



THE HUNTINGTON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."
Huntington,
Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, '44.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 53, 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, of Chester.

Representative Electors.

- 1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia.
2d John P. Wetherill, do
3d John D. Ninestiel, do
4th John S. Little, of Germantown.
5th Eleazer T. McDowell, of Bucks co.
6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery.
7th Isaac W. Vaaler, of Chester.
8th William Hiestor, of Lancaster.
9th John S. Hiestor, of Berks.
10th John Killinger, of Lebanon.
11th Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton.
12th Jonathan J. Slocum, 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. Ogile, 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,
SIMON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

County Meeting.

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

Wednesday morning, 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, Chairman. July 31, 1844.

Highly Important—Who Wants Money?

We hope our friends who are in arrears, either for subscription, advertising, or job-work, will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the approaching Court, to bring or send us the whole or a part of what they owe us. "Short settlements make long friends;" and we are anxious to raise money to pay off the old bills of our paper-makers, the hands in the office, and all others who hold our promises to pay; so that we may long continue to be the friend of those whom we owe, and of those who owe us.

Locofocoism in Hollidaysburg.

We regret to state that the mob spirit of Locofocoism disturbed the Whig meeting in Hollidaysburg on the evening of the 27th July. The Locofocos congregated near the meeting; and, by shouts, yells, and hurrahs for Polk and Dallas, drowned the voice of Mr. Ingersoll who was then addressing the meeting. By these and other equally disgraceful means they came near breaking up the meeting in confusion.

The "Register" accuses the editor of the "Beacon Light" of being the "leader" in these disgraceful proceedings; and the "Beacon Light" and "Standard" excuse the conduct of the "mobocrats" and attempt to laugh it off!

When a party becomes so desperate as to resort to such means to carry its points, it is then high time that all honest, law and order loving men, set their faces against it.

Balloon Ascension.

By the following paragraph from the United States Gazette of the 27th of July, it will be seen that Mr. Wise failed in another attempt to make an ascension in Philadelphia.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wise had his large Balloon inflated in the yard of the Pennsylvania Farmer Tavern, in Third street below Callowhill, and attempted to make an ascension; but he had not, however, got high enough to clear the tops of the houses, when some busy individual cut the rope below, and the balloon struck violently against the chimneys and sides of the buildings. After being dragged in his car for some distance, Mr. W. descended in W street near Fourth.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of ZACHARIAL POULSON, Esq. the founder, and, for more than forty years, the publisher of "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," printed some years ago, in that city. Mr. P. died at his residence (No. 106 Chestnut street) on the 31st ult in the 83rd year of his age.

Whig Mass Meetings.—Enthusiasm in the NORTH.

We learn from the "Bradford Argus" that FIVE THOUSAND Whigs met together, in Mass Meeting, in Towns, on the 17th ult. The meeting was addressed by Judge Herrick, and L. G. Bancroft, of Bradford county, and by Col. John Swift, of Philadelphia, and by E. S. Sweet of Owego, New York.

A very large and enthusiastic Whig Mass Meeting was held at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 19th ult. Addresses were delivered by Col. John Swift, Hon. James Irvin, F. C. Campbell, L. A. Mackey, Esqrs. and others.

A Mass Meeting was held on the 20th, at Lock Haven, Clinton county, of which the "Whig" says:—"Such an army of the 'true democracy' as was then assembled, had never before been witnessed in Clinton county." The meeting was addressed by Col. John Swift, Gen. Irvin, and Mr. C. W. Skates, of South Carolina.

On the 22nd a Mass Meeting was held in Bellefonte, Centre county, which was attended, as we learn from the "Democratic Whig," by about 600 persons. Speeches were delivered by Col. John Swift, Gen. James Irvin, James T. Hale, and A. G. Curtin, Esquires.

In this place (Huntington) a Whig Mass Meeting assembled on Wednesday, the 24th ult., numbering seven or eight hundred persons, who were addressed by Josiah Randall, Esq., Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll and Col. John Swift, of Philadelphia, Hon. James Irvin of Centre county, and Mr. Skates, of South Carolina.

On the following day, (Thursday the 25th) a large Mass Meeting of the Whigs assembled in Lewistown, Mifflin county. Addresses were delivered by some of the above named gentlemen.

