

riage, but the news of the determination of the civil authorities reached the church before them, and the military took up their line of march to the arsenal and when the Aldermen reached the church they found it in possession of a self-appointed body of citizens.

The aldermen assisted by Mr. Grover, Mr. Penrose Aah, and other popular citizens, immediately commenced the organization of an effective peace police; and this had been effected, and all was quiet as early as three o'clock in that afternoon.

It is impossible to say, but for this movement, what might have been the consequences. It is certain that a war of extermination was meant to have been waged upon the military. No less than three thousand people (we believe) were under arms in the district. They had beyond doubt, at least six cannons; and there was not a store in the district from which all the ammunition had not been purchased during the morning.

An express also left the city early yesterday morning for Washington to request permission of the President to call out U. S. troops. The flying artillery, Captain Ringgold, now at Fort McHenry, and the U. S. troops at Fort Mifflin have been called upon to come to the assistance of the authorities.

Governor Porter arrived in the city by the afternoon line from Harrisburg.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the day. It yet remained to speak of the killed and wounded in the encounter on Sunday night. Queen street from Second to Third street presents a melancholy spectacle. The windows of the buildings shattered by the heavy concussion of the guns, and the doors and shutters riddled or torn with grape shots.

Capt. R. K. Scott, of the Cadwalader Greys, is pronounced to be out of danger. The ball was extracted yesterday morning and found to have lodged inside of his left shoulder, and not in his spine, as previously reported.

Several balls passed through General Cadwalader's coat, but did not injure him in the least; it is said that at least ten bullet holes are torn in his uniform. His escape is wonderful, for he was constantly in dangerous positions, notwithstanding the fearful threats of vengeance upon him by the mob. A gallows was actually erected at Wharton market for the purpose of hanging him if he should be taken.

The corps of Germantown Blues stood their ground gallantly, and though exposed with the companies of Germantown Artillery, Cadwaladers Grays, and the first company of State Fencibles, to a raking fire from Queen street and Third street did their duty like men. All these companies behaved with perfect coolness and intrepidity, and all the efforts of the mob could not shake their front for an instant.

The killed and wounded in the company of Germantown Blues, are as follows:

Lieut. Bockius slightly wounded by a ball which passed through his cap.

Private John Waterhouse, Jr. slightly grazed in the back of the neck by a ball, which penetrated his knapsack.

Sergeant Guier, shot down beside his gun. The upper part of his head was literally torn off by a missile, and his brains scattered upon the street.

Corporal Henry G. Troutman received a ball in the groin, inflicted a mortal wound. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning about eight o'clock.

Private Ashworth was wounded in the leg, and had his musket shattered in his hand, by a grape shot.

Private Crawford, of the Washington (Germantown) Artillery, was shot in the leg, and Captain Malloy had the pompoon of his cap carried away by a ball.

The Wayne Artillery also suffered in wounded. Private Charles Dougherty was shot in the cheek slightly; Private Samuel Williams received a ball in the shoulder, and Private Richard Ball a shot in the calf of his leg.

It is known that other of the military are wounded more or less dangerously, but it was impossible to obtain access to the military hospital, or to procure the names of the sufferers.

Mr. Benjamin H. Housman, who lived at No. 34 Queen street, looked from his garret window, just as he was about to retire to bed, and was instantly killed by a ball which passed through his head.

Mr. Keeme, first mate of the barque Lydia Ann, who was standing some distance from the soldiery, was grazed on the right breast by a bullet which cut a hole in his shirt, caused an abrasion of the skin, and apparently passed the collar of his coat. It was a narrow escape.

Sergeant Starr, of the Cadwalader Greys, was hit with a brick bat on the head.

Private John Woolridge, of the Philadelphia Greys, was slightly injured.

Sergeant Marston, of the First State Fencibles, also slightly wounded.

Private Schriver, of the Philadelphia Greys, slightly wounded.

Private Coulter Russell, of the City guards, hit with a brick bat, and wounded severely.

Private Morrison, of the City Guards, was hit in the head with a brick bat.

The following named persons are now at the Hospital. Some of their names have been previously mentioned:

Edward Lyon, wounded in the left arm.

James Linscubiger, wounded in the thigh, mortal.

Thomas C. Sanders, mortally wounded in the breast.

David Kitchcart, mortally wounded in the abdomen.

William Manning, severely wounded in both legs.

