

Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, respectively to the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention are eminently due and are hereby respectfully presented to the citizens of Baltimore, for their enlarged hospitality, their patriotic liberty, and their encouraging and exemplary zeal.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Eloquent addresses were then delivered by Mr. CHAMBERS of Kentucky, J. W. FOYER, Esq., of Western New York, Mr. HUNTER of Kentucky, and several other gentlemen.

General IRVINS afterwards made a few remarks relative to the popularity, qualifications, character and public services of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, and said that the Whigs of this State must be vigilant, for upon the result of our gubernatorial election in October depends, in a great measure, the success of our cause in Pennsylvania in November. He spoke but a few moments, but the cheers of the gathering assured us that his remarks received the approbation of all.

On motion of Gen. IRVIN, nine cheers were given for HENRY CLAY; nine for THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and nine for Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE.

The meeting then gave THREE CHEERS for Gen. IRVIN, and for the Kentucky delegation, when on motion of C. GIBSONS, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place.

#### MR. FREILINGHUYSEN NO PREACHER.

The Democratic Union asserts that MR. FREILINGHUYSEN was a preacher in his younger days, and that like Pastor Muhlenberg, he ceased to be a 'fisher of men' to become a 'fisher for office.'—Now this is as bare faced a lie as ever was penned and the Editors of the Union knew it to be so when they uttered it. MR. FREILINGHUYSEN has never in the course of his life been a preacher of the Gospel. He was born in Millstone, New Jersey, in 1787—graduated at Princeton College in 1804—studied law with the late Richard Stockton of New Jersey, and was admitted to practice in 1808—being then just 21 years of age. He continued to practice law until 1826, when he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of his State. In 1829 he was chosen a U. S. Senator, for New Jersey, which dignified position he filled for six years with credit to himself and his native State. In 1839 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies. The attempt to institute a comparison between the lives and character of Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Muhlenberg is infamous in the extreme. Mr. Frelinghuysen, although never in his life connected with the Church in a ministerial capacity, has been a great and good man—a Christian and philanthropist—dignifying the important offices which he has filled by a course of exemplary piety and steadiness of purpose. Mr. Muhlenberg on the contrary, who in his youth solemnly dedicated his life to the service of the church, instead of growing more steadfast to the cause he had espoused as he grew older, was tempted by the allurements of political aggrandizement, Judas-like, to betray his master, and become a participant in the corruptions of political intrigue. Instead of being a messenger of peace and good will towards men, he has been a fire-brand in their midst. Instead of being respected by his fellow citizens he is justly regarded with indignation and contempt by a majority of his own partisans, and with feelings of abhorrence by all good men.—*Pra. Intelligencer.*

#### THE NEEDLE WOMEN OF LONDON.

Frightful stories are told in some of the English papers, as to the miserable condition of the females in London, who earn their living by needle work. It is affirmed that, in some instances, women work for a farthing a shirt. Cases are also quoted, in which one shilling and six pence only is paid for a dozen pairs of stays, or three half-pence for each pair. "So fully aware," proceeds the account, "are the slaves-drivers who employ the wretched beings who work at stay-making that they cannot live honestly upon such wages, that they do not entice them with the bones that are inserted in them. This work is chiefly done in Woolwich, Deptford, and Portsmouth. As, in the tailoring trade, a sweater gives security for the safe return of the materials sent from London, and that sweater employs hands to whom he must pay less wages than three-half pence for each pair of stays otherwise he would have no profits. The bones are inserted in the warehouse here, as soon as the stays are returned. The stock-makers are as badly paid, and their work is, if possible, more severe, as the stitching must be done in the neatest manner, and with the greatest precision. The makers of gentlemen's stocks reside for the most part, in the vicinity of Wood street. They are paid, not by the piece, but by the week, and to entitle themselves to be engaged, they must work sixteen hours a day, and for these 16 hours hard daily labour, they are only paid 4s. 6d. a week. A sweater also contracts for this work, and employs hands who must labor during the sixteen hours for reduced wages, in order that the sweater may have some profit. The creatures who are engaged in those two branches of fashionable and necessary attire, are generally females of tender years, who have depending upon their exertions, perhaps, an aged, infirmed parent." This is indeed deplorable.