And on Saturday night, the 27th an unusually large meeting was assembled in Hollidaysburg front of the "American House," which was addressed by the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, who spoke for nearly two hours in a most eloquent strain.

At all these meetings some of the beautiful and spirited Campaign Songs were sung by the Philadelphia Clay Minstrels and others; and much cheering and enthusiastic feeling prevailed. The Whig cause is progressing most gloriously in Pennsylvania.

"Itinerant Speakers."

The editors of the "Huntington Globe," the "Hollidaysburg Standard" and the "Beacon Light," in imitation of Amos Kendall— that monstrous libel upon poor humanity—like blood-hounds, pursued the gentlemen who presumed to come from Philadelphia to this and other counties in the interior of the State, to address the people upon the great questions involved in the ensuing gubernatorial and Presidential elections. They pursued them with a degree of ferociousness that indicated that nothing short of utter annihilation would satisfy their vengeance. Every thing harsh and impertinent, disgraceful and villainous, was said and published about them; but their characters were proof against all such base and slanderous attacks; and, as might be expected, all the poisoned arrows aimed at them fell harmless at their feet.

These zealous disciples of Kendall ridiculed the Whigs for suffering "itinerant speakers"—"aristocrats from the moon city" to address them. Such was the slang of the three Locofoco papers of this county, when Col. John Swift, Josiah Randall, John Price Witherill and Joseph R. Ingersoll came here—men who marched forth in defence of their country in the last war. But, hark!

"A change came over the spirit of their dream."

Now it is announced that the Locofocos are to meet at the Old Court House, on the 13th inst., to listen to the speeches of James Page, of the said "moon city," and James Buchanan (ten cents a day for labor) of Lancaster, and George W. Bowman, of Bedford, who carries a pardon from the "Kickapoo" for slandering both the living and the dead. And now these same Locofoco papers call upon all the friends of Polk, Dallas, and Muhlenberg to come and hear these "itinerants." The tune is suddenly changed—and the faithful are told "It is expected that several citizens of eminent talents, well known to the Democracy of the State will be present and address the meeting." "Circumstances alter cases;" but they do not make Locofocos consistent.

Delegate Elections.

It is hoped that the Democratic Whig voters will bear in mind that the Delegate Elections in the several townships, boroughs and districts of this county are to be held on Saturday next, at the respective times and places specified in the notice given by the County Committee. It is desirable that these elections be numerously attended, so that a fair and decisive expression of the will of the people may be brought into the County Convention, and that body enabled to present an unexceptionable Ticket to the "Democracy of Numbers" in Old Huntington. Let these primary meetings be remembered and attended.

The "Clinton (Locofoco) Democrat" winds up a long and abusive notice of the Whig Mass Meeting held in Lock Haven on the 20th ult., by the following:

"The convention then adjourned in disgust, and returned home in mud up to their elbows."

The above quotation is probably as true as any part of the "Democrat's" account of the meeting.

DARING PICKPOCKET.

A young man named Seddings, from Chillicothe, Ohio, whilst at the Walnut street Theatre on Tuesday night, had a pocket book taken from his pocket containing \$2,400, by some daring scoundrel.—N. American.

If the Locofocos cannot carry Louisiana, the home of all the bond-holders, upon the strength of the Texas question, they have an amazingly great chance of carrying Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and New England, upon the strength of it. Now haven't they!—Prentice.

A vote taken on the White Cloud, during her last trip from St. Louis, stood thus: Clay 96; Polk 25; Tyler 1. The Tyler man was a woman.—Prentice.

The Presidency.—The Veto.—An honest and economical Administration.—The one-term principle.

In two former articles, a few weeks ago, we considered the manner in which the nominations were made, and contrasted the views of the candidates with reference to the Currency, the Tariff, and Distribution of the proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands. This week we call attention to the other cardinal principles set forth on the Clay Banner, and on which Mr. Polk has no avowed sentiments.

1st. Mr. Clay and his friends are in favor of placing "JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, ENHANCING FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXERCISE OF THE VETO."

