this Houses that seems to require a settlement of this description. (Here Mr. Wright rose to correct the gentleman from Huntingdon, and said the bill before Congress provided for the actual settlement of the pre-emptioner with his family on the land.) Mr. Miles observed, that the language was ambiguous, and struck him as being intended for the benefit of speculators. Permanent residence. by which the country would not be improved, and the value of the adjoining lands increased, does not seem to be an essential feature in the pre-emption title which may be acquired under the provisions o the bill. The raising of a log cabin, and the occu pancy of it, for a short time, may give the man the pre-emption right without his having any intention of permanent residence. He did not know that this would be the certain effect of the bill, but its doubtful character was a sufficient objection to it, and the rejection of the amendment offered by Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate, extending the pre-emption right to 320 acres to any actual bonz fide settlers, worth not more than one thousand dollars, which was voted down by the friends of the bill, was conclusive evidence, that it as not the poor that were intended to be benefitted by its provisions, but that the real object was to put the public domain into the possession of rich capitalists and speculators, not only to the injury of the poor, but to the great detriment of this and the

Now, sir, has any solid objection to the passage of the resolutions been stated on this floor? And what are the circumstances under which we make our claim upon the general government? Here we are, with a debt of about thirty-six millions of dollars upon us, the interest of which we could not pay without a resort to taxation. We are in debt, too, for labor done on our public works, and in want of means for their completion. Can gentle-men, who are so anxious that our great system of internal improvements should not be abandoned, in an unfinished state, justify themselves to their constituents and their consciences, in voting against the adoption of the resolutions? I appeal to the improvement men, and ask them to come to our aid in pressing the claims of the commonwealth upon the national government for her just rights-in the necessitous circumstances which surround her—and hope the appeal will not be in vain.

SINKING OF A RIVER'S BEN.—The Havana Faro Industrial records the sinking of the bed of the river Almendaries to an extaordinary depth, on the 30th June last. On 29th, there had been a heavy fall of rain, causing a great flood, fairly sweeping all before it. The very next day, in place of keeping up, the river fell to a level three feet below what it had been at any time during the previous severe drought. So suddenly did the river fall, that boats, which at the time of the rise were made fast to the trees, were found the next morning entangled in the upper branches. The importance of this river to the city of Havana is very great. It supplies the basin and and acqueduct, upon which the city now entirely depends for its water, and fears are entertained that it may sink, so low as to render the acqueduct useless.

FRIGHTFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The bridge on the Reading Rail Road, over Mill Creek, near Manayunk, gave way on the 19th inst., as an upward train of thirty-five burthen cars were passing it, followed by a complete wreck of the greater portion of the bridge and the almost total destruction of the cars, which fell through with the bridge into the stream and road below. The locomotive had cleared the bridge within a few yards when the engineer discovered by its trembling motion that the structure was going. He instantly put on a full head of steam and succeeded in jumping off in safety. The frightful and destructive catastrophe took place the same instant. The tender went with the cars, and the locomotive having become detached proceeded at a furious speed to Norristown, and was not stopped until it had gone some distance beyond that place. Not a life, most fortunately was lost, and the scape of the engineer was truly providential. The bridge was about eighty feet long and elevated about thirty feet.

Church Struck.—The Sullivan (New York)
Whig of Thursday states that in a severe thunder
storm on Sunday last, during the afternoon service
the Presbyterian church near the vallage of Liberty
in that county, was atruck by lightning, which
knocked down some ton or twelve of the congrega knocked down some ten or twelve of the congrega-tion. None was killed on the spot, but Mr. Henry Burr was so badly burt that his life is despaired of, and Mr. Young was so seriously burned that he is in great danger. Most of the others were also seriously burned and otherwise injured, but it was believed not fatally. The interior of the church was much shattered. Of course there was no light-ning rod.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—A violent Tornado passed through Chambersburg on the 19th, accompanied with heavy hail. Culbertson's large paper mill was prostrated, there being at the time about one hundred persons in the building. Those on the ground floor escaped unburt, while most of those in the second and third stories were greatly injured. Dr. Culbertson, the proprietor, was caught between the joist, and remained in extreme agony for half an hour or more.