James Wm. Barr, wounded in the arm and neck.

James Crawford, wounded in the arm; since amputated.

John McCarran, wounded in the neck.

John Husted, wounded in the right arm, slightly.

Elijah Jester, wounded in the throat by a spent ball.

James R. Tulley, wounded in the right arm and doing well.

It was stated in yesterday's paper that Edward (not Robert) Lyon, a farmer of Bucks county was shot in the shoulder while looking on. It is stated to us by unimpeachable authority that he was an active participant in the outrages of Sunday morning. He fired the guns off twice, and was about to do it a third time. He followed the corps of Hibernia Greens, chased them when they ran, followed Gallagher, entered his house after he fired the shots, and was wrestling with Gallagher for the possession of the musket when a pistol ball aimed at the other took effect in his shoulder.

The following Proclamation from the Mayor and Sheriff were made yesterday morning.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There is reason to believe that bodies of lawless persons, are stealthily provided themselves with arms for purposes of violence, the citizens of the city and county are commanded and earnestly entreated to assemble immediately in their respective wards and adopt the most effective organization for the protection of persons and property and to report themselves to the alderman of their respective wards for duty.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Sheriff.

Resolved, That the mayor be requested to accept the services of citizens to be organized and armed, in aid of the civil authority, not exceeding two thousand in number.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 8, 1844.

Under the above resolution of the Councils, the Mayor is prepared to receive the services of any citizens who will enroll themselves immediately. He therefore calls upon all those who are disposed to sustain the laws, to report to him for duty.

J. M. SCOTT Mayor,

SOUTHWARK, July 8th, 1844.

Major General Robert Patterson;

Sir—From the representation of a number of citizens of this District, we are persuaded that if the military are removed from the neighborhood of St. Philip's Roman Catholic Church, in Queen street, order will be immediately restored and the citizens will protect the church. We will give our every exertion to the furtherance of the object. We do not hesitate to say that peace and good order will be immediately restored.

With much respect, we are respectfully,

R. PALMER, CHARLES HORTZ, N. M'KINLEY, JAMES SANDERS, } Aldermen.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Div. P. M., Philadelphia, July 8, 1844.

Messrs. Paynter, Tanner and Smith, Committee of Commissioners of Southwark.

Gentlemen—I have examined the extract from the minutes of the Commissioners of Southwark, which you handed me this morning.

It is my desire to preserve peace, and not to retain in possession of any church or dwelling, if the civil authorities are competent for their protection and defence.

I will therefore, without hesitation, place the Church under the care and protection of the civil authorities, as soon as I receive notice that they are able and ready to defend it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Signed, R. PATTERSON.

SOUTHWARK, July 8th 1844.

Extract from the minutes of the Commissioners of Southwark.

Col. Paynter from the committee appointed to confer with Major General Patterson, upon the expediency and propriety of withdrawing the military guard now on duty, in the District of Southwark, reported a communication in writing from General Patterson in which he states that 'I will without hesitation place the Church under the care and protection of the civil authorities as soon as I receive notice that they are able and ready to defend it.'

Which having been read and considered,

It was ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be directed to communicate to Major General Patterson in writing and personally, that in the opinion of this Board, the civil authorities of the District are able and ready to defend the Church. A true extract Attest,

JOHN OAKFORD, Clerk.

Major General Patterson, Sir—The Alderman of the District of Southwark have given me notice that they are abundantly to protect the property and peace of the District of Southwark. I learn also that the Commissioners of that District have officially made a similar declaration; and view of these facts I would respectfully suggest that the troops now having charge of St. Philip's Church Southwark, should be relieved. You are, therefore requested to order them to such other point as you may deem best suited to their comfort and repose, holding in readiness to act, when necessary, at such places as may be menaced. Respectfully yours,

M. McMICHAEL.

SOUTHWARK HALL, July 8th 1844.

Extract from the minutes of the Commissioners of Southwark.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board of Commissioners that the continuing of the military force now in this District has a tendency to keep in existence the present excitement, and that if the troops now occupying the public streets of Southwark are not withdrawn, there will be probably an additional shedding of blood.

Resolved, That Messrs. Paynter, Tanner and Smith, be a Committee from this Board to call upon Gen. Patterson and advise with him upon the expediency and propriety of withdrawing the military now on duty in the District of Southwark.

A true copy.

Attest—JOHN OAKFORD.

