



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, June 12, '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,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

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

Representative Electors.
1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia
2d " John P. Wetherill, do
3d " John D. Nieseel, do
4th " John S. Little, of Germantown.
5th " Ebenezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co.
6th " Benj. Fick, of Montgomery.
7th " Isaac W. Vanier, of Chester.
8th " William Hiestor, of Lancaster.
9th " John S. Hiestor, of Berks.
10th " John Killinger, of Lebanon.
11th " Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
12th " Jonathan J. Stocum, 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 MARKE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

We received the proceedings of the Whig Meeting held in Alexandria, too late for publication in to-day's paper. They shall appear in our next.

Our thanks are due the Hon. A. R. M'ILVAINE, and the Hon. JAMES IRVIN, for numerous favors received from them.

By reversing the letters in the name of Dallas, the Locofoco candidates for President and Vice President will make *Polk and Sullard*. It will be too late in the season for such greens in November next, and the people won't swallow 'em.

Adjourned Court.
An Adjourned Court of Common Pleas will be held for Huntingdon county, in this place commencing on Monday next (17th inst.,) and to continue one week. This will afford a good opportunity for our friends to visit the Printer.

The Locofoco press seems very tenacious about calling their candidate Colonel James K. Polk. This is laughable. He gained his title, we believe, by being appointed a Governor's Aid-de-Camp!!

There was a great Polk-meeting held in Harrisburg last week; some had their heads—some their faces—some their eyes—some their bones Polk-ed pretty considerably. What unanimity!!

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. William Furlong, of this place, has purchased a few of Mr. Wise's splendid Mezzotints, full length portraits of HENRY CLAY. It is engraved by SARTAIN, in his most exquisite style, from a painting of Mr. JAMES WISE, and we were shown a certificate from Mr. Clay himself, in which he states that he conceives it to be one of the most faithful likenesses extant.—Those who wish to procure a good portrait of the next President of the United States should not miss this opportunity.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of adjournment, passed some time since by the House, which provides for the adjournment on Monday next, the 17th of the present month.

Jo Smith has determined to stand as a candidate for the Presidency. Jo should give his views of annexation, in imitation of the example set him by his illustrious competitors.

Humburg.
The New York Journal of Commerce, in closing its account of the Locofoco procession of that city on the 4th inst., says:

"Amongst their numerous banners, flags, emblems and devices, was a neat wooden monument, mounted on a wagon and drawn by horses, and on the base of the monument, was inscribed in large letters, 'Sacred to the memory of Jonathan Cilley.'" That is not the name of the person whom Polk shot at in a duel.

For the "Journal"
PAINTING.
"Blame be that art, which keeps the absent near,
The beautiful unchanged from Time's rude theft,
Guards the fresh tint of childhood's polish'd brow,
And when Love yield its idol to the tomb,
Doth snatch a copy."

A visit to Mr. J. Wilson's studio in the Old Court House cannot fail to excite pleasing sensations in those who have any taste for the sublime and beautiful in Art. This young and promising artist has now a large collection of Portraits finished—many of them being copies of our own citizens—which will afford the curious a fine opportunity of testing Mr. W.'s skill by comparisons with the originals.

Mr. Wilson's soul appears to be completely wrapped up in the beautiful imagery of his profession; and should he receive the patronage he so richly merits, I doubt not he will soon attain an eminent position amongst the best Portrait Painters of the day and reflect back upon his native home the sunbeams of a glorious renown.

Mr. Wilson is a native of our own county, and this, in itself, should stimulate those who cherish the principles of "ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOME INDUSTRY," and whose pecuniary circumstance will justify them in expending the small sum necessary to secure a faithful likeness, to lend a helping hand in fostering, with golden showers, this tender plant of Genius in the nursery of Fame.

Muhlenberg at Home.
The Whig Republican says:—"The 'Alt Berks, or Stern im Osten,' a German Locofoco paper of large circulation and great influence, published in Reading—not only refuses to support MUEHLENBERG for Governor, but pours hot shot into him in every number. It declares that Shunk was the choice of the party, and that Muhlenberg's nomination was obtained by intrigue and corruption. This is a bad sign of the Ex-parson at home—in Old Berks, the Star in the East." The Locofocos are doomed to be disappointed in the great majority of 6000 which they expect from Berks.