WATER MELON.—A gentleman yesterday sent us "a small elice" of a watermelon, raised in Mis-siesippi. It was not so small as it might have been, however, for it weighed over twenty pounds. It was cut from a melon of which the entire weight was 77 pounds. A gentleman at Woodville sen was 77 pounds. A gentleman at Woodville seni it to the city as a sample of the present crop. If was as remarkable for its delicious flavor as its great size—it could not have been finer.—N. O. Pic.

"Circulate the Documents."

New Arrangement --- the "Journal"

placed in every man's reach. The campaign now in progress is one of the ost 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 \$0 cents 1 copy.
" \$1 00 3 copies.
" 2 00 8 "
" 5 00 25 "

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



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Etuntingdon, Wednesday morning, July 31, '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.

"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, Chester.

Representative Blectors.

Jonn 2. Clarkson, of Philadelphia.
John P. Wetherill, do
John D. Ninesteel, do
John S. Litteil, Germantown.
Elleazer T. M'Dowell, of Bucks co.
Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
Isaac W. Vanleer, of Chester.
William Hiester, of Lancaster.
John S. Hiester, of Berks.
Lohn Killiger, of Lelanon. John S. Hiester, of Berks.
John Killinger, of Lebanon.
Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne.
Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna.
James Pollock, of Northumberland.
Frederick Watts, of Cumberland.
Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams.
James Mathers, of Juniata.
Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset.
Daniel Washabaugh, of Bedford.
John L. Gow, of Washington.
Andrew W. Loomis, of Allegheny.
James M. Power, of Mercer.
William A. Irvin, of Warren.
Benjamin Hartshorn, of Clearfield.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH MARKLE. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD

OF LEBANON COUNTY.

County Weeting.

The Democratic Whig citizens of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on

House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, 14th August next, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Delegate Convention which will assemble in the afternoon of the same day, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the promotion of Whig men and measures at the ensuing General and Presidential elections. By order of the County Committee, THEO. H. CREMER, Charman.

July 31, 1844.

THE WHIG MASS MEETING ON THE 24TH INSTANT.

The meeting on Wednesday last, notwithstand, ing the unfavorable season of hay and oats harvest, was an unprecedented outpouring of the honest yeomanry of the country and the hardy sons of

Early in the morning, while most of our citizens were yet wrapped in slumbers, the delegation from Williamsburg, numbering about 150 men, landed in this borough, and marched in procession through our streets, with martial music, and a sheet iron banner, with this motto on one side—"Clay, Fre-linghuysen, Markle, Guilford and the Tariff of 1842," and on the reverse the following—"One term and less veto, our cause is just and victory is certain." This delegation carried another banner upon which was inscribed, in bold capitals, " Clay and the United States." After marching as above stated they were dismissed for breakfast.

Next came the Snyder township delegation, com prising four wagon loads, each drawn by four horses, and well filled with such as as "earn their bread by the sweat of the brow" at the forges and furnaces of that truly democratic township. Upon their principal banner was this inscription—"Snyder township—she knows and will do her duty." This delegation also went their way rejoicing in the music of the drum and fife.

Then arrived the host from the "Big District," when the bettern 150 cm 2000. "We also their the street of th

numbering between 150 and 200. They left their boat at the packet wharf and formed a procession, and marched, after martial music, up Allegheny street to the upper end of town, and then down Main street to the lower end of that street, where they were dismissed. "Clay and Markle, and the Whig Tariff of 1842--The Big District Always Right" was emblazoned on one side of their banner and on the other was a large portrait of the lamen-

Delegations also came from Warriorsmark, Frank-Delegations also came from warnorsmark, Franklin and other parts of of the county, of which we
have not space to give a more extended notice. Indeed in all directions could be seen vehicles loaded
with human beings to swell the crowd; and equeswith control that Mr. Polk was with his Tory grandfather and that Mr. Muhlenberg was then fighting the
bevil in the Church and got ticked soon after Mar
Devil in the Church and got ticked soon after Mar
Muhlenberg and where was

The meeting in the Court House adjourned unsame place and formed a procession in order to
march to the "Log Cabin" on the farm of John

Muhlenberg and the procession in order to
march to the "Log Cabin" on the farm of John

Muhlenberg and the procession in order to

ourse of preparation.

