, and skill, and local advantages, looking, as Sir Robert Peel, at last sensibly advises the Tamworth farmers to do, after experiencing the evils of a different course, MORE TO THEIR MANURES AND LESS TO GOVERNMENT."

Only another way of saying "the people expect too much of the Government." And are American farmers to regulate their conduct by what Sir Robert Peel advises the farmers of Tamworth to do! To depend more upon their manures, and less on the Government! What say you, farmers, to this! Is your conduct to be regulated by the scale meted out to the Tamworth farmers by Sir Robert Peel, and to you, by his echo, Woodbury! Think of it, and answer him as he deserves, with scorn and indignation.

And you, MECHANICS, listen to the sentiments he adopts in reference to your wages: "By which means (protective duties) the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by great prices while the higher wages they receive, makes THEM NEITHER HAPPIER NOR RICHER, SINCE THEY ONLY DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS."

Impudence and slander—downright calumny.—Buchanan said that you could do as well with low wages as you could with high. But what says Woodbury—"the higher wages you receive makes you neither happier nor richer, since you only DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS." The American MECHANIC, then, drinks just in proportion to the wages he receives; and it is necessary, therefore, to prevent him from DRINKING too much, to pay him low wages!

This is the estimate of this free-trade demagogue—this patent democrat—this dear lover of the people—of the Mechanics of the country. They only DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS, according to the wages they get! It is not even to break down your wages, but you are to be told that it is for your own good, to prevent you from DRINKING too much, that your wages are to be reduced to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. Let him hear you, Mechanics! Spurn this vile calumny, and its utterer, as you would a pestilence.

Gen. Jackson and his Repudiated Opinions.

The resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, on the 18th ult., was in the following words:

Resolved, That this House approve and adopt the following opinions, as expressed by General Jackson in his letter to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrington, North Carolina, dated April 26, 1824, to wit: That lead, iron, copper, hemp, and wool, "being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential to war." That "we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants, and that it is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own." That "a careful and judicious tariff" is necessary "to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

The locos were unwilling to vote directly on these principles, and Brown, of Indiana, moved to amend them by substituting the following, which has since been most conclusively shown to be a forgery:

That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra session of Congress, 1841, as follows:—"Carry out the principles of the compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection."

The country may now judge of the boasted consistency of locofocoism, when its adherents dare not vote for a resolution affirming their belief in the principles of one of its most glorified leaders!

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—It is asserted by those who should know the truth of the matter, that Mr. William J. B. Andrews, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a defaulter to a very large amount. One rumor states the amount to be \$22,000; but other statements represent it to be much less. All, however, agree that there is a heavy defalcation, although the precise amount is not yet known.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Locofoco Opinions of Muhlenberg's Claims and Qualifications.

We are indebted to the Bedford Inquirer for the following choice article from that great Locofoco organ the Bedford Gazette, under date of 17th of April, 1835. If our Locofoco friends are unwilling to believe what the Whig press says in relation to their candidate, we presume they will at least hesitate and consider, before they reject charges of such grave and startling import, when backed by such high authority as General George Washington Bowman.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania can never consent to the aristocratic dictation of any family influence. Neither will they submit to the perpetual nomination of a Muhlenberg to the Governor's chair! How is it, Germans! We speak to the whole German population of the State. Have you no one amongst your numerous, respectable, intelligent, and honest body of plain, straight forward Democrats, who is fit for Governor but a Muhlenberg? Has it indeed come to this, in forty years time, since the adoption of our Constitution, that no one but a Muhlenberg is to be found worthy of support from amongst the Germans? For shame sake let us not say so. Let the ambitious family be content with what it already has received. Two Governors elected—two candidates for Governor defeated—several members of Congress—several members of the State Legislature—State, County, and Township officers innumerable, all in one Muhlenberg family, and all in the short time of forty years—and yet the insatiable, aristocratic, wealthy, overbearing, office-seeking family are not weary! Germans, you have had for Governors, belonging to your People, Snyder, Heister, Shultz, and Wolf. Your Democratic brethren have had Miffin, M'Keen, and Findlay. But let us examine how stands the family pretensions of the Muhlenberg aristocracy.

