



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Pa.

Wednesday morning, June 19, '84.

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

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, 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. Ninsted, do. 4th—John S. Littel, Germantown. 5th—Elihu T. McDowell, of Bucks co. 6th—Benj. Frick, of Montgomery. 7th—Isaac W. Vanler, of Chester. 8th—William Heister, of Lancaster. 9th—John S. Hiestor, of Berks. 10th—John Killinger, of Lebanon. 11th—Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton. 12th—Jonathan J. Sloum, 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 Washbaugh, 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, SIMON GULLORD, OF LEBANON COUNTY.

The Canal Commissioners' Case.

This important case, involving the question of the constitutionality of the election of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, was argued in the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday of last week, before Chief Justice GIBSON and Justices RODGERS, KENNEDY and SARGENT. The case was argued by FREDERICK WATTS, Esq., of Carlisle, and Attorney General JOHNSON on the part of the Commonwealth, and by JAMES M'CONTECK, Esq., of Harrisburg, in behalf of Messrs. Clarke and Foster, and by JESSIE MILLER, Esq., who, although not a lawyer, "answered for himself."

The case was ably argued. We heard one of the speeches on each side, and still consider the case a very doubtful one.

The opinion of the Court has not yet been delivered.

BAD FEELING.—Mr. McGinnis, one of the delegates to the Convention at Baltimore that nominated Polk and Dallas, immediately after the nomination, rose and said:—"I have sought at various times to address the Convention for the purpose of expressing my opinion upon the course it has adopted—but I have been rudely and uncivilly denied the exercise of my rights as one of its members. I have, therefore, no resort left, except to take this opportunity of proclaiming that I bear no part of the responsibility of what it has done. It has committed a gross fraud—a fraud upon the Democratic party—a fraud upon the country. I go against it—Missouri will go against it—I denounce it. I know that it is useless to spend more breath upon it here, but the people will see it, and treat it as it deserves to be treated."

TABLES TURNED.—The coarse and blasphemous language attributed to Henry Clay—Go home God d—m you, &c.—was uttered by C. C. Clay, a Locofoco member of Congress, and not Henry Clay. We give this on the authority of the Courier & Enquirer.

Hon. Edward D. King, one of the Judges of the Court of quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in Judge Baldwin's place.

Let the people remember that Polk and Dallas are in favor of annexing Texas, and of ASSUMING THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THAT FOREIGN COUNTRY, known to amount to TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and probably to more than fifteen millions.

Mr. Benton, in his unanswerable speech on the annexation of Texas, says the Treaty now before the Senate proposes to annex the United States to Texas instead of uniting Texas to the United States!

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, is to be nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Tyler ticket. It is said that as the recently appointed Minister to Mexico, he has already drawn his salary and outfit—\$18,000.

THE MONGREL POLK, DALLAS, MULHLENBERG, TYLER AND TEXAS MEETING.

The Locofoco meeting in the Old Court House, on Monday evening last, proved the veriest failure that has occurred in this place for many a day.—After ringing the bell repeatedly, some twenty or thirty Locos and about twice as many Whigs, bent on seeing the farce, gathered in. The meeting was in due time organized, when George R. M'Farlane rose and stated that as the meeting was unusually small, it was not worthwhile to go through the formula of appointing a large committee; and, therefore, he offered a preamble and resolutions, which he hoped would be adopted by the meeting. On reading, they proved to be a series of stereotyped slanders of Henry Clay, Joseph Markle, and the whole Whig party; and the most fulsome praise of Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas. The preamble and resolutions fell still-born upon the meeting; and after a long pause the vote was taken on the adoption, when three voices were heard in the affirmative. The resolutions in praise of the Locofoco nominees, and the manner in which they were received, reminded us very forcibly of a funeral sermon we once heard a Junatic preach at the dragging out and burial of a dead dog. It was a mournful scene.

Thaddeus Banks Esq. was called on and favored the meeting with a small speech. The speaker endeavored to be very severe upon Mr. Clay and the Whigs, and talked much about liberty, tyranny, talent and corruption, stink and shine, and rotten mackerel; amid which "shine and stink" the speaker sat down to the great excitement of the risible faculties of the Whigs present.

