



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, May 7, '44

V. 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 MARKLE, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SIMEON GUILFORD, OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Whig Principles.

The principal objects which, I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party, are to bring, in the Government of the United States, to be:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.

4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAINS, with AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SIX-YEAR TERM.

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henry Clay.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday last.

The Whig nominating and ratification Conventions meet in the city of Baltimore to-day. It is supposed there will be a greater crowd there to-day than ever assembled in that or any other American city before.

Another Member of Congress Dead.

We learn from Washington letter writers that Death has again stalked into the House of Representatives, and that his shaft has again sped! The Hon. PETER A. BOSTER, of Louisiana, died on Wednesday last, after a protracted but not painful illness. He was a native of the State which he represented.

This is the tenth death which has occurred among the members since the last Congress—seven from the House and three from the Senate.

The funeral of Mr. B. took place on Friday, and was attended by the officers and members of both branches of Congress.

Military Election.

The election for Colonel of this Regiment, held on Saturday last, resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1st Battalion and 2d Battalion. Names include David Duff, George Bell, and David Duff.

Duff's majority, 88

A. K. Cornay, Esq., withdrew his name from the list of candidates about ten days before the election.

New Papers.

We have received the first number of the "Columbia Freeman," a spirited little Whig paper, published at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR.

We have also received a specimen number of the "Weekly Argus," hailing from Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. It is neatly printed and ably edited, by Messrs. I. GOODMAN and F. L. BAKER; and supports Clay and Whig principles.

Success to them.

A BLACK FALSEHOOD.—The Loco-foco papers—that is, all those whose Editors are lost to every sense of decency and truth—publish the following paragraph, as from one of Mr. Clay's speeches:

"If the gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves they must let us have white ones, for we cannot cut our fire-wood and black our shoes and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

The above is a black falsehood—as palpable a lie, as ever a Loco-foco pen wrote, or a Loco-foco tongue uttered. Hard, indeed, must our opponents be, when they are compelled to resort to such base, contemptible falsehood as the above. Of course, every man who knows any thing of the character of Henry Clay, knows that he never uttered so infamous a sentiment.—Union Star.

A Personal Difficulty in the House.

The Clay Bugle of Thursday last says:—"An unfortunate collision occurred in the House of Representatives on Tuesday between Mr. COOPER and Mr. SMITH of Berks. The difficulty arose in the course of a debate on the subject of the report from the select committee appointed to investigate the case of the over-issue of Relief notes by the officers of the Berks County Bank. The particulars may be briefly stated as follows:

A motion to print the report of the committee being before the House, Mr. SMITH moved to print with the report the testimony of Elijah Dechert and A. F. Boas, taken before the committee, together with the testimony of those witnesses, and also that of Governor Porter, taken before the Judiciary Committee, from which committee Mr. S. had previously made a report on the same subject. Mr. S. said that the testimony taken before the two committees was conflicting—that the witnesses answered interrogatories before one committee in the affirmative, which they afterwards answered before the other committee in the negative, and that when the subject was properly before the House, he would be prepared to show that in the one case or the other, they had committed perjury.

Mr. COOPER defended the witnesses against this sweeping charge of perjury, and in the course of his remarks said that if the testimony was printed, in order to have a full understanding of the whole subject, it might be necessary to publish with it a certain paper which had been given in evidence before the committee, pledging a member of the House and other individuals, for certain considerations, against any opposition to the Berks County Bank.

Mr. SMITH jumped to his feet and inquired whether the gentleman from Adams alluded to him!

Mr. COOPER said such a paper had been before the committee.

Mr. SMITH repeated his inquiry—Does the gentleman allude to me?

Mr. COOPER hesitated, then remarked—"Well, I will tell the gentlemen—I do allude to him."

Mr. SMITH replied—"It is false!"

Mr. COOPER inquired—"Does the gentleman say that I have uttered a falsehood?"

Mr. SMITH—"Yes sir—it is false!"

Mr. COOPER—"Then sir, you are a coward and a scoundrel! and I will prove that what you have uttered is false!"

The SPEAKER here interposed and suggested to the gentleman from Berks (Mr. SMITH) the propriety of making an apology—that he certainly did not mean to charge the gentleman from Adams with falsehood, and he had merely stated what had occurred before the committee.