The frequent exercise, recently of the power of the negative, and the consequent defeat of the will of the people, has awakened the community to a sense of the importance of this principle: yet Mr. Polk has never, to our knowledge, expressed his views on the question. We have reason, however, to believe that he would "take the responsibility" of disregarding the wishes of the people, by the exercise of the veto power, if entrusted to his hands.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution, this feature of that instrument was advocated by the Federal party, on the ground that it was necessary in order to prevent the legislative department from intruding upon the rights and absorbing the powers of the Executive. It was looked upon as the Executive's right arm of self defence; and the friends of the Constitution anticipated nothing but the sternest virtue in all their Presidents—an anticipation which has certainly not been realized in the experience of the last fifteen years. The following paragraphs, from No. LXXIII of "The Federalist," written by Alexander Hamilton, show the views of the then dominant party as to the probable exercise and abuse of the veto power:

"The superior weight and influence of the legislative body in a free government, and the hazard to the executive in a trial of strength with that body, afford a satisfactory security, that the negative would generally be employed with great caution; and that in its exercise, there would be room for a charge of timidity than of rashness. A king of Great Britain, with all his train of sovereign attributes, and with all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would, at this day, hesitate to put a negative power upon the joint resolutions of the two houses of parliament. He would not fail to exert the utmost resources of that influence to strangle a measure disagreeable to him, in its progress to the throne, to avoid being reduced to the dilemma of permitting it to take effect, or of risking the displeasure of the nation, by an opposition to the sense of the legislative body. Nor is it probable, that he would ultimately venture to exert his prerogative, but in a case of manifest propriety, or extreme necessity. All well informed men in that kingdom will accede to the justice of this remark. A very considerable period has elapsed since the negative of the crown has been exercised."

If a magistrate, so powerful, and so well fortified, as a British monarch, would have scruples about the exercise of the power under consideration, how much greater caution may be reasonably expected in a President of the United States, clothed, for the short period of four years, with the executive authority of a government wholly and purely republican!

It is evident, that there would be greater danger of his not using his power when necessary, than of his using it too often, or too much. An argument, indeed, against its expediency, has been drawn from this very source. It has been represented, on this account, as a power odious in appearance, useless in practice. But will not follow, that because it might rarely, it would never be exercised. In the case for which it is chiefly designed, that of an immediate attack upon the constitutional rights of the executive, or in a case in which the public good was evidently and palpably sacrificed, a man of tolerable firmness would avail himself of his constitutional means of defence, and would listen to the admonitions of duty and responsibility. In the former supposition, his fortitude would be stimulated by his immediate interest in the power of his office; in the latter, by the probability of the sanction of his constituents; who, though they would naturally incline to the legislative body in a doubtful case, would hardly suffer their partiality to decide them in a very plain one. I speak now with an eye to a magistrate possessing only a common share of firmness. There are men who, under any circumstances, will have the courage to do their duty at every hazard."

The Whig party are in favor of placing "further restrictions upon the exercise of the veto." An unqualified negative is intolerable among freemen—not because it is, in practice, much more effectual in defeating the popular will—but because it is, in appearance, more harsh, arbitrary and despotic. At present the negative in the hands of the Executive, though qualified, is equal to a majority in each branch of Congress, unless the majority amounts to two-thirds of the Representatives and Senators. Would it not be much more in accordance with the spirit and genius of "Democracy" to restrain the Executive to the mere suggestion of argumentative objections, addressed to Congress, to be approved or disapproved by a majority of each branch? Similar provisions have been incorporated into the Constitutions of some of the States, and the first objection is yet to be heard against the utility of the amendment.

2nd. Henry Clay and the Whigs are in favor of "AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, LEAVING PUBLIC OFFICERS PERFECT FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, BUT WITH SUITABLE RESTRAINTS AGAINST IMPROPER INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS."

This is good, sound, orthodox democratic Whig doctrine, such as was inculcated by Washington and Jefferson in the days of republican purity, but which is totally obliterated from the creed of modern Democrats or Locofocos. The Whigs say, give us an honest administration, free from the swindling of the Swartwouts, the Prices and a host of defaulters—no pocketing of the public moneys and fleeing to Texas and other foreign dominions. An economical administration—no wasting and squandering of the revenue in useless and extravagant expenditures—no lavishing upon favorites and drones, the treasures of the nation. Leaving public officers to perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage—without tyranny over the mind of man—without cruel and unnecessary proscription for opinion's sake. Suitable restraints against improper interference in elections—no bringing of the power of the government to bear upon the elective franchise.