The delegation from Philadelphia had already arvived, consisting of the following gentlemen: -J. P.

able to give.

At half past ten o'clock the meeting assemiled At hall past ten of clock the meeting assemble. It is a the Old Court House, at the ringing of the Sell. In a few moments the house was filled, and a crowd remained butside. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. James Irvin to the Chair, who upon taking his seat, stated that it was expected the compatible of the set of the s taking his seat, stated that it was expected the committee of arrangement would report officers as well as the order of proceeding; but as that would not be announced until noon, he would preside at the preliminary meeting which was pleasing to call to recollection the scenes and the deeds of the last war—to hear of the candidates the preliminary meeting which was pleasing to call to recollection the scenes and the deeds of the last war—to hear of the candidates fully shaded grove, where a stand had been erected for the officers and scenes and the officers and scenes and the deeds of the last war—to hear of the candidates fully shaded grove, where a stand had been erected for the officers and scenes and the officers are in feeble health, an opportunity of addressing at least a portion of the assembly in a covered buildleast a portion of the assembly in a covered building. Several young gentlemen who travelled with the Philadelphia delegation for the purpose of secing the country and joining with their Whig brethren in their "outpourings" and "ingatherings," yea the father of the Protective System; and that

gument so close and logical as to convince every hearer of the correctness of the positions which he contended for. He took the ground that up to the year 1824, when Mr. Clay, from a sense of duty to his country, thought proper to vote for John Q. Adams in preference to Andrew Jackson for President, his (Mr. Clay's) democracy was not doubted any where, at any time; and at that period he was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the United States. The history of the country, and the reminiscences of those who were and are his contemporaries, is the most convincing proof of this fact. And Mr. R. challenged any Locofoço to refute any response that could be made to the gradually changed its former doctrines and now oposes all of them. During the twelve years' administration of Jackson and Van Buren nothing but the charm in the name of "Democrat" held the party from falling from its united and indivisible condition, nto atoms. If the charm of that name could have been dispelled the people would much sooner have risen in their majesty and asserted their rights. In speaking of the gradual changes of the doctrines of the Locofoco party, Mr. R. called to his aid an anecdote, at the same time very apt and argumentative. An elderly lady, in the east, bought herself a pair of fine black silk stockings, which she kept to wear to meetings on Sundays. Presently she discovered that holes were worn into the heels of the black silk stockings, and having nothing else to darn them with, she used white woollen yarn—and every Saturday night she would send her granddaughter to the wardrobe to get her black silk stockings, and she continued to darn them with white woollen yarn till at last none of the black silk was visible, but the whole stockings had changed to white woollen ones; and yet every Saturday night the good old grandmother would send Mary to bring her "black silk stockings" to darn and wear to meeting the next day. The "black silk stockings," said Mr. R. were like the "Democracy" of our opponents. They have darned and patched it till it has not a particle in it of what it was when new. Only four years ago the rallying cry of the

party was, "Van Buren, Johnson, and Democracy."
Now it is "Polk, Dallas and Texas"—Democracy is lost altogether.