Mr. SMITH replied that he had no apology to make.

The SPEAKER then remarked that in performance of his duty he would be compelled to place him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He had grossly violated the rules, and it was for the House to say what further action should be taken on the subject.

Some further conversation ensued between Mr. SMITH and the SPEAKER, which finally terminated with the understanding that Mr. SMITH withdrew the offensive words as applied to Mr. COOPER, and applied them to the evidence referred to—that the evidence so far as regarded himself was false.

Mr. COOPER then made a statement of the circumstances as they occurred—apologized to the House for the intemperate words he had been compelled to use in vindication of his own reputation, but stated that as to the gentleman from Berks, he would retract nothing. He then read to the House the paper referred to. The papers were signed by GEORGE SMITH, and in consideration of the purchase of a certain amount of stock of the Berks County Bank by Lloyd Wharton from the said Smith, he (Smith) pledged himself that neither he nor his brothers Henry and John, would make any opposition to the Bank.

Mr. SMITH followed with a statement of his understanding of the matter, in which he reiterated that so far as that paper regarded himself it was false—that he knew nothing about it. And so the affair ended.

The motion to print the testimony was not agreed to, and the printing of the usual number of copies of the report was ordered.

Sabbath Breaking.

Mr. Clay arrived at Mobile on the "25th of February, and left Mobile for the North on the 3d of March." The Almanac makes both of these dates to fall on the Sabbath! So we have the electioneering progress of the "bloody hand"—leaving Louisville on the Sabbath, he entered New Orleans on the Sabbath. Comment is unnecessary.

If atrocious, unparagoned slander will defeat a candidate, then there can be no help for M. Clay. Of all the above charges against him, it is only true that he, being at Louisville awaiting since the night before a boat for New Orleans did take passage in one which left on Sunday. Many will condemn this, yet we doubt not he had thus a better opportunity to keep the Sabbath than he could do in a strange city surrounded by friends. True, the steamer arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, but how could passengers help that? It was said that the Military were called out on the occasion—which, if true, Mr. Clay could neither foresee nor prevent—but it is false. Mr. Bullitt of the New Orleans Bee affirms that only himself and a single friend who happened to be on the dock welcomed Mr. Clay and accompanied him to his Hotel. Some Military were out, indeed, as is quite common on Sunday in New Orleans, but they knew nothing of Mr. Clay's arrival till he passed them. That he left New Orleans on Saturday and arrived in Mobile on Sunday morning is most true, but he went quietly to his Hotel, without a parade of any kind. It is utterly false that he left Mobile on Sunday the 3d inst.—he left on Tuesday the 5th as we stated at the time. The Mobile Daily Advertiser, in expressly contradicting this last slander, expresses astonishment, which proves it unacquainted with The Plebian.—N. Y. Tribune.

HARD DRIVEN!—The Harrisburg Union copiously extracts from the "Emancipator," an abolition paper and transfers its congenial libels on the character of Mr. Clay.

Joseph Markle and the People.

We are glad to see that measures have been adopted, by the Whigs, to hold a meeting in this city, with a view of sustaining the nomination of Gen. Joseph Markle, as the candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. The times are such as to call for the solemn consideration of every friend in this State, whether it is not due to himself, to the Commonwealth, and to the holders of her broken promises, that we should elect a man who has a heart to aid in placing Pennsylvania in her old position, and who is not afraid of adopting the only means, that can now be resorted to for her restoration, viz: taxation and economy.

The present time is peculiarly favorable to a concentration of votes, not merely those of the Whig party, but those of every Pennsylvanian, upon a man who will, who dares commence the work.—There is no incumbent to defeat, no direct patronage to work against, no cherished attachments to a party favorite to be violated, no distinguished name to be overshadowed. Mr. Muhlenberg has not held a place by any action of popular favor. He was elected to Congress in Berks county, where the party would have elected his coachman, if nominated in the party name, by a diminished vote, perhaps, but still he would have had a majority. He went to Europe by appointment, and distinguished himself by any public service than by the writing of a few letters, so exceedingly unfortunate in their choice of subject, and deficient in its composition, as to lead to a sudden suppression of its series. As a candidate now, he obtained the nomination by what the Convention denominated unfair means, and so unsatisfactory was the result, that the defeated deem themselves absolved from any obligation to sustain the candidate whom they opposed.