The first opposition to Gov. Miffin was in 1796, when Thos. Miffin had 30,020 votes, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, who opposed him, had 1,011 votes, and only 6 votes in Berks county!!! In 1808, Snyder had 67,975 votes, Ross 39,575, and John Spayed 4,006!

Now, let it be remembered, that F. A. Muhlenberg was the uncle of Henry A. Muhlenberg, the man who now pushes himself on the people, backed by his wealth, and urged by his inordinate ambition, to distract the Democratic party. Be it remembered also, that John Spayed was his brother-in-law—that Joseph Heister was his father-in-law—for, we are assured, that Henry Augustus Muhlenberg has married, at different times, two sisters, daughters of Governor Heister—that John Andrew Shultz is also a family connection.

Here, then, we have in the list of our Governors, since 1790, in one family, Heister, Shultz, and would-be Governors Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, John Spayed, and Henry Augustus Muhlenberg! Pretty well for one German family—astonishing for one family—most impudently aristocratic for any member of any wealthy family, at this day, to offer himself as a volunteer against a regularly nominated candidate, presuming on the value of a great MUEHLENBERG name, the influence of disorganizing office-seekers, and the sanctity which attaches itself to a Minister of the Gospel, who has left the altar of God for the arena of politics!!! Let us hear no more of ex-reverend Henry Augustus Muhlenberg as Governor of Pennsylvania!—Bedford Gazette.

THE TARIFF.

Philadelphia aroused!—Vindication of the Whig Tariff!!—Immense gathering of the people!!!

The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday last week contain the proceedings of one of the largest meetings ever convened in the city and county of Philadelphia, which was held on Monday afternoon, in the large Saloon of the Philadelphia Museum.—The vast assemblage was composed of merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and all classes of citizens, and was a striking evidence of the attachment of the great mass of the community to the admirable Whig policy of Protection to American Industry, through the operation of the Tariff act of the last Congress. It showed how alive are the people to the protection of home manufactures and the guardianship of home industry, and the indignation which they feel at the course of the present Locofoco House of Representatives, in attempting to procure the repeal of a measure which has literally covered the country with benefits and blessings. The vast saloon was crowded to suffocation, while thousands who could not obtain admittance, proceeded in a body to the State House Yard, and their organized another meeting for the same glorious object.

The meeting in the Chinese Saloon was organized by the appointment of the Hon. JOHN SARGENT, as President, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, in which the various mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical interests were duly represented. On taking the chair, Mr. SARGENT, delivered a most capital address, which was responded to by the hearty plaudits of the assembled thousands. After he had concluded, Mr. CHARLES GIBBONS arose and addressed the throng in his usual eloquent and felicitous style. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we protest against the attempt that is now making in Congress to repeal the Whig Tariff of 1842.

Because, as a measure of Protection to American Industry, we are fully satisfied with its efficiency and wholesome operation.

Because, it furnishes revenue enough from imports to meet all the honest expenditures of the Government, and thus prevents a resort to Direct Taxation.

Because, it furnishes to the American Farmer a steady home market for the production of his soil and labor.

Because no national interest demands its repeal. Because, of the millions of consumers and of the nine hundred thousand persons who are engaged in manufactures and trades in the United States, no one has asked for its repeal.

Because its repeal would utterly destroy the great Iron interests of Pennsylvania, throw out of employment upwards of twelve thousand hands, and sink ten millions of capital in this State alone. Because its repeal would sacrifice our Cotton and Woolen manufacturing interests to those of Great Britain, and flood the country with Foreign Goods, no better in quality and no cheaper in price, than those now furnished by American looms. Because its repeal would place in jeopardy millions of capital which has been invested in manufactures since its passage, on the faith of its continuance as the law of the land.

that system of legislation, that is continually upsetting the business and commerce of the country. Because its repeal seems to have been undertaken principally, if not solely for the purpose of securing the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, who was rejected in 1840 by the united verdict of the people of TWENTY STATES, on the ground of his incompetency and faithlessness.

Because it is the legitimate offspring of that glorious verdict of a free Whig People, who patiently submitted for a period of near twelve years to a series of experiments on their credit, character and business, which proved disastrous to them and profitable only to those who were in power.