Mr. R. referred eloquently to Mr. Clay's course in regard to the Last War, a movement in which Pennsylvania felt a greater interest perhaps than any other State in the Union, and sent more men and loaned more money certainly to earry on the War than any other State. It was in that glorious struggle that Henry Clay stood forth, the giant of Congress, and urged the declaration of war for the honor of the country: and by his eloquent appeals and his bold and manly efforts aroused the people, honor of the country: and by his eloquent appeals and his bold and manly efforts aroused the people, encouraged the soldiers, and covered himself and gratitude for his persevering efforts to promote her the nation with unfading glory. Mr. R. read several extracts from Mr. Clay's patriotic speeches in Mr. R. address favor of the war, as published at the time in Niles' Register. And from the zealous efforts of Mr. Clay in Congress, the speaker turned to the bloody conflict that was then waging on our frontiers, the successful efforts of General Harrison and his "fight-ing captain," (now General) Markle, the present candidate of the Whig party for Governor of this ted Harrison. Upon the heads of their horses floa-ted appropriate flags.

Commonwealth. This was a noble theme, and no wonder that the speaker became warm, and asked trians and pedestrians came hastening in from every hill and valley, to mingle with their fellow Whigs sponded thus, but they did not—they hailed the sig-

nied by the Hon. James Irvin of Centre county, Joseph R. Ingersoll; Josiah Randall, Esq. and John and also another silken banner upon which was inand several other persons, whose names we are not Price Wetherill each shouldered his musket and marched forth to conflict at their country's call. Strange coincidence, but not more strange than true. James K. Polk, if his age has been correct-

be announced until noon, he would preside at the preliminary meeting, which was assembled for the purpose of giving Josiah Randal, Esq., who was latter. A glorious party—great men—the doers of directions of the proper committee. Judge Mc-

page 33 of the said "yaller kiver" book, and the his party oppose the Distribution of the Proceeds Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, who addressed the meeting in page 33 of the said "yaller kiver" book, and the 'm's sissinewa War Song," on page 4, Mr. Ram dall was called on for a speech.

MR.RANDALL remarked that although he was from the city of Philadelphia, he was, like those who attended the meeting, a plain man, and he who attended the meeting, a plain man, and he Mr. Polk onnoses granting Pensions to old soldiers.

Mr. Polk onnoses granting Pensions to old soldiers. who attended the meeting, a plain man, and he would give them a plain speech, in which he intended to address himself to the understanding of those present. We are a faind to give an epitome or even a passing notice of the argument of the speaker, knowing that we must do injustice to it in attempting to do so. We call the speech an argument, for unlike most speeches on similar occasions, it bore no resemblance to declamation, but was an argument so close and logical as to convince every hearer of the correctness of the positions which he contended for. He took the ground that up to the believe to be in themselves right and just. Mr. R. noticed the attempts of our opponents to create a belief that Mr. Polk is in favor of a Tariff. They contend that the views of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk on this subject are the same because they both voted in favor of the Compromise Act. Mr. R. gave a succinct history of that Act, in which he showed that while Congress was endeavoring to establishment of which department of the congress was endeavoring to establishment of this country. Among ed that while Congress was endeavoring to estab-lish a Tariff, great difference of opinion and differed that white Congress

lish a Tariff, great difference of opinion and different wishes prevailed in different sections of the country, and after long discussion and arduous exertions on all sides, there was great danger that Congress would break up without passing any Tar
Congress would break up without passing any Tar
Whig standard or a Whig banner, there was a Whig standard or a Whig banner, there was a Whig standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a Whig banner, there was a whole standard or a who this fact. And Mr. R. challenged any Locofoco present to say when or where Mr. Clay ever gave an anti-Democratic vote since that period. He paused for a reply. No one, by word or otherwise, referred to any vote that Mr. Clay ever gave, milistod forth in all the majesty of conscious right, no one doubting that he was prepared to meet and able to refute any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared any response that could be made to the infeared any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that could be made to the infeared and any response that the notion that they and response that the north and great the compromise any response that the north and great the compromise and the compromise any response that the north and great the compromise and the compromise and the compromise and the probability and the population that the north and great t that their interests were identical. Air. Clay was ing, it disclosed a steady, determined, and deep in favor of a high, Protective Tariff, and Mr. Polk seated opposition to the Protective Policy. As to in favor of a Tariff for Revenue merely; and as Mr. Dallas, he considered him a good natured, gento refute any response that could be made to the challenge. He then proceeded to prove that the challenge. He then proceeded to prove that the cardinal principles of the Whig party—the Protective Tariff system, the Distribution and the Currency questions, were advocated by the Democratic party until the ascession of Gen. Jackson to the Compromise Act. He knew that it contained the lowest rates of duties that the Whigs would subgish to and Mr. Van Buren's four, the party out revenue he voted for the bill.