Mr. Muhlenberg, then, is not, and never has been, a popular candidate. He has never enjoyed popular favor. He has never, by any distinguished act, won the esteem of his political opponents, and he has displeased a majority of his own party, by aiding to defeat the election of George Wolf against Joseph Ritner, and by defeating the nomination of Francis R. Shunk, by means not approved.

Joseph Markle is justly known to the people of our State as the citizen soldier, ready, not merely to take up arms, but to lay down his fortune, and expose his life for his country. He did all these, and having accomplished the work he undertook, he did not haunt the door of the War Office, dog the heels of the President, nor beseech the Congress of the nation, for 'office,' 'pension,' or 'relief,' for his services. He thought it his duty to serve his country in the hour of her peril—he performed that duty. It never entered his head that more was due to him than to any other man who did his duty.—He knew, tall, acknowledged, and discharged his obligations as a citizen, and then retired to his farm and his mill, to enjoy the liberty which he had aided others to defend.

Mr. Markle has been a close observer of men and manners, and understands well all the bearings of the great questions of public policy that are likely to come before the nation; and especially does he understand and feel for the honor of Pennsylvania. Connected with no clique, he will, as Governor of the State, have no favorites to reward at the public expense. Committed by no previous vote, he will not have to sustain an imaginary consistency at the expense of public prosperity. Prosperous in his own affairs, his attention need not be diverted from public business. Beloved by those who know him best, and cherished for his honesty as a man, he will be esteemed as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, for the simplicity and fidelity with which he will discharge his public duties. Such a man is presented to the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for their suffrages. Are we not bound to believe that, in their present unfortunate position, they will eagerly seize upon all honest means to elect such a man, and thereby show their anxiety to redeem the faith of the Commonwealth, and sustain good old Pennsylvania.—U. S. Gaz.

MR. CLAY AND PROTECTION.—How meanly contemptible must those Loco-foco editors appear in the minds of the People, who have charged upon Mr. Clay an abandonment of the protective policy, and that he has one expression for the North, and another for the South, upon a reference to his late speech at Charleston—the hot bed of Free Trade and Nullification itself! There he has put the libelers to shame, who must invent some other mode of attack. We have before us a Loco-foco paper which is constrained to acknowledge that "MR. CLAY DECLARED HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF A SYSTEM OF PROTECTION, moderate, reasonable, certain and DURABLE"—moderate and reasonable, that it may be certain and durable; and advocating the present Tariff, denies that it violates the spirit of the compromise, which contemplated the raising sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the government, and a proper discrimination in favor of the products of American Labor! Mr. Clay declared that he did not stand up there to flatter any man—that "what he had said on the Elkhorn he would dare to say in the Palmetto State." For this manly declaration all true friends of the Tariff will give Mr. Clay credit; but not so those hypocritical pretenders who, constrained to support an avowed enemy of the Tariff in principle and in detail, dare not manfully meet the issue. But their knavery is becoming manifest to the People, who cannot be deceived or misled by their misrepresentations.—Beaver Argus.

The "White Slavery" LIE, against Mr. CLAY, so much like a somewhat similar story against Gen. HARRISON, has been dropped as rather too base, by that portion of the Loco-foco press which makes any pretension to manliness or decency. It will of course, be harped be upon grovelling minds, who stoop to a falsehood, and never apologize for an attempted wrong.—Id.

A daughter of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, has entered the nunnery at Georgetown. The Forum correspondent says: "I have not learned the cause; the General is absent, attending a Court Martial at Old Point Comfort, and the seclusion of the young lady has been most unexpectedly determined on."

Rights of Conscience.

Important Decision.—An exchange paper says: The Hon. Judge Banks, in a case recently tried in Lehigh county, Pa., has given an opinion directly the reverse of that given by Judge Lewis of Lycoming, a year or so ago, respecting the rights which a parent has to control his minor children in their religious opinions. It appears that a father entered a Methodist Episcopal Church for his daughter, a girl of fifteen years of age, took her by the arms raised her from her knees and told her to come home. This produced excitement, which terminated in violence and assault and battery, upon which an indictment was found and the case tried.

In the opinion of Judge Banks, given on this occasion, the constitution guarantees the right of every individual to adopt any creed or mode of worship which his conscience approves, though this liberty of conscience is restricted by the worship of Almighty God and extends to no other worship whatever.