Our brother of the Beacon Light, the great orator of his party, next took the floor and gave the 'Coons,' Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle one of his most approved lambastings. We are fearful there won't be a "Coon" left in the county ninety years hence the eloquent orator having such a deadly spite at them.

The speeches of both gentlemen were made up of the most perfect balderdash and nonsense, and proved to every hearer the utter hopelessness of the cause of our opponents, and the desperation of the leaders of the used up party.

We hope the proceedings, including all the resolutions, will be published.

Who is James K. Polk?

The U. S. Gazette says:—"Our neighbor of the Pennsylvania is whistling himself and his adherents into courage. But it is in vain. The battle was fought before the nomination, and every reasonable man felt, and feels now, that Mr. Clay, if alive on the 5th of March, 1845, will be President of the United States. We do not mean to blame the efforts of our opponents; on party grounds, and for party purposes, they are very well. A sort of skeleton organization must be kept up for the election of 1848, and to give up now, would be to unchain that skeleton and scatter its bony parts.

What hope can any party have of success at this time of the canvass, when, instead of a prompt reply to the resolutions, they listen to the name of the Presidential candidate, and then, with most anxious face, inquire, 'Well, now, who is this Polk that is nominated?'

It does not mend the matter much, when the reply is made, 'He is a particular favorite of General Jackson.'

Because, with equal desire to have all right, the people respond, 'A favorite of General Jackson! why, so was Van Buren.'

The nomination of Mr. Polk does not excite enthusiasm—it does not receive from the people that response which is necessary to success. The leaders of the parties in the great cities throw up their hats, and cry out for Polk, and declare that they are most enthusiastic; but they do not waken a corresponding feeling in voters. They may call aloud, but there is no response. They may cut themselves, like the Priests of Baal, and when all these artificial stimulents have been applied to themselves, and they look around for some tokens of corresponding sympathy, they are met with the same cold inquiry, 'Well, who is this James K. Polk that is nominated?'

If it is answered, that in the Congress of the nation, he was an active member, and in his own State, he was three times a candidate for Governor, and was once elected, somebody, with an ugly habit of recollection, will say that, in Congress, he was an active opponent of the Tariff; that in Tennessee, he was elected Governor upon General Jackson's popularity, but lost his election after his first term, and was a second time defeated, with an increased majority against him, when canvassing the State as a free-trade man.

Answers of this kind to the question of 'Who is Mr. Polk?'—and these are the answers that must be given—will not promote his election.

Kicking from the Polk Traces.

The Mercury of the 11th gives the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the district of Kensington, held at the house of Widow Bingham, on Monday evening, June 10th, 1844. The meeting was organized by calling John R. Sharp, Esq. to the Chair, and Joseph Cooke and H. Brady, Vice Presidents.—Thomas Peters and Edward Taylor, Secretaries. Theodore Phillips reported a series of resolutions, from which we quote the following:

Whereas Col. Polk, we have recently understood is opposed to the great interests of Pennsylvania, which is a proper tariff for the manufacturers, mechanics and laboring classes of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting being Democrats, who supported Martin Van Buren in the year of 1836 and 1840, first elected, and in the latter defeated, by the largest vote ever polled by the American people, deem it their duty to say to their democratic friends throughout the State of Pennsylvania, that they cannot support James K. Polk at the approaching Presidential election to be held in this State on the first day of November, 1844.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Col. Polk cannot carry the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania, and that his friends be immediately requested to withdraw his name from the present Presidential campaign, unless they prefer defeat to that of victory.

The Duty of Pennsylvanians.

THE ISSUE.