Another indication that "there is something rotten in the State of 'Berks," is seen in the abandonment of Col. Hugh Lindsey, of the Locofoco party. The Col. has been a Locofoco of the deepest dye—he went it strong against banks and rag money, and was carrying out the professed principles of the party. He has discovered however that the leaders were only humbugging the people. In his letter announcing his determination, he says:

"In regard to H. A. Muhlenberg, I cannot support him. As a neighbor I love him, but I am bound to love my country better; he is one of the Van Buren stamp, his nomination was received on the 4th of March in a manner that I cannot for a moment believe that any honest democrat of the Jefferson School can or will support him. That worthy may pretend to be a Jefferson Democrat, so might Satan pretend to be a Christian; but we are not bound to believe at this late day in their democracy and their love of country—their love of mammon is the leading trait of their democracy."

"Look back for a moment upon the leading advocates of Van Buren and Muhlenberg, how they did induce Gen. Harrison and Capt. John Tyler in the late Presidential Campaign. But as quick as the demise of the lamented Harrison, how quick were those worthy patent democrats on their knees supplicating for the contents of the Sub-treasury; and now you can behold with almost magic power, that Capt. John Tyler's Cabinet is filled up with staunch Van Buren men of the horse and leech order. Consistency thou art a jewel! Friends, if it were possible for our beloved Jefferson to come back for a moment from his silent grave, and look upon those pretended disciples of his democratic principles, no doubt it would cause him to weep to see his principles so degenerated in the hands of these demagogues; and believing thus, my friends, I am morally bound before God my maker, and my fellow countrymen, to support those men principles and measures, which I humbly believe to be for the benefit and welfare of our common country."

"Believing as I do, that the Whig party is at this time the real Democratic party of Pennsylvania—and I enlist with a warm and patriotic heart in the country's just cause—and in regard to the nomination, I consider it a good one; Gen. JAMES MARKE, of Westmoreland county, is a man fresh from the people, and no way identified with the corrupt influences of David R. Porter or his administration, or John Tyler's Custom House influence. Gen. Marke the patriot, when the country was invaded by the savage and British foe, left his home, his dear wife and children, with sword in hand, willing to sacrifice his life and money for his country and the western citizens."

Mr. Polk Presented by a Grand Jury
The New York Courier says that while Mr. Polk was Governor of Tennessee, instead of attending to the duties of the office and acting under the restraint which his position would have imposed upon him if he had been a man of the slightest delicacy, he took occasion on the 4th of July, 1840, at a public meeting of the locofocos at Knoxville, Tennessee, to nominate himself for re-election! and he forthwith proceeded to open the campaign in person, and bring to bear upon the issue all the gubernatorial influence with which he was invested. The people of that section thinking that this was not part of the duty for which he had been elected, expressed their censure very freely, and finally the Grand Jury at the Sevier County Court presented the Governor as follows:

"The Executive of our State, JAMES K. POLK, instead of being found at his post, executing the laws, devising means of improving the deplorable condition of the country, and of restoring it to the prosperity it has lost—he, our Governor, is found traversing the State, conducting an electioneering campaign, for the elevation of others and to keep in train the system which is so oppressive, and in power the rulers who ask for power at such a price."

"This we present as a most serious grievance, a dereliction of duty—an evil example to others who may be prompted to do the like, and which in the end will prove the overthrow of our free institutions, &c. &c."

Foreman of the Grand Jury.
The Grand Jury of the nation will take a similar liberty with Polk next fall. He was nominated in a "disorderly house," obtained its vote under "false pretences" and will be indicted as a "Burner" by the people.

As an evidence of how obscure and little known the Locofoco nominee for President is, even among his own party, Philadelphia papers mention, that at the "Democratic Head Quarters," in that city, the other day, a flag was suspended with Jas. R., instead of James K. Polk!!

JAMES K. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

His Opinions against Protection and for FREE TRADE

REPRINTED

After reading the following correspondence, no Pennsylvanian is truly at heart a Tariff man—no Protective Tariff man—no friend of the Tariff of 1842, which is already covering the whole country with blessings—will think for one moment of giving his vote and influence to elevate JAMES K. POLK to the Presidential Chair of this Union. The mechanic—the laboring man—who votes for the Tennessee Free Trader, when his opposition to the protection of Home Industry is thus made clear and undisputed, "puts a knife to his own throat," and tries to elevate to office one who, when the power is in his hands, will use it to prostrate the Free White Laborer of the Country, to subvert the "INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 30, 1844.
Messrs. GALE & SEATON: The interest which I feel, in common with the citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Tariff and the protection of American labor, induced me to make an inquiry of Gen. HARRIS relative to the views of Col. POLK, the recently nominated candidate for the Presidency, on the subject of the Tariff. His answer to that inquiry, which he has been so good as to furnish me in writing this morning, presents the facts in relation to Col. POLK's views on this all-absorbing topic in such an important light, that I respectfully ask for them from the people of Pennsylvania and the whole Union that attention which they deserve, and I have no doubt will receive; and I therefore request you to do me the favor to publish the enclosed letter of Gen. HARRIS.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
JAMES IRVIN.
Col. J. H. Polk and the Tariff.