THE Abolitionists are finding fault with Mr. Frelinghuysen, because he holds an aged and infirm woman as a slave. This woman belonged to his father, and under the humane laws of New Jersey, cannot be manumitted after attaining the age of forty.

THE following forms the concluding verse of a western Whig song. There appears to be no lack of rhymes after all.

"That New York fox cannot come in,  
Nor that Missouri Bison;  
That same old coon is sure to win  
With Clay and Frelinghuysen."

THE Mormons are to hold a National Convention at Baltimore, and so are the locos: both are infatuated!

cherries are plentiful in Baltimore.



#### THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

HUNTINGDON,

Wednesday morning, May 22, 1844.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for you, 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,  
**THEODORE FREILINGHUYSEN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

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. Ninesteel, do  
4th John S. Little, Germantown.  
5th Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks Co.  
6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.  
7th Isaac W. Van Leer, of Chester.  
8th William Hiester, of Lancaster.  
9th John S. Hiester, of Berks.  
10th John Killinger, of Lebanon.  
11th Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.  
12th Jonathan J. Scoum, of Luzerne.  
13th Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna.  
14th James Pollock, of Northumberland.  
15th Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.  
16th Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams.  
17th James Mathers, of Juniata.  
18th Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset.  
19th Daniel Washabaugh, of Bedford.  
20th John 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.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOSEPH MARKLE,**  
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**SIMEON GUILFORD,**  
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

An article relative to Gen. Markle and the Westmoreland Bank, and also several other important matters, will be found on the first page of today's paper; to which we invite attention.

By a reference to a Circular from the Treasury Department, given in our advertising columns, the tax-payers will see the immediate operation of the new tax law.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of McAleavy's Fort, Barber township, in this county, came to his death last week, in the following manner, as we are informed by one of his neighbors. On Wednesday evening, while returning from the Manor Hill military training, on horseback, being intoxicated, he was seen asleep by some boys along the roadside, who, to do him kindness, attempted to stop his horse, when the animal suddenly jumped aside and threw his rider, who fell on a stump, severely injuring his breast. He was picked up and conveyed to an adjacent house, where every necessary attention was paid him until he was removed to his own home. He lingered until the next evening about 6 o'clock, when he died.

The deceased had joined a temperance society nearly two years ago, and for some time abstained from intoxicating liquors; but unfortunately, he broke his pledge, and his fate has been as above recorded. Whose work was that?

Texas, War, and the President.

We ask attention to the closing part of Mr. Old-school's letter, this morning, which reveals the fact that Mr. Tyler has actually placed this nation in an antagonistic position towards Mexico—by ordering troops on her frontiers, and stationing ships of war at the mouth of her ports, to intercept Mexican ships, destined to Texas. The National Intelligencer says:

"We have not, of course had any opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that Republic and act as circumstances might require; and had also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!"

Thus are the rumored "stipulations" with Texas, referred to in our preceding remarks, confirmed, and the extraordinary fact rendered certain, that the President has on his sole authority, taken a step equivalent to waging sudden and open war on a friendly and unoffending nation. We have no time, at this late hour of the night, for further comment on so extraordinary a procedure."

This is, indeed, a new feature in the administration of Mr. Tyler, and one that, being developed, must startle the people. It is astonishing how potent for mischief may be a man who has little or no capacity for good.—U. S. Gazette.

From the New York Express.  
The Speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster before the Whig Convention at Baltimore.

The Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, President of the Convention rose and said—"Gentlemen—Let me introduce to you an old and distinguished friend, the able and eloquent DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts."