From the U. S. Gazette of July 10.

TAX EXCITEMENT.—During yesterday the District of Southwark continued to be quiet; the civil peace remained in and about the church, and the people in the entire District were peacefully pursuing their various avocations, content, apparently, with the disposition of things around them.

It was understood yesterday that the rioters had effected something like an organization, for the purpose of resisting the military, if they should again come into the District. They are also said to have fifteen pieces of cannon in their possession, and Wharton Market is their rendezvous.

Meantime, the force in this city is continually strengthened by new arrivals from the country, and the troops in garrison at Girard Bank give to that building and its vicinity a most decidedly warlike aspect; the troops being scattered in numbers on the portico, and a chain of sentinels posted along the entire front, to keep off the crowd, large numbers of persons having gathered, both to see the strangers and to ascertain what was to be done.—Various rumors concerning the intentions of the Governor had been broadly circulated, and the prevalent impression in the early part of the afternoon was that the troops were to be ordered to march into Southwark at 4 o'clock P. M. and to take possession of the District—search for concealed arms, and dispossess the rioters of their cannon.

Their hour fixed passed over without any demonstration on the part of the military, and then it was supposed the movement would be made at seven o'clock, P. M. At that hour large number of people were gathered in front of the Bank, completely blocking up a portion of the street, and knots of persons were clustered in the vicinity most of whom

were in eagerly arguing the all important topics of the hour.

The utmost anxiety was evident to ascertain the intended operations of the military force, but nothing could be elicited at 10 o'clock, P. M. The troops still remained in force at the Bank, and in all the wards of the city the "peace police" were gathered. The Mayor and Sheriff's posse were also strengthened, and disposed so as to answer for service at call.

Information was received early in the afternoon that the express sent on to the President to request of him to order Captain Ringgold's troop of Flying Artillery had arrived in Washington, and that the request was granted. They had not arrived up to 10 o'clock, P. M.

We heard last night that riotous persons had vowed vengeance upon them, and that two or three companies in particular were marked out. One of the privates of the corps of City Guards was recognized yesterday in the lower part of the city, and pursued. He barely escaped the fellows who chased him.

The following companies are now in the city from distant places and are on duty:

First Company Montgomery County Troops, Capt. Martin.

Second Company Montgomery County Troops, Capt. Edy.

Union Gray Artillerists, Lieut. Shoemaker, Montgomery County.

Lafayette Blues, Capt. Williams, Montgomery County.

Union Rifle Corps, Captain Pollard, Montgomery County.

Washington Gray Artillerists, Capt. B. Davis.

These companies are commanded by Brig. Gen. Hobart, and mustered and marched with field pieces and ammunition.

Major General William H. Keim, of the military division of Berks, Dauphin and Lebanon, arrived in command of a battalion of infantry.

The Bucks County Troop, Capt. Archambault, entered upon duty on Monday morning last.

Companies continue to arrive, but their numbers are uncertain. A large force is now in the city.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.—Up to this hour all is quiet.

From the United States Gazette, of July 11.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.—Every thing remained in a perfect state of tranquillity yesterday. In the District of Southwark every evidence of riot had disappeared, and so certain were the authorities that peace was restored, that the custody of the Church of St. Philip de Neri was given up yesterday afternoon to the custody of the Pastor and the congregation, it being deemed unnecessary to retain the citizen force in and about it for a longer period of time.

It was confidently stated yesterday that the organization of rioters had been broken up by themselves, and that the cannon in their possession have been returned to the place from whence they were brought.

Troops still continue to arrive, and the force is now very imposing.

A part of the Girard Bank has been made ready for an Hospital, and a Surgeon and Staff has been appointed.

Major Ringgold's troop of Flying Artillery, it is said, has been ordered to take up their Quarters at the navy-yard in this city, for the next three months. They must number four hundred men, and have twenty-nine pieces of cannon. They are both in discipline and appearance, regarded as the flower of the United States Army.

It will be seen that orders have been issued for a parade of the military force to-day.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Div. P. M., Philadelphia, 10th July, 1844.

ORDER NO. 38.

The Troops stationed at 5th and Green street, under General Roundfort, at the Arsenal, under Major Keim, the Cavalry, at their Quarters, and the Troops at Head Quarters will be put under drill at least four times each day.