To THE HON. JAMES IRVIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR: Upon the announcement of JAS. K. POLK on yesterday as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention for President, which equally astonished Whigs and Locos, you inquiringly asked, "What are his opinions on the Tariff?"

According to the promise then given, I proceed to answer your inquiry. Mr. Polk is, and claims to be, a consistent opponent of a Protective Tariff; he has advocated the principle of free trade, substantially; in 1833 was for restoring the tariff to the rates prescribed by the tariff of 1816; and has been a bitter reviler of the Whig tariff of 1842; is in its repeal; and is in favor of returning to the horizontal 20 per cent. rates of duty which prevailed at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1816.

In the session of 1832-'33, Mr. POLK was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, which reported a bill (which did not pass) greatly reducing the duties below those adopted by the tariff act of the preceding session, (Tariff of 1832.) He made a lengthy speech in favor of the proposed bill, and against the protective system, which will be found in Congressional Debates, vol. 9, pages 1162 to 1176. As a specimen of the views presented in that speech, I will quote a few short extracts:

"It appears from this testimony that the duties upon woollens (now fifty per cent.) may not only be reduced, but that twenty-five per cent. will be a sufficient protection, provided there be a corresponding reduction on the raw material, and the duty be fully and fairly collected; and that the manufacturers of cottons, and especially of coarse cottons, would be able to continue their business profitable at the reduced duty of twelve and a half per cent. on the rival foreign article."

"I propose next to establish, by testimony equally entitled to credit, the third proposition, which is, that the manufacturers of the United States were in a prosperous condition under the act of 1816, and for the eight years intervening between the years 1816 and 1824, and also that the act of 1816 afforded them ample incidental protection."

"The wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. This opinion, I apprehend, is founded in error. Very little wool of the middling quality, such as we produce, is imported. The kinds chiefly imported are either the coarse South American wool, costing eight cents and under the pound, or the fine Saxony wool, costing more than a dollar the pound, neither of which we do produce, or if we do, to a very limited extent."

"My own opinion is that wool should be duty free; but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of fifteen per cent. upon the imported article."

In relation to the tariff of 1842 we are at loss for his opinions. Mr. POLK was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee in 1843, (in which year, you know, he was a second time defeated by a large majority,) and during the canvass he permitted no opportunity to escape him to denounce that tariff in the most bitter terms. In response to an inquiry whether he "approved of such a tariff as would give protection to home industry against foreign industry," he answered, as I am informed by gentlemen who are perfectly familiar with his views, as given on the stump and in his circular, that he was opposed to the principle of protection. His answer to this and other interrogatories will be published as soon as they can be procured from Tennessee.

Fortunately, however, I am at no loss for an authentic document which presents Col. POLK's views of the tariff of 1842. I have before me the "Synopsis of Gov. Polk's speech to the people of Madison and the adjoining counties, delivered at Jackson, on Monday, the 3d of April, 1843," printed in pamphlet form, and written out for publication by Gov. POLK. From it I quote the following extracts:

"He took other views, briefly presented, of the subject, and proceeded to the discussion of the protective tariff act passed by the last Congress. He showed that it was a highly protective tariff, and not one for revenue. He showed that, by the compromise tariff act of 1833, the tax on no imported article was to exceed 20 per cent. upon its value after the 30th June, 1842. No higher tax than 20 per cent. was imposed on any article after the 30th of June, 1842, until the 30th of August, 1842, on which latter day the present tariff law was passed by the Whig Congress. The Whig Congress laid violent hands on the compromise act of 1833, and broke it up."

"It was clear, therefore, that the late tariff act was not a revenue measure. It had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue."

"Judging from the amount of revenue received at the Treasury, under the operations of the present tariff act, for the last quarter of 1842, as already shown, it will not produce annually half the amount of revenue which would have been produced by the lower rates of the compromise act, had that act been left undisturbed."

"He was opposed to direct taxes, and to prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such moderate duties as would not cut off imports. IN OTHER WORDS, HE WAS IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1842."