Mr. WEBSTER then came forward on the platform and bowed before the innumerable multitude that filled the vast arena below. The air rang with cheers, long and prolonged. Hundreds of banners were waved. The hats of the whole assembly were off, and were swung upwards and onwards with energy that indicated the hearty joy of the Whigs, in welcoming a long absent, but truly beloved friend. When the cheering had subsided, silence was again restored—

Mr. WEBSTER, said—I enjoy, gentlemen, quite an unexpected but a sincere pleasure in finding myself in the midst of the Whigs of the United States, (Cheers and a profound sensation.) I came among you for the single purpose of adding one more humble but devoted Whig to that Assembly, (renewed cheers, with cries of "welcome," "welcome,") and to join in swelling these tones of public sentiment, which, springing up from this multitude, and from the whole land, have found a voice and an echo in the proceedings of the Nominating Convention, (renewed and prolonged cheers; and shouts for Clay, and hurrahs for Webster.) [The audience from its anxiety in regard to the feelings of Mr. Webster for his supposed rival, Mr. Clay, broke out in tumultuous plaudits at this evidence of concord and union.]

Gentlemen, we have assembled here to perform one of the most responsible and solemn duties that can devolve upon freemen, or upon the citizens of a great country in time of peace. We have assembled to take out from among us men as candidates for our highest offices, nay, the highest offices in the gift of man; and to express opinions on grave matters of Government, declaratory of the course we mark out for a President and Vice President of these United States. In a period of time marked with unusual interest, in the presence of a future that seems to be full of great events, we come here to select candidates with whom we would trust our Government, and who for four years in the administration of that Government, can exercise the greatest influence over the interests, the happiness, and the honor of a whole country. [Sensation.]

Thus then I say, we came here to discharge a duty the most responsible and most solemn, a free People can have cast upon them in a time of peace. Gentlemen of this assemble have left their homes to come here, from every walk in life,—men of the highest patriotism, and the severest and most distinguished virtues—men renowned in every field of Legislation, on the highest branches of judiciary, ornaments of all professions, venerable in age and profound in learning; men too, from all the members of this great confederation of States; and after assembling in convention, they have submitted to you the results of their deliberation, to which they have come with an unanimity almost unparalleled. (cheers.) They have presented to our consideration, and to the consideration of the country a candidate for President, whose name is to form one, the sole, the *single*, the *only* rallying point of all good Whigs of the United States. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] I address you then who are here, and with a hope that you will thus address others, to ask you how is it, by what means, under what auspices, you intend to bring about a successful election, and with a view to impress upon you the duty of using means, let me remind you that when our fathers began the struggle to achieve the independence of the country, they told the world as a pledge of their firmness, and as a preface to their intent, "Our cause is just." Our Union is perfect." We too have a duty to perform less dangerous and less glorious than our fathers had, it is true. We are not born to create a country, to erect a constitution, to frame a government, to start in motion, or to spread the light of liberty over the earth as they were, but we are born to, and we must preserve, and protect, and transmit undishonored, unimpaired, untouched the heritage they have left us. [Cheers and cries of "we will," "we will."] In the discharge of our duties to our country, therefore we must borrow not only their patriotism and their devotion, but we may adopt their language, and let the cry go forth from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony,—from the rivers of the west to the shores of the ocean, with a tone and vigor, and energy, the world will hear—"Our cause is just; Our Union is perfect." [Tremendous and prolonged cheering, and exclamations in the crowd as hats waved in the air, "Our cause is just, our Union is perfect."]

Gentlemen, continued Mr. Webster, the duty before us and other Whigs of the country is to restore that ascendancy of constitutional government which circumstances have taken away from us—to re-establish Whig principles and Whig measures—to re-affirm the sentiments acted upon in 1840, to do that work over again, and to do it now, God willing, so that it will hold. [Spoken with emphasis and followed by tremendous cheers.] The present circumstances of the country, its public prosperity, the general contentment and happiness of the People in their business employments, show that much good has been done by the revolution in 1840. Our duty now is to hold on to what is good, and to obtain as much more as we can—[a laugh]—to achieve as far forth as we can, the general prosperity of the country, and to establish on some fixed, some settled basis, the great interests of the People. Nothing is more ruinous to a country, gentlemen, than a policy always uncertain, ever vacillating—it will be our duty, I take it, to impress upon the legislation of the country, durability, strength, something upon which the hard hand and willing heart of Labor can rely.—Something, too, that will tempt to labor, and make laborers of what it earns,—something that will stand: and thus by the creation and consummation of Whig measures and Whig principles, to carry out what we once before fairly won. [Cheers.]