Let not the voters of Pennsylvania be deceived with the issue that the Locofoco press is now trying to make, before them. The question of men is Clay and Polk—Henry Clay, of Kentucky, identified with all the great conservative and truly patriotic measures of the nation for thirty years past, respected wherever known, and known wherever the name of American and the principles of republicans are understood—and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, so much the cringing flatterer and political dependant of General Jackson as to be called, in derision, "Young Hickory," "The Green Sapling," that, instead of entering into the composition of any thing in itself considerable or useful, can only be bent about as a hoop to a decaying case—James K. Polk, that swung into power in his own state upon the all-conquering fame and influence of Gen. Jackson, but when left to his own abilities and his naked principles of free trade and no protection, was promptly rejected; and when he ventured again to ask for power on those claims, was with a stronger emphasis refused. Between these two men the people of the nation are to choose. The people of Pennsylvania, however, have a strong and direct interest in the selection. Henry Clay, whose qualities as a statesman have been tested, and whose talents and patriotism reflect upon the nation—not merely on a party, but on the nation, and therefore he is the pride of a party—is the founder and the able advocate of that great system of protection which, in his love for the country, he allowed to be called the American System rather than to represent it by his own name. That system is peculiarly Pennsylvanian; it is the cause of the prosperity which we had some years since. Its injury produced the sufferings which afflicted our state only a few years ago, and its resuscitation has caused that revival of business and that restoration of prosperity which is blessing the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanic portions of the state, and through them is extending itself to the agriculturists.—Henry Clay and the protection of home industry are words so intimately connected that they seem synonymous. Pennsylvanians will understand their relation.

James K. Polk has distinguished himself by his constant opposition to all protection, by his open hostility to the tariff that looks to protection of American industry, and especially and directly to the tariff of 1842, by which we are now beginning to prosper. The election of Mr. Polk—the event we regard as not within the pale of probability, perhaps, indeed, of possibility—yet the election of Mr. Polk would at once destroy the tariff, if Congress should yield; or not yielding, indeed, it would unsettle the policy of the nation by keeping before the manufacturers causes for doubts, and apprehensions of the withdrawal of protection.

And this last consideration is, in our opinion, one most worthy of note.

It has been the settled policy of the southern Locos, and the obedient action of their northern followers, to destroy the protective system; but failing in that, failing in their attempt to repeal all protection after the most approved fashion. Many of the most prominent and influential of the party in that quarter resist most determinedly the Parson's pretensions, not willing to tolerate the fraudulent means by which his nomination was effected, and believing that the interest and honor of the Commonwealth demands his defeat. The Parson will find that though he could buy his nomination at the hands of corrupt partisans, he cannot purchase an election from the People.

ALLEGHENY.—Our political friends of Allegheny are already in the field with a strong ticket. On the 6th their county Convention made the following nominations, the first of which was made unanimously:—Congress—CORNELIUS DARRAH. Senate—GEORGE DARRAH. Assembly—T. J. BINGHAM, JOHN RIDGLE, ALEX. HILANDS, ALEX. WILSON, FREDERICK MUSE. Commissioner—Wm. MAGILL. Auditor—Wm. SIMMONS.

Artful Dodging on Polk's Prospects!

One of the richest of the very rich efforts of Locofocoism to get out of a scrape, comes to us in the shape of "A CARD" copied from the Globe into the Pennsylvania of the 11th inst. Mr. Peyton of Tenn., having stated in debate that he had recently heard a conversation between a Democratic member of the House, from the State of New York, and the Hon. Mr. Black of South Carolina, in which the former said, in substance, that the Democratic nomination of President, at Baltimore, ought to meet with no respect from the country; and that James K. Polk could not get one electoral college, unless that of South Carolina, and that would depend on the mere whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun; nineteen out of twenty-three Locofoco members of Congress from New York, in this card 'ASSENT' each for himself, and with the most undoubting confidence in the statements of each other, that neither he nor they have, at any time or place, had any such conversation, or made any such remark, as was described by Mr. Peyton; and they pronounce those remarks of Mr. Peyton, so far as they were meant to have any reference to the undersigned, as utterly destitute of truth!

This 'Card' is signed by Messrs. Joseph H. Anderson, L. Stetson, Preston King, Orville Robinson, Horace Wheaton, Moses G. Leonard, G. Rathbun, Z. Pratt, Wm. B. Macley, Smith M. Purdy, Byram Green, James G. Clinton, Jeremiah Russell, S. B. Strong, O. Hungerford, Henry C. Murphy, Charles S. Benton, Amasa Dana, and Wm. S. Hubbell.—Now all our readers remember the fellow who was indicted for stealing a pair of boots from a store door. The prosecuting attorney brought two witnesses to swear that they actually saw the prisoner take the boots, while the ingenious attorney for the defence brought six friends of the prisoner who swore they did not see him take them! So with the loco members from New York—nineteen assert that they did not hear the conversation, and believe just the reverse; but where are those five members—or rather the four, for the seat of Mr. Boardley is still vacant! Where is the name of Richard D.