Mr. R. next commented upon the Texas ques

tion, in which he condemned John Tyler and his aiders and abettors, in the most unqualified terms. He alluded to Mexico as a sister Government—the in violation of solemn treaty obligations, are anxious to seize upon part of the territory, towns and villages of Mexico, and have no other plea or excuse to offer than that Texas is too weak to take care of herself. For this reason they would Annex her to the United States. Pirates who seize upon the treasures of all nations, floating on the bo-som of the ocean, have a moral sense as good as these men who would wrest Texas from Mexico. Mr. R. said that it was the pride of the Govern-ment of the United States, that in all her diplomacy, she never took a dollar from any government, nor appropriated to herself a foot of ground belonging to any other country without giving an equivolent for it. This honesty was our pride and boast—and was unequalled by any other Government.
Yet by Annexing Texas to the Union, Mr. Polk and Mr. Tyler would tarnish over honor, disregard our treaty, and rob the oldest of the American Go-vernments of that which she still claims, and which, by the law of nations, she has a right to claim.

In conclusion, Mr. R. urged the duty of the Po ple of Pennsylvania to rally to the polls at the Gubernatorial election in October. If the Whigs carry this State for Gen. Markle, the Locofocos will not deem it worth while to make an effect at the Presidential election on the first of November The speaker said he knew that Mr. Clay could be elected without the vote of Pennsylvania, but he hoped that it should never be said that Pennsylvania, for whom Mr. Clay had done so much—to whom she owed an accumulated debt of gratitude,

Mr. R. addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half, during which time he enchained the at-

Devil in the Church and got licked soon after Mark is licked the Indians. The crowd might have responded thus, but they did not—they hailed the significant inquiry with a tremendous burst of applicance. There were then present in the Court House four gentlemen from Philadelphia, and only four, who were old enough to bear arms in the last war; Col. John Swift, sword in hand, marched a company to the field of battle, and so did the Hon.

Same place and formed a procession in order to march to the "Log Cabin" on the farm of John McCahan, Eeq., in the vicinity of this borough. McCahan, Eeq., in the vicinity of this borough, and inficant inquiry with a tremendous burst of applicance and the borough of Huntingdon and the adjacent country, bearing a large transparency upon which was painted "Clay, Frelinghuysen and the wised it to be understood that he declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress-that has had the usual term allotted to members from this district, and he had no desire to be a candidate again—that he made this announcement not through any fear of the result of the approaching of the result of the approaching and the sum of continuous exertion until the ballot boxes shall be closed.

In conclusion, Mr. Irvin renewed his acknowledgement of thanks to the Whigs of this county and this Congressional district, for the liberal support which he has more than once received; and he wished it to be understood that he declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress—that he has had the usual term allotted to members from this district, and he had no desire to be a candidate again—that he made this announcement not through any fear of the result of the approaching that he has commenced the and the succession of Buoy's Jewelry Establishment, where he succession all its various branches and the wiseled two the decimed being a candidate for re-election to Congress—that he has had the usual term allotted to members from this district, for the liberal support which he has more than once received; and he w trians and pedestrians came hastening in from every kle licket the initians. The crowd might have the hill and valley, to mingle with their fellow Whigs spinded thus, but they did not—they halled the sign in the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," in fifteant inquiry with a tremendous burst of approximately and the flow of soul," in the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," in the "feast of r

scribed-" Victory the Reward of Vigilance." They were, like Markle at Mississinewa, accompanied with the music of the drum and fife.

noble deeds!