Because, within the short time that it has been in operation, it has revived our commerce—restored the national credit—started new manufactures of various kinds—given employment to thousands whom it found suffering for want of work—established new home markets for the produce of our farms, and continues daily to strengthen the resources and independence of the nation.

Because it is endeared to us by the recollections of 1840, and is approved by the country as the true policy of a people who would be prosperous virtuous and free. And in gathering now to a greater contest, in which our hearts and our energies are enlisted, we have written it on our banner as the AMERICAN SYSTEM that stands first in our affections, and can only be sustained by the choice of

HENRY CLAY, For President of the United States.

AND JOSEPH MARBLE, For Governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers of the city and county, and that copies be furnished to all the Whig members of Congress.

The resolutions have been disposed of as above stated, the meeting was further addressed by JONAS RANDALL, MONTON M'MICHAEL, and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esquires, in that particular strain of thrilling eloquence, for which they are so celebrated. Mr. Chandler concluded by stating that another meeting had been convened in Independence Square, in order to accommodate those who could not get within the Hall, he moved that the present do adjourn, in order to join the new formed one—which motion was unanimously carried, and the multitude, pouring out of the Hall, moved in dense masses to the Square.

The Meeting in the State House Yard.

The meeting in the State House Yard of the thousands who could not gain admittance into the Chinese Museum, was conducted in a like spirit with that recorded above. MATTHEW L. BEVAN, Esq. officiated as President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also appointed. A series of spirited resolutions protesting in the most solemn manner against the repeal of the present Tariff, were likewise adopted, and a number of addresses delivered.

These meetings, it is well remarked by the Philadelphia Inquirer, were most triumphant ones to the friends of the present Whig Tariff. They prove conclusively that the people of Philadelphia city and county desire no change of the Tariff, and least of all, such change as the Locofoco Free Trade Van Buren men would give them.

MARRIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday last by the Rev. D. M'Kinney, Col. L. W. IRVIN, of Penns Valley, to Miss CHARLOTTE H. MOORE, daughter of the late Silas Moore, dec'd., of the former place.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. A. K. Bell, Mr. JOHN O'URAN, to Miss SUSAN STEWART, both of Frankstown township.

At Sycamore Hall on the 19th ult., by the Rev. E. Allen, Mr. JAMES ALISON, of Lewistown, to Miss ELIZABETH M. BURNS, daughter of James Burns, Esq.

DIED.

In this borough, after an illness of about two weeks, (of Inflammation of the Brain) on Saturday morning last, Mr. ALFRED HOLLIDAY, aged about 18 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Tis past—that fearful trial—he is gone."

In the decease of this young man his only living parent, (a mother) has lost a dutiful son, and society a respected member. Few of his age, has secured the esteem of more sincere friends to mourn the loss of departed worth. Though young in years, he has lived a life of usefulness to the community—those who know him most intimately, loved him most—and to him may in truth be applied the saying; but alas! he was cut short, and has gone the way of all flesh—leaving behind him his former associates, and all the warning, "Be ye also ready." "Peace be unto his ashes."

"How awful is thy summons oh death! How appalling thy warning to the living. Thy ruthless hand snatches from among us to-day some who but yesterday, stood rejoicing in all the buoyancy of health. They had looked with calmness upon the mark of thy footsteps; unheeding and unthinking that thy cold hand would next place them in the Sepulchre. How thoughtlessly do we sport on, yet how certain the doom!"

His death will cast a gloom over the citizens of this borough, and vicinity. Think—just a few days has passed since he enjoyed the same pleasures in this world that we are now, and now in another. We will only be able to estimate his value when we feel his loss.

True are the words of Scripture, "in the midst of life we are in death." How solemn and impressive the admonition of the Saviour "Watch, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, And stars to set—but all Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh! DEATH." P. P.

Temperance Meeting.

The Washingtonian Temperance Society will meet at the Old Court House, as usual, on Saturday evening next. A lecture will be delivered by ALEX. EVERETT, G. ARMITAGE MILLER, Sec. Huntingdon, April 3, 1844.

BLANK BONDS to Constables for Justices of Execution, under the new law, just printed, and for sale, at this office.