Davis, of Dutchess county, who, it is well known, was the man who held the conversation with Mr. Black? Where are the names of David L. Seymour, of the Twelfth, Cheselden Ellis, of the Sixteenth, and Jeremiah E. Cary, of the Twenty-first District, Locofocos, who voted for the preservation of the Tariff of 1842! Where are their names in support of the nomination of James K. Polk, the free trade anti-Tariff candidate of the Texas speculators? We opine they could not be brought to the scratch! We know that Richard D. Davis could not be induced to sign this "Card," or any thing like it, and that neither he nor any friend of the Tariff of 1842, will vote for Polk and Dallas. Is it not this "Card" the richest specimen of political humbug which the humbug nomination of the Young Hickory sapling has yet developed?

CALCULATION.

The New York Tribune thus figures out the election in November:

Table with 3 columns: States, Electors, Pop. Maj. For Henry Clay. Includes Massachusetts (12, 20,000), Rhode Island (4, 2,000), Kentucky (12, 10,000), Delaware (3, 1,500), Connecticut (6, 3,000), Vermont (6, 10,000), Maryland (8, 3,000), North Carolina (11, 10,000), Ohio (23, 20,000), New York (36, 20,000), Pennsylvania (23, 10,000), New Jersey (7, 2,000), Indiana (12, 3,000), Georgia, 10, 3,000, Tennessee, 13, 3,000. Total, 189.

Table with 3 columns: States, Electors, Pop. Maj. For James K. Polk. Includes New Hampshire (9, 6,000), South Carolina (9, 10,000), Missouri, 7, 5,000, Alabama, 9, 7,000, Mississippi, 6, 3,000, Louisiana, 6, 2,000, Arkansas, 3, 1,000. Total, 46. Very Doubtful.

Table with 3 columns: Virginia (17, 9), Illinois (9, 5), Michigan (9, 5), Maine, 4, 4. Total, 40.

We confidently expect that some of the States we have set down as doubtful will go for Clay, while we shall not entirely give up the last three in the Polk list, unless the Summer Elections at the South result badly. But for the Texas question, we should stand an even chance for them all.

A Locopolko ratification meeting was attempted at Harrisburg, on the 7th, at which rather more than the usual amount of strife and bitterness was exhibited. Polk was swallowed quietly, though evidently a bitter dose; but when a resolution was proposed favorable to Parson Muhlenberg a portion of the meeting broke out in open rebellion. The Intelligencer states that from hot words the belligerents proceeded to blows, and dragging each other into the street, and the most approved fashion. Many of the most prominent and influential of the party in that quarter resist most determinedly the Parson's pretensions, not willing to tolerate the fraudulent means by which his nomination was effected, and believing that the interest and honor of the Commonwealth demands his defeat. The Parson will find that though he could buy his nomination at the hands of corrupt partisans, he cannot purchase an election from the People.

THE CHARITY (!) OF JAMES K. POLK.—On the 1st of February, 1831, Mr. Washington, of the House of Representatives, presented a statement from the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., relative to the suffering condition of the poor of that city.—The winter was one of unusual and extraordinary severity, while the supply of wood was insufficient in the city, to meet the wants of the suffering population. It so happened that there was at that period collected within the yard of the Capitol more wood, much more than would be needed for the wants of Congress. Mr. Washington accordingly moved that of this superfluous wood be placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Georgetown to be appropriated for the relief of the suffering poor of that city. Was there any one present so unfeeling, so insensible to the dictates of humanity—so deaf to the cry of distress and suffering that went up to the Capitol from around its very walls, as to object to this charitable proposition? Yes, there was one. He rose and opposed the motion. It was a bad example. It was, he said, undignified for the legislators to become overseers of the poor, to hoard up wood to deal it out to the paupers of the district.—And when the House, containing a large majority of the political friends of that gentleman, voted, by a decisive majority, to extend a helping hand to their fellow creatures in Georgetown, the name of that member was recorded in the negative! His name was

JAMES K. POLK. Old files are ugly things to bite against whether they be of iron or paper! The York Republican gives some curious extracts from the past. In 1835 the friends of Gov. Wolf's re-election celebrated the Fourth of July in Lancaster; and among others the following toast was given by a gentleman long a Locofoco editor—a man of acknowledged abilities, and still, we believe, a member of that party:—"By HUGH MAXWELL—The Millies now, as since the creation, an old product neither new nor ass but something between, willful, stubborn, intractable, and incapable of increase."