There are two views I take of our position now. Mr. Clay will be our next President, if we discharge our duty, and our whole duty in addressing, or arousing the people. And, if we do not, then Mr. Van Buren will be, for I take it for granted that he is to be the opponent of Mr. Clay. [Cries from below, "No, never; Van Buren never can be President again."] You observe continued Mr. Webster, I qualify, by the remark—that if we desert our duty, if we abandon the defense of our principles and our Country. Mr. Clay, we know, (emphatically.) His general character, the general course of his measures, his policy, his manners, his habits are all pledges of what he will be. We shall understand him, [great cheering] when he is right, when we shall see in what he is right, and if wrong, in what his error consists.

Of Van Buren I would not speak with disrespect, my i would speak with that respect due to him for the high offices he has held, and the high estimation in which he is held by a large portion of the country—[great attention here.] This long career of public service, this eminence before the country marked him out as a man most fitted to be trusted with the administration of the Government of the country, and to command the suffrages of his fellow countrymen. There were other indications of public sentiments, that he of all the rest was the man, and the only man upon whom they, whose principles were in union with his, should now unite. And these clear indications, I for one, with the truest sincerity, can say I heartily rejoice [cheering with great difficulty restrained]—rejoice that there is not a dissenting nor a doubtful voice to break the unanimity of the nomination. [Here there was a tumultuous outbreak of cheers and hurrahs for Clay and Webster, Webster and Clay, kept up for some minutes.]

It is true, gentlemen, [Mr. Webster continued, as silence was restored]—it is true that in a public life not short, I have differed with Mr. Clay in regard to matters pertaining to the practical administration of the Government. There have been occasions when we have taken different views of what it was our duty to do. Few men can live long together and

see things alike. But, whenever, we have differed we have differed, I am sure, on my part, as I believe on his, with equal consciousness and mutual respect. (Cheers.) I know of no great constitutional question on which we differ. I know of no leading interest in the country. Still less and what is often of more importance for our peace, if not our prosperity—still less do I know of any different views entertained of our public relations between that distinguished leader of the Whig party and myself. If this were not so, under present circumstances, it would become me from the personal respect I feel for him, which is sincere and deep, from the high regard I have for his public worth and private character to stand by him. Nay, more, he is a Whig and I too am Whig, (suppressed cheers, and cries of hush, hush,)—the selected man of the Whig party, of which I am part and parcel. (Loud cheering that drowned the voice of the speaker. A voice from below cried out here, "yes, Daniel, you shall be the next President, you shall stand after," which seemed to embarrass the Speaker.) And with regard to the part I am to act, gentlemen, in this contest before us, there shall be no more doubt of my disposition than my duty. (Loud, long and reiterated cheering.)

The same Convention, gentlemen, has presented for the second office of the Government, another gentleman, not with the unanimity of the first selection, for it was not to be expected that any new name would at first command that universality of assent, which the name for the first office had—Several worthy and good men were before the Convention. Each had his friends. Among them all a selection has been made, in regard to which, I may say, a wiser and a better one could not have been made. A man of pure character, of sober temperament, or of more accomplished manners, firmer, more unflinching, more unbending, the Whig Party could not have found than Theodore Frelinghuysen. (Cheers.) I have long known him well. I have served with him much in public life, and such is his purity of life, and ease of manner, that he has a strong hold on the love, the affection, and personal attachment of all who know him. (Cheers.) The State of New Jersey, who has presented him as her son, needs no encomium from us. Her character, her achievements, past and recent, her history, her revolutionary services, her sufferings, we all know. The patriotic dust of her dead on the soil of Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth, can never be forgotten. (Loud cheering.) Some of us have heard from our father's lips, how in scenes of deepest gloom, her little army of Whigs supported and stayed the hand of Washington against the army of the enemy—how her plains and hills were traversed by American soldiers, tracking their path with blood from their wounded feet—(cheers)—how that whole population—all Whigs administered all they had, their food, their raiment, and their blessing when all else was given. (Loud cheering.) And if an occasion has now come, rendering it proper, I am sure, every person present will derive a gratification in remembering New Jersey—[prolonged cheering]—in remembrance a patriotic and gallant State so as to pay her a mark of respect in offering her distinguished son the second office of the Government. (Continued cheers for New Jersey and Frelinghuysen.)