3rd. Henry Clay and his supporters are in favor of "AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, LIMITING THE INCUMBENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE TO A SINGLE TERM."

ITING THE INCUMBENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE TO A SINGLE TERM.

The Whig party are in favor of this principle because they believe it will afford greater independence in the President, and greater security and benefit to the people. To this principle the Locofocos are opposed, as their acts abundantly prove. They have always run their candidates for a second term. Gen. Jackson was elected twice. Martin Van Buren was elected in 1836, and the party put him up for re-election in 1840. The people condemned him then, and in 1844 a majority of the party were in favor of running him again; but in this they were compelled, as we have before shown, to succumb to the will of the minority—and the result was the nomination of James K. Polk, who is now attempted to be pained upon the OVBILIS as the people's candidate! The Whigs are in favor of the one term principle because they deem it one which is eminently calculated to promote the interests of the country. Amend the Constitution so as to limit the Presidential office to a single term, say Mr. Clay and the Whig party, and the incumbent will have an eye single to the honor and the welfare of the Union, without being absorbed in schemes and plans to effect his nomination and election for another term. Had the Constitution contained such a limitation heretofore, John Tyler's head would not have become turned and his heart corrupted in attempting to effect his nomination and election for another term. The plots and schemes of his ambition, from the Exchequer to the Annexation of Texas, would not have been intruded upon the public mind; and the country would not now be mourning over the blasted hopes of the nation—hopes which had their birth in the triumphant election of the lamented Harrison.

We intend to pursue this subject further at another time.

Letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen.

The Locofocos are resorting to their old tricks of exciting one class of people against another, hoping thus to divert public attention from the main issues. At Louisville, as well as in other parts of the country, the leaders have for some time been circulating the charge that Mr. Frelinghuysen was opposed to allowing the Catholics in New York the benefit of the School Fund; that he is a member of the Native American Association, and that he not only approved but instigated the late riots in this city.—Judge Henry Pirtle and Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, addressed Mr. F. a letter on the subject, and the following is his reply as we find it in the Journal:—*Forum.*

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1844.
Gentlemen.—Your favor is July 4th received, and its inquiries are cheerfully answered. Since my residence in this city, as Chancellor of the University, I have felt it to be my duty to its interests to retire very much from politics, except so far as the sacred right of suffrage is concerned. I have had no connection with the Native American party, nor have I now. I have never spoken but in decided condemnation of the mob scenes of violence and blood in Philadelphia, and have had nothing to do with the matter of division of the school fund between Catholics and Protestants in New York.—Indeed your inquiry is the first intimation I have had that such a subject has been agitated. Allow me to say, gentlemen, in the general that I cherish the principles of our Constitution which allow full freedom of conscience and forbid all religious tests and establishments, as sacred and fundamental. Yours, very respectfully,
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.
Messrs. Henry Pirtle and George D. Prentice.

MURDER.—One of the most cold blooded murders we have ever heard of, (says the N. O. Commercial Bulletin) was perpetrated early in July at the Creek Agency in Arkansas. Mr. S. Hill, of the commercial firm of T. B. Eastland & Co. of this city, was then killed in his own house by Capt. Dawson, of the U. S. Army, and at the time the Agent of the Creek Indians. It seems that Mr. Hill, (who had resided in that region for a number of years) had been security on Dawson's bond to the Government, and having made arrangements to close his business and leave that region of country, requested Capt. D. to get some other gentleman substituted thereupon, when Mr. J. Logan signed and was accepted. This it appears, did not satisfy Captain Dawson, who went to Mr. Hill's house, and, without previous warning, slaughtered him in presence of his wife—who is being brought to the city, nearly a maniac. Captain Dawson immediately fled—it is supposed for Texas. A reward of \$500 was offered for his apprehension, and the only hope was, that as he would have to pass through the Choctaw Nation, those Indians would capture him.

British Editors Look Here.