"The South, and he with them, had voted for the act of 1832 because it was a reduction of the rates of the act of 1828, though by no means so low as he would have desired it to be; still it was the greatest reduction which could be attained at the time of its passage."

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COURSE OF THE POLITICAL PARTY WITH WHICH HE (MR. MILTON BROWN) ACTS AND MYSELF IS, WHILEST THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—ME A SURE WHICH I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PLANTING STATES—I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH."

The extracts conclusively prove the hostility of Col. POLK to the protective policy, which he considers, "ruinous to the country, especially to the planting States." That is a sufficient argument with him. If therefore is now for "reducing the duties to the rates under the compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th June, 1842," and Gov. POLK himself shows that "the tax on no imported article was to exceed twenty per cent. upon its value after the 30th of June, 1842," then it is clearly seen that he is for a HORIZONTAL TARIFF of twenty per cent., with discriminations (if any are made) below even that rate.

I pass by, without comment, the far-seeing statesmanlike predictions of Gov. POLK, that the tariff of 1842 "had raised the rates of duty so high as to shut out imports, and consequently to cut off and diminish revenue." The subsequent increase of both imports and revenue under this tariff have given such a fulfillment to this prophecy as must forever immortalize Col. POLK as a wonderful prophet!

During the consideration of the tariff of 1842, as the revenue produced by the twenty per cent. duties of the compromise act were altogether inadequate to defray the expenditures of the Government, a proposition was made to lay a duty on tea and coffee, for which a number of the Whigs in Congress voted, in order to increase the revenue and redeem the sinking credit of the Government. Col. POLK seized upon this vote to give castigation to those Whigs who had voted for this proposition. This called forth a response from the Hon. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, and led to a political discussion at Jackson, Tennessee, where Col. POLK delivered the speech above referred to. He was most triumphantly answered by Mr. M. BROWN, who clearly demonstrated that the bill of 1833, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Col. POLK was a member, (and in favor of which he made the speech first quoted from,) proposed to impose a duty of twenty per cent. on tea and coffee. At the time this proposition was made tea and coffee were entirely free of duty; and another striking fact appears from Col. POLK's speech in 1833, that the Government then had "six millions of revenue from the import more than we need."

[Con. Debates, vol. ix, page 1174.] Yet notwithstanding such was the admitted fact, Col. POLK voted against a proposition to strike out tea and coffee from the proposed bill, so as to continue them free from duty.—[Journal House of Representatives 1842-'3, pp. 390 and 391.] But this subject was so ably handled, and Col. POLK's ad captivandum objection so thoroughly exposed by Mr. BROWN in his response to Col. POLK on that occasion at Jackson, Tennessee, that I must beg to call your attention to the extracts from his remarks which I here append; and I do so the more earnestly as it gives an insight into some of the traits of character of the newly-made candidate of the Locofocos for the Presidency.

Coinciding as Col. POLK does in opinion with Mr. CALHOUN and the ultra-tariff-free-trade men of the South in his views on the tariff, it is not surprising that they should have been willing to compromise on him, nor is it at all astonishing to hear that Messrs. PICKENS and ELMORE, the ministers plenipotentiary from South Carolina to Baltimore, although refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, yet, when the nomination was made, rose up in the Convention and pledged the vote of S. Carolina for Col. POLK. And it now only remains to be seen whether that large portion of the Democratic party who believe in the policy and propriety of bestowing fair protection upon American industry, will consent to be handed over without notice or consultation to the support of a free-trade horizontal-tariff advocate, who is the makeshift candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN J. HARDIN, of Illinois.
WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1844.

* As the extracts here referred to would occupy more space than we can spare to-day, they are reserved for publication in another paper.

MUEHLENBERG'S UNPOPULARITY IN BERKS.
The Editor of the Miner's Journal states that he had the assurance of a gentleman conversant with the fact, that in one district in Berks County, which generally polls about 200 votes—of which number the Whig party usually has from 28 to 30, Muhlenberg will not receive more than two votes, and even these two are considered doubtful. Almost every day we hear of prominent Locofocos avowing their determination to oppose him.

The Loco nomination for President is received in every direction by the Whigs, as the best joke of the season—the poor Locos try hard to brave it out as a capital result, but it is evident that they consider it as the last throes of their motley party.

Mr. Dallas and the "Fountains from which he imbibed his Principles."