The constitution declares that "no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience." The exercise of parental authority by a father, so as to control or interfere with the rights of conscience of a minor child, would, in Judge Bank's opinion, be an exercise of human authority, so as to control or interfere with the rights of conscience in a particular case, whereas it is declared that it cannot be done in any case whatever. This, he says, is the fundamental law of the land. It is binding upon all parents.

Judge Lewis, it will be remembered, gave his opinion in a similar case, that during legal minority, the law of filial obedience takes the precedence of all other laws which are binding on the child.

Final Passage of the Tax Bill in the House.

The years and nays on the final passage of the bill to lay a three mill tax on all species of property in the Commonwealth, and to submit it to a vote of the people, whether the public works shall be sold, are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Andereg, Bennet, Blair, Boal, Brackenridge, Brady, Carson, Connor, Cooper, Cummins (Mifflin), Dickey, Edson, Farrell, Jordan, Kerr, Knox, Lanning, Lawrence, Linton, Long, Macmanus, Musser, M'Evans, M'Fadden, M'Kinley, Nicholson, Parke, Porter, Sankey, Shattuck, Shaw, Shindel, Smith, (Clearfield) Smith, (Lancaster), Snyder, Straub, Thompson, Toland, Trego, Tustin, Whittaker, Whitman, Snowden, Speaker—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambrose, Bachman, Carpenter, Cumming (Fayette), Cummins (Butler), Dotts, Dumlap, Eckels, Elliott, Evans, Hammer, Heck, Himeine, Kauffman, Kugler, Metzger, Moore, Morgan, M'Caslin, O'Bryan, Picking, Smith (Berks), Smith (Monroe), Smith (Wyoming), Strauss, Urban, Weber, Wilson—28.

The following are the Commissioners to sell the Main Line:

John Stallman, Philadelphia county, John G. Lowrey, Centre, Thomas M'Clay, Philadelphia, Joel K. Mann, Montgomery, Thomas P. Cope, city of Philadelphia, Robert Toland, do., Philip Dougherty, Dauphin, Thomas C. Rockhill, city of Philadelphia, Jacob Shearer, Philadelphia co., John Junkin, Perry, Henry Flannery, Berks, Christian Myers, Clarion, Dr. Wm. Darlington, Chester, George Harrison, Bucks, Alex. Cummings, Philadelphia, George R. White, Allegheny, Michael Musselman, Lancaster, John Kerr, Huntingdon, Jacob E. Hagert, city of Philadelphia, George M. Hollenback, Luzerne.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Official.—The following result, obtained from the Canvassers, shows the actual vote at the late election for Governor:

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, Votes, Percentage. Candidates include Cleveland, Baldwin, Gillette, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, Tolland.

230 votes returned for Roger Baldwin, instead of Roger S. Baldwin.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Town Elections in New York have closed, and the Albany Daily Advertiser gives returns of the Supervisors elected in each county, which sum up as follows:

Table with 3 columns: County, 1844, 1843. Counties include Van Buren, Whigg, Native, Total.

Whigg gain from last year 71; loco loss 86; net Whigg gain, 157.

THE BATTLE GROUNDS.—We have been shown two beautifully engraved views, one of the "German-town Battle" and the other of "Yorktown," intended to illustrate early numbers of Graham's Magazine. If the series now being published in Graham's Magazine are all to be put out in such style as these before us, he will put any competitor upon his metal. To fall below the standard thus set, will be to fail altogether in the eyes of the public.

Mr. G. informs us, that this enterprize is with him, one of years, and not of months, and that as he occupies most of the important battle grounds, by the possession of pictures and sketches, he no more fears competition in this matter, at this late day, than he does in the "Portrait Gallery of American Authors."—Spirit of the Times.

There was a rumor quite current at Washington last week, that Gen. JACKSON had written a letter advising the withdrawal of Van Buren, and declaring himself in favor of Cass. Poor Van is a used up man!

A correspondent of the Albany Journal at Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, says: "Our little village is severely afflicted with sickness; out of a population of 440, two hundred and nineteen are now, and have been sick, and many deaths.—My whole family (nine in number) have been sick."

Mr. Jones, of Ohio city, (O.) for a wager of \$500, sawed one cord of wood in 13 minutes and 57 seconds!