On the discussion of the tariff bill in seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, Mr. Madison then in Congress, said:
"The people adopted the new Constitution, I believe under a universal expectation that we should collect higher duties. We must do this if we mean to avoid direct taxation, which was always a means of revenue in the particular States."

The bill passed that year was approved by General Washington on the 4th of July, and was deemed a second declaration of independence—placing our commerce above British restrictions. The preamble to that bill is in the following words:

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the Union, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, be it enacted, &c."

This was the doctrine, and these the words of the Father of his Country, and of the founder of the Constitution.—Is it likely that the striplings of modern Democracy have a better knowledge of the true powers of Congress, than these fathers had? Let common sense answer the question.—*Virginia Free Press.*

It is said that the third instalment of the Mexican indemnity is ready to be paid, but that the Mexican authorities are keeping it back until they have received official information of the action intended by our Government concerning the annexation of Texas.

From the Bedford Inquirer.

The Cilley Duel.

The editor of the Bedford Federal Gazette, has time and again, charged Mr. Clay with murdering Cilley! His assertions to be sure, here, where he is known, in two cases to have libelled the memory of the dead, carry with them no influence, and are not for a moment believed. There are those at a distance or who may be but temporarily with us, who do not know him so well, and who may be led into error by his brazen faced falsehoods. To such it is important that the above facts should be known; as also the one we are about to disclose.

Mr. Clay has been depicted by the Federal editor, as the murderer of Cilley, and his hands upheld, imbued with the blood of his fellow man. We have on more than one occasion proven this to be false—false as the heart that gave it utterance.—And now we will prove from the columns of the Gazette itself, that its editor has lied, willingly and knowingly with the truth before him.

Under the editorial head of the Gazette, bearing date March 9, 1838, will be found the following:
THE LATE DUEL.—On the first page of the Gazette of to-day will be found a correct account of the murderous duel that recently occurred in Washington city.

By referring to "the first page" we "found a CORRECT ACCOUNT of the murderous duel," and in that account the following striking passage:

They (Graves and Cilley) went some distance into Maryland, and so secretly that they avoided the pursuit of Messrs. Clay and Crittenden, Gen. Thompson, of S. Carolina, and the Marshal of the District, all of whom followed to stop an affair which every one pronounced to be absurd. Comment is unnecessary.

FILE.—On Thursday, the 1st inst., about one o'clock, A. M., our citizens were aroused from their beds by the cry of Fire. They hurried to the scene, and in a very few minutes after the alarm was given, the Juniata and Allegheny Fire Engines were on the ground and commenced throwing water on the flames, which proceeded from a large stable near the Weigh Lock, owned by the late Reliance Line. But the fire had extended to every part of the building, rendering every attempt to save it, unavailing. The fire was, doubtless, the work of an incendiary. [Hollidaysburg Standard.]

TEA AND COFFEE TAX.—The Locofocos are always horrified at the idea of taxing Tea and Coffee. In 1833, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, which Committee reported a bill taxing Tea and Coffee. A motion was made to strike Tea and Coffee out of the bill and leave them free of duty, which Mr. Polk voted against. If any one disputes what we say on this matter, and will come to us, we will show him the Journal of the House, in which the Yeas and Nays are recorded.—*Bellefonte Whig.*

THE MEREST ACCIDENT!—It having been stated in some of the papers, that Mr. Polk has been elected and re-elected Governor of Tennessee, a correspondent of the Exeter News Letter sets the matter right in the following good-humoured paragraph:

"The Governor of Tennessee holds his office two years. Mr. Polk was elected in 1839; and was a candidate for re-election in 1841, when one of the merest accidents in the world prevented his success. It appeared on counting the votes that 'the other man's pile' was the largest; and what was very extraordinary, the same accident happened in 1843. I don't mention these circumstances as at all derogatory to Mr. Polk. I have never understood that his failure either in 1841 or 1843, was owing to any want of exertion on his part or of his friends, but simply to the want of votes? We all know that some very fine offices have been lost in this way."