Cune presided, assisted by Samuel Royer, Israel
We have been digressing. We return to the
speech of Mr. Randall. He took up the Tariff and
L. G. Kessler and J. P. Jones, Secretaries. The be Philadelphia delegation for the purpose of secing the country and joining with their Whig brethren in their "outpourings" and "ingatherings,"
were then called upon by Mr. Jones to sing a song
from the book with the "yaller kiver," to the coon
metre. After singing "That Same Old Tune," on
metre. After singing "That Same Old Tune," on
metre has the said "waller kiver," to the coon
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pends the prosperity of this country. Among those principles was the Protective Tariff and the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, Congress, doing battle for America and its dearest interests. Mr. Ingersoll opposed the annexation of Texas in a forcible manner. He represented it as a measure worthy the head and the heart of such a man as John Tyler. He said we did not need, nor oldest in America—one with whom we have been on terms of peace and friendship. Now Mr. Tyler, Mr. Polk and other leaders of the Locofoco party, mankind of felicity. It was the gift of a wooden horse that reduced Troy to ashes. Gifts in all ages, and in all countries, have been instrumental in seducing the Legislator and bribing the Judge. Le us have nothing, said he, but what we earn, and earn honestly. Let us not seek to extend our dominions by fraud and injustice. Let us deal hon-estly and fairly with all nations, keeping the Amer-ican flag unstained, and unspotted, by treachery

and avarice. Mr. Ingersoll next touched upon the contest fo Governor. He told the Whigs they had a candidate of whom they might be proud;—a patriot and a soldier, who bore upon his honest breast the scars of a hard fought field—a man who had not only given himself, at the call of his country, but had given the last dollar he had, and pledged the farm on which he lived; -a man against whose fair fame nothing can be said.

The speech all through was a masterly production.

Mr. Ingersoll sustained his high reputation, roaming occasionally into the regions of the most com manding eloquence. His tone was high, manly, and dignified;—no appeals to the passions and prejudices of men;—no attempts to excite and lead estray; but simply to ascertain where the truth lay seemed to be the single desire of the gentleman In fine, it was just such a speech as an eloquen nd honest man would make.

Hon. JAMES IRVIN being called for, appeared

on the stand, and addressed the meeting for nearly an hour. His first topic was the Tariff, and in his remarks thereon, he showed, by the acts of the respective parties, that the Locofocos were opposed to the Tariff, and would, as soon as they obtained the power, repeal the present rates of duties; and that the Whig party, to a man, were in favor of the Tariff, and desired to make it permanent. To and a nail, during which time he enchained the at-tention of his audience by his masterly eloquence. While Mr. Randall was addressing the meeting in the Court House the Alexandria and Porter and While Mr. Kandail was addressing the meeting in the Court House the Alexandria and Porter and West township delegation landed, headed by the Alexandria Band of music. This delegation, we contrasted his qualifications and claims the those of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus well as from those of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus well as from those of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus well as from those of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus would be allowed an able defence against the slanderous attacks upon the character of Gen. Joseph Markle—contrasted his qualifications and claims the hose of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus would be also contrasted his qualifications and claims the hose of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus would be a strong the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the hose of Mr. Ulay. Gen. Hymnus would be a strong the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the same of the contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications are contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications are contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications are contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications are contrasted his qualifications and claims the contrasted his qualifications are informed numbered nearly two hundred men; Mr. Muhlenberg, in which our candidate stood upon Commonwealth. This was a noble theme, and no wonder that the speaker became warm, and asked where was James K. Polk then? and where was James K. Polk then? All the where was James K. Polk then? and where was James K. Polk then? All the where was James K. ciples to be active in the support of our candidate for Governor, and to continue exertion until the

wetherill, G. W. Jones, Josiah Randall, Esq., Col.

John Swift, and the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, accomps.

company to the field of battle, and so did the Hon.

election, for he believed sincerely that whoever shall receive the nomination of the Whig party will be triumphantly elected. Upon the whole, his speech was able, clear and forcible, and was listened to with great attention.