Gentlemen, continued Mr. Webster, the duty before us and other Whigs of the country is to restore that ascendancy of constitutional government which circumstances have taken away from us—to re-establish Whig principles and Whig measures—to re-affirm the sentiments acted upon in 1840, to do that work over again, and to do it now, God willing, so that it will hold. [Spoken with emphasis and followed by tremendous cheers.] The present circumstances of the country, its public prosperity, the general contentment and happiness of the People in their business employments, show that much good has been done by the revolution in 1840. Our duty now is to hold on to what is good, and to obtain as much more as we can—[a laugh]—to achieve as far forth as we can, the general prosperity of the country, and to establish on some fixed, some settled basis, the great interests of the People. Nothing is more ruinous to a country, gentlemen, than a policy always uncertain, ever vacillating—it will be our duty, I take it, to impress upon the legislation of the country, durability, strength, something upon which the hard hand and willing heart of Labor can rely.—Something, too, that will tempt to labor, and make laborers of what it earns,—something that will stand: and thus by the creation and consummation of Whig measures and Whig principles, to carry out what we once before fairly won. [Cheers.]

There are two views I take of our position now. Mr. Clay will be our next President, if we discharge our duty, and our whole duty in addressing, or arousing the people. And, if we do not, then Mr. Van Buren will be, for I take it for granted that he is to be the opponent of Mr. Clay. [Cries from below, "No, never; Van Buren never can be President again."] You observe continued Mr. Webster, I qualify, by the remark—that if we desert our duty, if we abandon the defense of our principles and our Country. Mr. Clay, we know, (emphatically.) His general character, the general course of his measures, his policy, his manners, his habits are all pledges of what he will be. We shall understand him, [great cheering] when he is right, when we shall see in what he is right, and if wrong, in what his error consists.

Of Van Buren I would not speak with disrespect, my i would speak with that respect due to him for the high offices he has held, and the high estimation in which he is held by a large portion of the country—[great attention here.] This long career of public service, this eminence before the country marked him out as a man most fitted to be trusted with the administration of the Government of the country, and to command the suffrages of his fellow countrymen. There were other indications of public sentiments, that he of all the rest was the man, and the only man upon whom they, whose principles were in union with his, should now unite. And these clear indications, I for one, with the truest sincerity, can say I heartily rejoice [cheering with great difficulty restrained]—rejoice that there is not a dissenting nor a doubtful voice to break the unanimity of the nomination. [Here there was a tumultuous outbreak of cheers and hurrahs for Clay and Webster, Webster and Clay, kept up for some minutes.]

It is true, gentlemen, [Mr. Webster continued, as silence was restored]—it is true that in a public life not short, I have differed with Mr. Clay in regard to matters pertaining to the practical administration of the Government. There have been occasions when we have taken different views of what it was our duty to do. Few men can live long together and

see things alike. But, whenever, we have differed we have differed, I am sure, on my part, as I believe on his, with equal consciousness and mutual respect. (Cheers.) I know of no great constitutional question on which we differ. I know of no leading interest in the country. Still less and what is often of more importance for our peace, if not our prosperity—still less do I know of any different views entertained of our public relations between that distinguished leader of the Whig party and myself. If this were not so, under present circumstances, it would become me from the personal respect I feel for him, which is sincere and deep, from the high regard I have for his public worth and private character to stand by him. Nay, more, he is a Whig and I too am Whig, (suppressed cheers, and cries of hush, hush,)—the selected man of the Whig party, of which I am part and parcel. (Loud cheering that drowned the voice of the speaker. A voice from below cried out here, "yes, Daniel, you shall be the next President, you shall stand after," which seemed to embarrass the Speaker.) And with regard to the part I am to act, gentlemen, in this contest before us, there shall be no more doubt of my disposition than my duty. (Loud, long and reiterated cheering.)

adopt some short, settled, formula of answering questions, [continued laughing.] When two men meet in the street, or on the road, the first question put is—"how do you do?"—the answer is—"pretty well, much as usual, how are you?" If the salutation be in my country, the answer is—"Oh, I don't know, I think ye, pretty much as usual." [La