Huzza for the Coon

The Miners' Journal of Saturday states, that the following handbill was posted up in the borough of Pottsville, on the 22nd ult.

The Fox and the Coon!—Grand Contest!

A grand contest between a little red Fox and a real live Coon, the representatives of Van Buren and Clay, will be had at the saloon of the town hall, this evening (Saturday, March 23rd), at 8 o'clock. The friends of the Fox of Kinderhook, and also the adherents to "that same old Coon" of Kentucky, are invited to attend, and see that "fair play" is shown to their respective favorites. Admittance 12 cents.

"This contest," says the Journal "grew out of a dispute about the representation in the Forum, of a Coon with a Fox down. On the evening in question, a large number assembled at the hall to witness the exhibition. The Coon was only about six months old, and rather small. The Fox was an old 'un, nearly twice the size of his Coonship, and looked quite as sly and cunning as Matty himself. The preparations were made—bets ran high—Cooney walked deliberately into Foxey, and tick'd him in two minutes. Foxey ran and ensconced himself in a bucket—Cooney followed, sprung upon the bucket, placed his paw in a peculiar position—and a shout in favor of 'the Coon of Kentucky,' fairly rent the hall. Is not the result of this battle ominous of the grand contest next fall?"

House of Representatives Frauds.

The Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, have made a report, which fully discloses the enormous frauds of Mr. Ex-Speaker Wright and Ex-Clerk Andrews, by which it appears that the whole amount of money drawn from the Treasury, by Wm. J. B. Andrews, for the contingencies of the House of Representatives, during the session of 1842 and 1843 and a part of the session of 1844 is \$55,170 and that the whole of his accounts passed legally or illegally, amount to \$46,260 23, leaving in the hands of that Clerk, unaccounted for the sum of \$8,909 77. It further appears that H. B. Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the session of 1843, drew four warrants in favor of Wm. J. B. Andrews, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,480 22 ostensibly for "contingencies," without the shadow of authority and in direct violation of the provision of the "Reform Bill," of last session, which declares "that hereafter no warrant shall be drawn by any Speaker of either branch of the Legislature, except for the pay and mileage of the members."

If these \$9,480 22, be added to the balance struck against Andrews as above shown, of \$8,909 77, it will make the sum with which that Clerk would be chargeable as unaccounted for, \$18,389 99. "This is the way the people's money has been squandered by loco foco office holders, and this is the reason why Pennsylvania has been unable to pay the interest on her debt.

WHAT AN EXAMPLE!—A New York paper says:—We learn from Westchester co. that Chris. Lilly appeared before Judge Ruggles and his Court, at Bedford on Tuesday and plead guilty to the killing of McCoy in a milling match, some time ago! He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500!

This sentence is certainly most extraordinary. A pugilist, who engages in a most brutal prize fight and beats to death a fellow being, is to pay \$500! Let us ask, what will be the effect of such a sentence? It is already stated that some of the sanguinary professors of the brutal art of pugilism in New York, are seeking to make up a milling match. And it certainly might have been anticipated that this would be the result of the Westchester county decision.

It does appear to us that if any crime should be visited with the utmost penalties of the law, it should be that of deliberately beating to death a fellow being in a public prize fight. The sad example of this worse than barbarous exhibition, should cause the ministers of the laws to look to the influence which one case must have upon others. There is probably no way of preventing the frequent repetitions of prize fights, but by severely punishing those who shall dare to engage in them on our soil: and in view of that position the fining of Lilly for the killing of young McCoy, is not likely to operate as a check to the spread of these brutal fights in our country.—Saturday Courier.

A RESULT OF THE TARIFF.—A Company at Manchester, New Hampshire, chartered in 1837, are now erecting a mill 440 feet in length, and are about to commence two other mills of equal size each to contain 25,000 spindles. The commencement of the operations of the Company has been deferred till now in consequence of the depression in manufacturing business. Since the present Tariff has revived the drooping energies of the business portion of the nation, hundreds and thousands of laborers have found employment, and profitable remuneration. The company above referred to will now set in operation 75,000 spindles, and of course employ a large number of hands, furnishing a subsistence perhaps to many a needy family, and aiding to create a home market and demand for American produce. This is a single instance among thousands, showing the benefits—the absolute necessity—of a protective tariff to the prosperity of our people.