Hereafter morning reports of the strength and condition of each corps will be made at or before 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Major General tenders his cordial thanks to the Volunteers of Montgomery and Berks counties, and to Captain Archambault's troops from Bucks county, for the generous and soldier-like spirit which induced them to respond so promptly to his call for aid.

The officers and men are earnestly desired to avoid the discussion of political, religious or other subjects calculated to produce irritation. There must be no discussion between the troops and the citizens. The soldier knows no sect or party, it being his duty simply to assist in maintaining the laws and supporting the Government.

By command of Major General Patterson,

J. MILES, A. D. C.


THE Louisiana Election.

MORE CHEERING AND GLORIOUS NEWS.

'The Tropic of the 4th, gives more returns, of course very incomplete, as yet, from the country parishes, but what we have look exceedingly well. In the Parish of St. Bernard, Garie, Whig, is elected to the Legislature, and Legendre, Whig, to the Convention. In Jefferson, Bannan G. Thibodaux, Whig candidate for the Legislature, is elected, as is Mr. Conrad for the Convention. Mr. Suave, for Senate, and Mr. Ogden, for Convention, both Whigs, are, in all probability, elected by small majorities. In St. James, we have elected both our candidates to the Legislature and the Convention, and obtained a decided majority for Mr. Thibodaux for Congress. In St. John the Baptist, our candidates for Legislature and Convention are elected, and a majority for Thibodaux. From St. Tammany, our information is of the most cheering character, and there is little doubt that we have defeated Thos. Green Davidson for the Senate, and elected our candidates for the Legislature and the Convention.—From all the information in our possession, we are certain that Thibodaux is elected to Congress by a majority of FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND VOTES! This, as our readers are aware, is a gain of one member of Congress.—By the time our next paper goes to press, we shall have pretty full returns from a large portion of the State, including the Fourth district, where Judge Bordelon is confidently to be elected by a large majority. Louisiana is true to the good cause and its ablest champion, Harry of the West! She has not bowed down to the Texas treason, and WILL NOT DO SO!

BALE THE PIRATE.—The President has further respited the pirate Babe, now under sentence of death in New York, till the first Monday in June, 1845. The prisoner manifested no signs of emotion when he was informed of this farther act of grace in his favor.

Ex-President Adams and his lady have left their Washington residence for Massachusetts.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Published weekly, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Wednesday morning, July 17, '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. Clark, of Philadelphia.
2d John P. Wetherill, do
3d John D. Nimsedel, do
4th John S. Little, Germantown.
5th Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co.
6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
7th Isaac W. Vanler, of Chester.
8th William Hiestler, of Lancaster.
9th John S. Hiestler, 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 Wats, 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.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Huntingdon county—the friends of Clay and Frelinghuysen, Markle and Guilford—the advocates of correct principles, are requested to assemble in

Mass Meeting,
at the old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on
Wednesday, the 24th July, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where, among other distinguished speakers, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, JOSIAH RANDALL, GEORGE W. JONES, JOHN SWIFT, and SAMUEL W. WEEKS, Esqrs. gentlemen from Philadelphia, will address the meeting on the deeply interesting political questions now at issue before the people.

A general attendance is requested. "COME ONE COME ALL!"

By order of the Co. Com.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Chairman.

July 3rd 1844.

"Circulate the Documents."

New Arrangement—the "Journal" placed in every man's reach.

The campaign now in progress is one of the most vital importance, and it is the imperative duty of every man to inform himself upon the political questions now pending before the people, and which are to be determined at the ensuing elections.

Therefore, for the purpose of spreading correct information, we will furnish the "Journal" to new subscribers, who pay in advance, from this time until after the Presidential election, when the result shall be known, at the following rates:

For 50 cents 1 copy.
" \$1.00 3 copies.
" 2.00 5 "

It behooves every good Whig to go to work in earnest to disseminate Truth, and this may be done by individuals and Clubs, by extending the circulation of our paper. Then "circulate the documents."

The Death of Joe Smith.

On the first page of this paper we have placed an account of the death of Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and his brother Hiram. The report of the death is confirmed; but there are different stories as to the manner in which they were killed. One version is that the mob rushed into the prison and there shot and stabbed the Smiths.

The Presidency.

Clay and Polk.—Their Principles contrasted.

Last week we wrote and published an article on the subject of the Presidency, in which we reviewed the manner in which the candidates were nominated by their respective parties, and spoke of the certainty of the election of Henry Clay and the consequent defeat of James K. Polk. We now proceed to review and contrast the PRINCIPLES of the candidates.