Mr. SKATES, a young gentleman from South Carolina, next addressed the meeting in an able speech of about half an hour in duration, which was devoted chiefly to a refutation of the numerous slanders heaped upon Henry Clay, by that common libeller, Amos Kendall, and his echoes throughout the United States.

JOHN SWIFT Esq., was then introduced to the

meeting, but as it was already growing late in the evening, he made a short speech, in which he set the principles of the two parties into a very clear light, and commented upon them in a very terse and foreible manner.

MR. RANDALL at length occupied the stand for a few minutes, stating that he was not aware until lately, that the mode of electioneering by the Locofocos in the interior of Pennsylvania was to feign objections to the personal or private character of

with perfect order and decorum. A number of la-dies were in attendance, which added not a little to the interest of the occasion. There were also se-veral Locofocos present, who no doubt learned a salutary lesson from the matter and style of the speeches as well as from the manners of the speakers. We could say much more in relation to the proceedings of the 24th if our space permitted. we have endeavored to give the proceedings in a condensed form. So commenced—so progressed—and so ended the great Whig Mass Meeting.

MARRIED,

On Sunday last, in this place, by Daniel Africa, Esq., Mr. GEORGE WESTBROOK, to Miss MARGARET SCHRINER.

MARGARET SCHRINER.

DIED,
On the 27th of June, 1844, at the residence of his father-in-law Samuel Royer Esq., Springfield Furnace, Huntingdon county, Dr. ROBERT HAM-ILL, aged 29 years. He has left an interesting family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss Cut down in the pride of manbood, Dr. Hamill affords an instance of the uncertainty of human life, and his death is another warning to those whose youth and health promise them long life, to prepare to meet their God. But it is also calculated to cheer the prospects and encourage the hearts of humble believers, for he died not as those who are without hope. For seven years past Dr. Hamill has by a chatel life and a godly conversation, adorned the dectrines of Religion: and when death stared him in the face, he had no vain regrets for days misspent—no gloomy apprehensions of the future, but all was bright and cheering, and as he sank to rett in the arms of his Saviour, he could testify to the power and efficacy of salvation by faith. May we imitate his virtues and secure his reward.

"Bright be the place of thy sou!"
No lovelier spirit than thine,
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the arms of the blessed to shine."

Hollidaysburg Register.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER,

							-	-									
				7		A. M.			2. P.			м.		9		P. M	
JULY	23	-	-	-		76	-		-	-	87		-		-		76
	24				-	77		-	-		92				-	-	78
	25	-				72					89						74
	26	-		-		68			-		69						64
	27					62					77		-	-			66
	28	-				66					82						65
	29	-				63					85						70

Auction !! Auction !!!

Notice is hereby given, that public aucon will be held at

tion will be held at

MOORE'S CASH or EXCHANGE
STORE, every night, during the first week
of the August Court, where and when the
whole assortment of goods will be offered
for sale, consisting of
Cioths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Merinoes, Bombazine,
Alpacha, Calicoes, Bonnet and Dress Silks,
Ribbons, Laces, Bobnete, Hosiery,
Books and Stationary, Glass
and Queensware, Drugs,
Groceries, Boots and
Shoes, Hats and
CAPS,
Hardware,

CAPS,
Hardware,
Saddlery, Zinc, 2
Hanging Lamps, Morrison's Patent Scales, 1 Pair
small Scales, 1 large Super Coal Stove,
1 Rifle, and an assortment of Nails, &c. &c.
During each day the goods will be open
for inspection or private sale,
Huntingdon, July 31, 1844.

To Contractors.

The Wartlens and Vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church of Huntingdon having it in contemplation to erect a Church in the Borough of Huntingdon, invite proposals for the construction of a suitable building. 35 feet by 50. A draft and specifications may be seen at the store of Thomas Read—and scaled proposals for the building will be received up till the 9th of August next, addressed to THOS. READ,

Wardens of St. John's Episcopal Church, Huntingdon.

July 31, 1844.

Saddlory.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the