These are certainly by no means commendable qualities; but they are no doubt characteristic of the hyoid creature to which they are attributed by Mr. MAXWELL; and 'as 'Muhly' only received 40,000 out of the 200,000 votes polled for Governor in 1835, and is 'incapable of increasing' them, he must be soundly beaten next October. Indeed another toast given at the same celebration seems to presage the parson's fate as aptly now as then:—"By JACOB RINHLAR—The race over the Pennsylvania Course in October next—if the old saying of 'Nick take the hindmost' be true, he will surely have the Parson."

Unpopularity. The Locofocos say that Gen. MARKLE is unpopular with his neighbors, and by way of proving this assertion state that when he ran for Congress in Westmoreland he fell behind the ticket of Governor. Now this is very readily accounted for. In the Locofoco county of Westmoreland of course no chance for the Whig Congressional Candidate, and the only inducement for running one at all, was to have a full Whig ticket in opposition to that presented by the Locos. Of course with no prospect of success there was no exertion. But the gubernatorial contest was quite another matter. Then every vote would tell and consequently every exertion was used. But in order that our opponents may see how this kind of argument will answer when applied to their own candidate, we append the following extract from the last number of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, to show how very popular Muhlenberg was, and needs must be, where he is best known. Our Loco friends should recollect that it is a poor rule that went work both ways.—The Journals say:—"Mr. Muhlenberg was elected to Congress in 1828, being at that time Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Reading, the district then being Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh, which sent two members. On the same ticket with Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Frey, of Lehigh. The vote of the district was, For Muhlenberg 4221 Frey 4618 showing that Frey ran ahead of Mr. Muhlenberg in the district 397 votes.

But further—in Berks county Mr. Muhlenberg received 2439 votes and Mr. Frey 2887. MULHLENBERG BEING 408 VOTES BEHIND HIS LEHIGH COLLEAGUE IN BERKS COUNTY!

The returns show that Muhlenberg was then ALTOGETHER BEHIND HIS TICKET. Daniel A. Bertlett, for senate was ahead of him 428 VOTES. FIVE of the candidates for assembly were ahead

of him—viz: Paul Geiger, Thomas J. Reber, G. Kline, John Stauffer and John Kercher. John Stauffer beating him by nearly TWO HUNDRED VOTES! Kercher was a resident of Schuylkill county, (which then elected with Berks) was ahead of Muhlenberg in Berks county, which shows, that in 1828, Muhlenberg was not only behind the candidates on his ticket from Berks, but fell short of men from Schuylkill and Lehigh.

It appears further that although Mr. Muhlenberg was ahead of the Auditor, he was beaten both by the Commissioner and Director of the Poor, falling generally from ONE TO FOUR HUNDRED VOTES BEHIND HIS TICKET!"

These are the plain facts,—the inference we leave to those who are so much concerned about General Markle.—Clay Bugle.

Undressed Sallad.

The following from the Philadelphia Times, describing the way in which the announcement of Mr. DALLAS' nomination was made to him, by the Eastern delegation returning from the Convention, has in our view something excessively ludicrous. Mr. Dallas, standing barefooted, in his shirt or drawers, (we presume he had drawers on,) in the midst of a company of individuals overloaded with champagne, yelling and shouting like savages in his parlor, bade even our conception of Monsieur Tonson's woeful figure, when plagued by that wicked wight Tom King. But to the scene:—"Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, sixty in number, arrived in Philadelphia on Friday morning about 5 1/2 o'clock. Of course almost every body was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D's house in Walnut tenth street, and Mr. Walker, ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's 'I want to see Mr. Dallas immediately,' confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicated the sad conjunctures. He ran down stairs half dressed and barefooted—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, by two by two, with the tread of soldiers, passing him, entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object, he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. 'My dear Walker,' said he in amazement, 'what is the matter?' 'Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment, if you please.' The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole stepping forward, gave three cheers for Polk and Dallas!" Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in a brief speech. Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself, made a very short reply. Mr. Walker and several of the delegation then spoke, after which they gave twenty-three cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas."