The principles of Henry Clay are well known to the American people. His leading principles have long been emblazoned before the eyes of the community. They are kept as "standing matter" in all the Whig papers of any character in the United States; and they may be found on our flag. There is no concealment—they are all for the "public eye." But where are the principles of James K. Polk? He has a few avowed principles, or "notions," which we shall endeavor to present clearly to our readers in this article. We will contrast them with the principles of Mr. Clay.

1st. Henry Clay and the Whig party are in favor of "A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY," regulated by the will and authority of the nation." Give us a national currency—a currency that will pass for the face of it all over the country, and sufficient in amount to transact the business of the community, with the specie we have. Demagogues may cry aloud against such a currency; but the country never has been, and never will be in a state of perfect prosperity and happiness without it. Let us have a National Bank, if you choose so to call it; and let it be most emphatically a National Bank—if you prefer, let all the stock be held by citizens of the United States—for the sake of "home protection"—to the utter exclusion of foreign capitalists. Let it be one with banking and discounting privileges—such a one as that which the per se President vetoed. It is not an untried experiment; but has had the sanction of great names in American history—the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, Statesmen and Patriots of whom the nation is justly proud. It has been left for modern "democracy" to find objections and oppose it on grounds of unconstitutionality and inexpediency, but the day of "money tinkers" and his "Acidency" are nearly ended, and a brighter day will soon dawn upon our country.

We presume no one will deny that James K. Polk opposes such a currency. Some of the Loco-foco papers have raised what they are pleased to call the "Democratic Polk Flag," by which we learn that one of the principles of Mr. Polk and his party is—"OPPOSITION TO A NATIONAL BANK," an another—"SEPARATION OF THE MONEY OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKING INSTITUTIONS." Not a word is on the Polk Flag about the Sub-treasury Scheme; but every one who is acquainted with the political history of the four years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, knows that the arguments in favor of the Sub-treasury Scheme were, separation of the Government from the Banks, and opposition to a National Bank; which the Loco-foco organ in Virginia interpreted to mean "Gold and Silver for the Government and Rags for the people."

Keep it before the people, then, that Henry Clay is in favor of a National Bank and a sound National Currency; and that James K. Polk is in favor of the Sub-treasury Scheme, and specie for the Government and a rag currency for the people!

2nd. Henry Clay and the great Whig party are in favor of "AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY." "Fair protection" to our Farmers, Manufacturers and Mechanics, and an "adequate revenue" for the government, raised by a Tariff only, leaving the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution among the States. This is the Whig doctrine on this subject reduced to a few words. And we add that Mr. Clay is in favor of the present Tariff—the Whig Tariff of 1842.

But what are the sentiments of Mr. Polk and his party on this subject? On the Polk Flag is inscribed—"OPPOSITION TO FOSTERING ONE BRANCH OF INDUSTRY TO THE DETRIMENT OF ANOTHER." To expound this, we have recourse to one of Mr. Polk's speeches. In a speech which he made at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 3rd of April 1843, while a candidate for Governor of that State, he said A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—a measure which he considers ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—he has steadily and at all times OPPOSED! Now, how could opposition to a Protective Tariff be more plainly, clearly, and pointedly expressed? And what are Mr. Polk's views as to the Whig Tariff of 1842? In the same speech already referred to, Mr. Polk said "I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COM. PROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE 1842." These two extracts, though somewhat contradictory of each other, plainly show that Mr. Polk is utterly opposed to a Protective Tariff, and inclines to Free Trade doctrine.

Keep it before the people, therefore, that James K. Polk is in favor of the Sub-treasury Scheme—Specie for the office holders and rags for the people—and the friend of Free Trade; while Henry Clay is in favor of a sound National Currency—regulated by the will and authority of the nation—and the friend of the TARIFF AND PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

3rd. Henry Clay and the Whig party are in favor of "A FAITHFUL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States." This is one of the leading principles inscribed upon the Clay Banner. Raise an adequate revenue by a Tariff, and distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States is the language of the Whig party!

James K. Polk is violently opposed to this principle. Of it he speaks as of a Protective Tariff. In his speech delivered at Jackson, Tennessee, he said—"the difference between the Whig party and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of DISTRIBUTION and a Protective Tariff—mea-

asures 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."