The Pennsylvanian of yesterday contained an article laudatory of GEORGE M. DALLAS, in which we find the following:

"The present Mr. Dallas was almost born in the atmosphere, and he was entirely educated and formed in the maxims of these great men (Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Brent, Giles, Nicholas, Livingston, McKean, &c.) Imbibing his political principles from such fountains, they have been indelible in him. They make part of his nature.—He never had any other principles. From them he has never swerved. The leopard could as soon change his spots. In youth, in manhood, in mature life, abroad or at home, he has been devoted to them from conviction and practiced them as a duty."

This we deny, as a base libel on the master spirits of the pure republican age—as a foul calumny on those whose names are interwoven with our national fame, purity and honor! From whatever fountains GEORGE M. DALLAS may have imbibed his political principles in early life—however pure they may have been originally, they have been sadly polluted in after years. We have seen chemical experiments where a perfectly pure liquid having been adulterated with but a single drop of another liquid, the entire mass immediately becomes black and muddy—so with Mr. DALLAS—locofocism touched the pure doctrines which he early imbibed, and since then his principles have been muddy, impure and unwholesome. Which of the mighty fountains contained the germ of the following sentiments?—which was the pure stream whose waters contained the embryo of such principles as Mr. DALLAS but a few years ago announced in a famous, or rather in-famous letter of his? Read and answer, are these the principles of Jefferson, Giles, Madison and Gallatin, or the fabled manna which exhaled from the cispool of Fanny Wrightism or Tammany Hall Locofocism?

Hear Mr. Dallas!
"What may a Convention not do? It may re-organize our social existence, terminating and proscribing what it deemed injurious, and establishing what it preferred. It might restore the institution of slavery among us; it might make a penal code as bloody as that of Draco; it might withdraw the charters of our citizens; it might supersede a standing Judiciary by a scheme of occasional umpirage; it might prohibit certain professions or trades; it might permanently suspend the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus and take from us the right of trial by jury."

We ask again is it not a base libel, a foul calumny to say that the principles of GEORGE M. DALLAS are those of the early and venerated founders of the republican school? Would not such sentiments as are contained in the above extract, have poisoned and polluted the whole "atmosphere" in which it is boastfully said he was born and educated!—Forum.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.
The Democratic Union, in its peculiarly chaste and characteristic manner, takes exception to an article in our last paper, designating a Mr. Polk, as "an open and avowed Free Trade Theorist," and denounces the charge as a gratuitous assertion, unsupported by authority. The editor goes on to deny the charge and says:

"Now we happen to know, and state upon the authority of a Tennesseean with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence. He never had advocated it, and never will. He is in favor of a judicious revenue tariff, affording the amplest incidental PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. He is the especial friend and advocate of the COAL & IRON INTERESTS, the two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvanians, and believing permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value, is opposed to the disturbance of the existing tariff."

Now we happen to have the authority at hand to sustain our assertions, and to prove that the Union, notwithstanding the authority of the Tennesseean, grossly misrepresents the position of Mr. Polk upon the tariff question.

First, we give the declaration of Mr. PAYNE, a leading Locofoco member of Congress, and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Polk, who is perfectly conversant with his opinions on this subject, uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives no longer ago than on the 3d inst. A debate of a political character arose in the House, when Mr. MORRIS of Pa., expressed his gratification that in the selection of a candidate for President, the opposite party had named an individual who was opposed to the protective policy, and in favor of Free Trade. He was rejoiced that the issue was fairly made.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ala., obtained the floor, and expressed his joy that a candidate had at length been presented to the American people WHO WAS OPPOSED TO THE INFAMOUS DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION! Mr. P. believed that there was no power in the country to protect American industry.

Mr. MORRIS desired to know if Gov. Polk was opposed to the Tariff of '42?

Mr. PAYNE took pleasure in stating THAT HE WAS, AND THAT HE THOUGHT NO TARIFF SINCE 1828 SO ODIOSUS AS THIS.

Here may be raised to be sure, a question of veracity between the Democratic Union! and Mr. Payne. The Union asserts that Mr. Polk is in favor of protection—Mr. Payne says that he is not. The Union says that Mr. Polk is in favor of the present Tariff—Mr. Payne says he is opposed to it, and regards it as ODIOSUS!