An old bachelor contemporary thus speaks of one of the miseries of human life:—"Receiving a newspaper from a friend, with the marriage (marked, of course), of a young lady with whom you have been desperately, though secretly in love for two years.

A young lady trading with a rather raw clerk for a pair of stockings, asked "how high they came?" Her beauty and her question staggered him, but at last he stammered out, "Dont know—'above the knees I guess!"

At a celebration of the "glorious eighth," in Norwich, Conn., the following was perpetrated, by P. M. Judson—The Ladies—Who, reversing the order of Old Hickory's defence, place the cotton bags in the rear.

If the ladies don't make a bustle when they read this toast, then we are mistaken.—Norwich Advertiser.

QUEER ENOUGH.—Among the records of the good old town of Ipswich, Mass., we find the following under date of 1681:—

"Single persons who are under no government are ordered to put themselves under the care of some head of a family. Daniel Weldrom is required to return to his wife according to law."

The record does not give us the reasons why Daniel Weldrom left his wife in the first place, or whether he returned, "according to law," in the last. Singular people, our forefathers, and strange ways did they have.—N. O. Picayune.

DEATH OF JUDGE BALDWIN.—The Philadelphia papers of 22nd ult., announced the death of the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at his lodgings at the Merchant's Hotel in that city, on Sunday evening the 21st.

FIRST OF MAY CONVENTION.—The Baltimore American states that the Whig National Convention of the first of May, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will hold its meetings in the Universalist Church, Calvert street. The body of the Church will be reserved for the Convention, and the galleries will be open for the public.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Lebanon Bank, Lebanon, Pa.—5's altered from broken Gillipolis (Ohio) Bank, Vignette, three figures, one Mercury holding a horn of plenty, a Griffin standing on an iron chest. On the right margin female, and in the distance steamboat, &c.; between the name of the officers, dog and chest. Engraving by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, N. Y. The genuine notes were engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer, and have for a Vignette a figure of Mercury sitting on a bale of goods. On the right end 'Justice,' and on the left female with horn of plenty.

ASSOCIATION OF NAMES.—The Washington Standard gives the following singular association of names:

"A year ago the names of the President and most of his Cabinet terminated alike, as for example, Tyler, Webster, Sumner, Porter, and Upham.—Now they commence alike, as for example, John Tyler, John Calhoun, John Spencer, John Mason, and John Nelson—to say nothing of John Tyler, Jr., the Private Secretary and John Jones, the organ!"

FIRE.—Spring Forge, with all its machinery and fixtures, in Paradise township, York county, belonging to the heirs of Thomas B. Coleman, dec'd., was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. Loss estimated to be from 2,600 to 3,000. Insurance on the property \$2000.—York Advocate.

The following fact needs no comment. New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for twenty years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks since I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave instant relief, and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For asthma, coughs, colds, shortness of breath, wheezing, and soreness of the lungs, I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent, whom I do not know, only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. WILLIAMS, Counsellor at Law, 58 William street. We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the city of New York. JOHNS POWER, Vicar General of New York. For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

DIED, In Hollidaysburg on Friday last, CHARLES, son of Mr. Robert Lytle, Jr., aged 5 years, 5 months and 21 days.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.)

Table with 3 columns: Date, 7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. Rows include APRIL 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Temperance Meeting. The Washington Temperance Society will meet at the Old Court House, on Saturday evening. The ladies are particularly invited. By order of the President. May 1, 1844.

Wagon Making. CALEB YOCUM

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in the shop formerly occupied by William Wooster, situated in Main street, in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business in a durable and workmanlike manner. A stock constantly on hand—and work made to order.

By strict attention to business he expects to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Alexandria, May 1, 1844.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to purchase or meddle in any way with the following described property, purchased by the subscriber at Constable's Sale, as the property of James Kennedy, of Potter township, Hunt co. 1 brown horse, 1 sorrel do., 2 set of horse gears, 1 plough and 1 set of harrow pins, 4 hogs and 1 heifer, 1 eight day clock, 2 lots of grain in the ground.

Which property I have left with said Kennedy until such a time as I may choose to remove it. JOHN HUYETT. April 29, 1844.

BANK BONDS.—Judgment and compromise for sale at this office.