This is simply sufficient—it is equal to a "cloud of witnesses," to prove that Polk and his party are opposed to a Protective Tariff and Distribution, and that Clay and the Whig Party are the advocates of those measures. Mr. Polk himself has confessed this. So keep it before the people that Henry Clay is in favor of a sound National Currency—of a Protective Tariff—and of Distribution! And keep it before the people, also, that James K. Polk is the friend and advocate of the Sub-treasury Scheme—of one-sided Free Trade—and withholding from the States the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

These are some of the issues joined in the present Presidential contest, and upon the verdict that the people shall render at the ballot box depends the fate of these issues.

This subject will be resumed at another time for the purpose of reviewing other principles at stake in this important campaign.

The Whig Mass Meeting.

"Come all ye bold lads of '40,
Who rallied 'round Tippecanoe,
And give us your hearts and your voices,
For Harry the noble and true!"

"Come forth, one and all, to the battle,
Determined the country to save;
And strike for the Farmer of Ashland,
For Harry, the great and the brave!"

Let all the friends of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN—of MARKLE and GUILFORD—the advocates of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, DISTRIBUTION of the Proceeds of the Sales of PUBLIC LANDS, and a SOUND CURRENCY—attend the meeting called by the County Committee, to assemble in this borough on WEDNESDAY THE 24th JULY inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where numerous public speakers of high reputation have agreed to attend and address the meeting on the various questions of National and State policy which are now at issue before the People. At the time fixed for the meeting, the Farmers will have nearly if not quite housed their grain of every kind, and be ready to join the Mechanics, the Laboring men, and all their fellow citizens of every occupation in life, and thus make the Huntingdon Mass Meeting a JOYFUL HARVEST HOME.

"Come! to the gathering:
Haste, brethren—on—
Like the waves of the sea
The broad beach upon—
Come! like the waters
From the cataract's height,
Resistless and countless
In their beautiful might!
And our foes! they shall flee,
Like the wind-driven spray,
From the face of broad Heaven—
From the battle-shout—"CLAY!"

Every man can afford to devote one day to the consideration of the condition of his country, and an examination of the principles involved in the approaching elections. Come, then, fellow-citizens—let us have a "turn-out" worthy of the cause we advocate—let the yeomanry, and the bones and sinew of the country turn out

"From the forest and field,
Where with axe and with plough,
Ye are earning your bread
By the sweat of your brow;
From the Forge and the Workshop,
From the Mine and the Mill,
From green carpeted valley,
And from fleece-dotted hill.
Come! as the winds come
When the storm-kings ride by!
Come! like the lightning
When the tempest is high!
Come! as the sands come
On Sahara's plain—
Let your voice be like thunder
When the storm's on the main!
And far let the breeze
Bear our war-cry away—
Hurrah! for the Patriot—
Our own "HARRY CLAY!"

Temperance Meeting.

A delegation, consisting of eight members from the Juvenile Temperance Society of Hollidaysburg, visited our town on Tuesday last week. In the evening they held a meeting in the Old Court House, which was crowded even to uncomfortableness. They delivered speeches, sang songs, and spoke dialogues, all on the subject of Temperance, and in all their performances they acquitted themselves admirably. They carried a beautiful Banner with them, which the young ladies of Hollidaysburg presented to them. On Wednesday morning the delegation returned to their home.

"Well, vot ov it?"

The junior of the Huntingdon Globa declares he will leave the United States if Clay is elected President!!!!!!

Who cares if he does? There is plenty of room in Texas.

The Meeting.

Every Whig—every friend of CLAY, MARKLE AND THE TARIFF—who can at all make it convenient, should turn out to the GREAT MASS MEETING to be held in Huntingdon on the 24th inst. It will be seen by reference to the call that several of the most distinguished citizens of our State are to be present and address the assembly.—Old Huntingdon must be out in all her strength. We have a grand effort to make this fall, and every one is expected to do his duty. It is true our county is large, and the distance for many of us will be considerable, but still we must stop at no difficulties—we must harness up our farm wagons, our coal wagons, dearborns, buggies, &c. mount our horses, charter boats, and adopt every mode of conveyance we can devise, and be there, and with our brethren of the middle and lower end, give the ball another roll.—Register.

☞ The person who abstracted from this office on Friday last a book, (not mentioning the name) had better return the same as soon as possible, without further exposure.