But secondly, we have better authority still for our assertion, and that is no less than the authority of JAMES K. POLK himself! In 1843 he was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, in which contest he was beaten the second time by the glib JONES. During this canvass he repeatedly in his speeches DENOUNCED THE PRESENT TARIFF in the bitterest terms, and avowed himself distinctly OPPOSED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION! For proof of this we refer to extracts from some of the speeches given in a letter in another column of this day's paper, from JOHN J. HARDIN, of Illinois, to Gen. JAMES IRVIN. It will be seen by these extracts that our assertions so far from being gratuitous, are sustained by such authority as the Union dare not disparage, and will in vain attempt to explain away. The people of Pennsylvania will repudiate James K. Polk, as they will any and every candidate who is opposed to this great cardinal measure of their prosperity.—Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Van Buranism and Locofococracy.
The New York Evening Post (the leading Locofoco paper of that State, if not in the Union,) speaking of the late Locofoco National Convention and scheme by which Mr. Van Buren was defeated, says:—"There never has been a grosser or more manifest piece of knavery transacted!"

The Locofoco Party.

The events of week before last have produced an entire revolution in the Locofoco party, and created a general wonderment and feeling of indignation in the breasts of the rank and file. New men have been presented for support, whose nomination was never dreamed of—Polk!—Dallas!—who could have believed it! "Old things are done away, behold all things have become new." Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, Stewart, and even "Old Tecumseh," are to be forgotten, and all the political canvassing—the political intrigue and the political letter writing within the last few years, to advance their claims for the Presidency, goes for nothing.—Who could have supposed that the once great and powerful Locofoco party, whose nomination was at one day almost equivalent to an election, should have been so thoroughly convinced of the futility of their efforts in the ensuing canvass, as to agree by common consent to a virtual declaration of the utter hopelessness of their prospect, by the nomination of such men as Polk and Dallas!—O democracy!—democracy!—how art thou fallen! How beautifully are thy lofty pretensions and aspirations "knocked into a three cocked hat."—Pa. I.

Polk and Free Trade.
The Washington Spectator has immediately over the nominations of Polk and DALLAS, whom it warmly supports, the following extract from Calhoun's letter:

The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag, will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed—FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES, &c. &c.

This assertion of Mr. CALHOUN was a prophecy—the few that lagged, have rallied under the ample folds of FREE TRADE, POLK and DALLAS. This is the issue, Pennsylvanians! "Free Trade with Polk," against "a Tariff Policy with Clay."—Choose ye between them—choose, but do not say after the election, if you are betrayed, that you were not weakly warned from the columns of our paper and other Whig prints, that the election of POLK would be the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the destruction of the Protective Policy.

SUDDEN DEATH, APOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VESSELS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the above dreadful consequences, because they cure the cause of the morbid humor which, when floating in the general circulation, are the cause of the determination or rush of blood to the head, a pressure upon the brain, and other dreadful results.—From two to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, on going to bed, will in a short time so completely cleanse the body from every thing that is opposed to health that sudden death, apoplexy, bursting of blood vessels, or indeed any malady, will be in a manner impossible.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive are made in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

Observe.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the office of the General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

The genuine medicines can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

Messrs. Knowles & Cheesman, whose names appear below, are old established merchants at Knowlesville, Orleans County, N. Y. Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country. Nothing can equal its success in relieving human sufferings.

This will certify that I have been afflicted with a Liver Complaint, general debility, and pain in my side, for several years, and for eighteen months had been unable to do any work. In December last I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and found immediate relief from it. I soon began to gain strength, the pain in my side was relieved; and I had also a cough, which was entirely cured in a few weeks by this medicine.

ANNA D. HOPKINS.
The above certificate is strictly correct.
KNOWLES & CHEESEMAN,
For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.
On Thursday the 30th ult., by the Rev. W. Gibson, Mr. GEORGE HYLE of Morris township, to Miss EMMA STEWART of Frankstown.

On Thursday the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. M'Kinney, Mr. BENJAMIN VAUGHN to Miss MARGARET GORELY, all of Hollidaysburg.

In Philadelphia, on the 30th ult., DE VEAUX POWELL, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH S., daughter of Geo. Cooke, Esq. of Elk Ridge, Maryland.

DIED.
In this Borough on Thursday last, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. PAUL SCHWEBLE, aged about 50 years.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,
(in this Borough.)

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
JUNE 4	60	73	64
5	64	81	64
6	66	87	72
7	72	82	69
8	61	76	60
9	76	91	69
10	65	76	56

PORTRAIT OF HENRY CLAY.

JUST received and for sale, a few of Mr. Wise's very splendid Mezzotints, full length portraits of Henry Clay.

WM. G. FURLONG,
At Moore's Cash and Exchange Store,
Huntingdon, June 12, 1844.

J. Kearsley Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Office on Main street, one door West of William Dorris' Store.
Huntingdon, June 12, 1844.