THE SECRET OF IT.—The Nashville Union of the 23d of last month, after premising that it can do more than guess at the probable result of the Baltimore Convention, and adding that Mr. Van Buren's name will probably be withdrawn, says:—"We guess the claims of Mr. Polk and others will be urged privately or publicly, and after two or three ballottings, there will be a capital bargain struck between the supporters of Polk and Dallas." Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in a brief speech. Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself, made a very short reply. Mr. Walker and several of the delegation then spoke, after which they gave twenty-three cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas."

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HUGBO.—We wish it to be distinctly understood, the certificates and other proofs of the excellence of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry appear in this paper occasionally as fully and strictly true. None other will be given. The following is from a well known builder:

New York, March 10, 1843. I was last fall attacked with a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for a number of weeks. I had previously, for several years, been subject to a permanent weakness, caused by a strain. This last attack gave me much apprehension, as I feared it was the commencement of a fatal disease. About the middle of December I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest, added strength and vigor to the lungs—and now I regard myself as perfectly sound and well. JOHN BROWN, 61 Ann street. For sale by Thomas Reed, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

At the residence of Kenzie L. Greene, in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, the 11th ult., after a severe and painful illness of eleven days, Mrs. MARGARET LOVELL, consort of William Lovell, dec'd., aged 68 years. The deceased was truly pious and exemplary as a Christian and friend—she died lamented by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance.—Her departure will create a void that time itself will hardly replace. [COMMUNICATED.]

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Table with 4 columns: State of the Thermometer (in this Borough), 7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. June 11 - 57 - 72 - 56, 12 - 66 - 77 - 65, 13 - 62 - 64 - 59, 14 - 60 - 77 - 62, 15 - 59 - 80 - 63, 16 - 65 - 80 - 63, 11 - 64 - 85 - 73.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the Washington Temperance Society will be held in the Old Court House, on Wednesday evening next at half past 7 o'clock. A lecture will be delivered by James E. Venton, Huntingdon, June 19, 1844.

Dentistry.

DR. J. M. YOUNG, ESPECIALLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has returned to Alexandria, where he will remain until October next. Dr. Young is prepared to perform all the various operations on the Teeth in his profession, in the most skillful manner, and approved style. Nerves of Teeth destroyed and permanently filled with Parian Cement without pain, also Teeth Extracted by the recent discoveries with great ease and satisfaction to the patient. N. B. Prices moderate to suit the times. Alexandria, June 19, 1844.

GRIMES' PATENT

Smut Machine. For cleaning Wheat and other kinds of Grain. THE subscriber having purchased from the late Godfrey R. Knapp, of York, Pa., sole Proprietor of GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the right of selling said Machines in Huntingdon county, takes this method of recommending fresh said Machines to the citizens of Huntingdon county. Grimes' Patent Smut Machine was patented in March, in the year 1839, since when it has been introduced into general use; and the subscriber feels warranted in saying that it has proved itself as perfect as human ingenuity can make it—far surpassing in durability, and all the necessary requisites of a Smut Machine, all others yet offered in the United States. He has been engaged for some time past in selling Grimes' Smut Machines and where they have had to compete with the best rival Machines; and are at this time decidedly the most popular amongst Millers, every day demonstrating their superiority. Nor does he speak unwisely. In confirmation of his assertions he begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen of integrity who have tried Grimes' Smut Machine, and can speak from experience. Matthew Crownover, Huntingdon; Neff & Co., Williamsburg, John Nichodemus, Morrison's Cove, John Brumbaugh, Morrison's Cove. Many others could be obtained, but it was not thought necessary. GEORGE LAY, Huntingdon, June 19, 1844.

To Proprietors of Grist Mills.

Heretofore millers have been greatly imposed upon by patentees and vendors of other Smut Machines in various parts of the country, which Machines have been