Another Fatal Accident on the Railroad.—A Mr. Findley Ditwiler, who had been in the employ of Mr. John Smith, tanner, of Duaneville, had one of his legs run over by a car, at that place, on Saturday last. The car was just starting and he attempted to jump on the bumping beam, but slipped and fell. The limb was amputated by Drs. R. W. and Jas. Christy in about 36 hours afterwards; and he sunk from the hour of the accident, and died on Sunday night, leaving a wife he had married but some two or three months before, to mourn his untimely departure.—*Register.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—As our very worthy host of the "American House," Capt. Lowry, was on his way, in a two horse carriage, to Huntington last week, accompanied by Mr. Jno. F. Lowry, one of the wheels, by some means escaped from the axle, and let the carriage down—frightening the horses.—Both gentlemen jumped, but the feet of the Captain caught in the lines, and he was dragged some rods over a rough road, bruising and injuring him very much. He is now however about again. His carriage was smashed to pieces. Mr. J. F. L. escaped unhurt.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

DEATH BY POISON.—Two children of the name of Neil, one a girl of 10 and the other a boy of 9 years of age, died on Monday last in the township of Raisinville, in this county, being poisoned, as supposed, by eating what they thought to be mushrooms.

The mother, now Mrs. Graham, was taken sick about the same time with the children, and doubtless from the same cause, but is now recovering, as is also a younger child affected in like manner.—*Monroe (Mich.) Advocate.*

HURRICANE.—The Carbonale Gazette of the 28th ult. says—"On Friday before last, about 6 P. M., one of the most terrible hurricanes passed over a part of our village ever witnessed in this section. A track, about ten rods wide was made through the wood, to its whole extent; just back of the village by the trees being blown down."

The Arkansas Intelligencer, published at Van Buren, says that it has over four hundred Choctaws and Cherokees among its subscribers, many of whom are not only readers of the paper, but also contributors to its columns, and they pay in advance.

Sheriffalty.

Fellow Citizens of Huntington County—respectfully present myself to your consideration and that of the Democratic Whig and Antislavery Convention, to be held on 14th inst., as a candidate for nomination for the office of Sheriff; and if nominated and elected, I will endeavor faithfully to perform its duties with strict regard to humanity, justice and impartiality.

Having understood that it has been industriously circulated, (with what view, I leave you to judge,) that I intended to run as a candidate for this office, whether nominated or not, I have thought it due to myself, and my friends, to let them know that such reports have no foundation in truth; and I hereby pledge myself to cheerfully submit to the decision of the Convention. Whatever errors and mistakes I may have heretofore fallen into, I look back upon with regret;—although many, they were of the head, and not of the heart. I never have and never will offer my name as a candidate to a nominating Convention, and after they have refused to nominate me, become an opposing candidate to a nominee of that body; much less now will I agree to be the instrument to create dissension or confusion in the party, when we need union, harmony, and zeal to render our victory, and the success of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, not only sure, but overwhelming.

JOHN WHITTAKER, Jr.
Huntington, August 5, 1844.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This article, as its name indicates, is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry. It is simple and harmless in its effect—yet it is more efficacious in obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption and Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has effected many marvellous cures—having more the appearance of miracles than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of the balsam, "the Extract," is not, and cannot be known or made by any but the inventor. Hence it is in vain to try remedies that fall in their object as often as they are used.

William Seaver, Esq., Postmaster at Batavia, N. York, writes that he gave an afflicted person, a little of the effect of which was so wonderful that it created an immediate and extensive demand for it. It needs but to be known to be universally used by physicians as well as patients.

For sale by Thomas Read, Huntington and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., by Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. SAMUEL BAGSHAW, to Miss ELIZABETH KIMBERLAIN, both of Huntington county.

DIED.

On Sabbath, July 21st, at Evansville, Indiana, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Stephen Davis, Esq., formerly of this place, after two weeks' illness of Bilious Fever.

The deceased was long and favorably known to many citizens of this borough and county—she removed from this place in the latter part of March last, in delicate health. [Communicated.]

NOTICE.

WILLIAM T. AMONETT, of the Universalist Society, will deliver a lecture in this borough, of Friday evening next.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

(in this Borough.)

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 30	69	82	76
31	77	89	74
August 1	75	90	75
2	73	87	72
3	73	87	72
4	74	80	68
5	60	80	62

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, at Huntington, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., one good

UNION BOAT.

one Stove, one Pump, one set of Gears, one Saddle, and one horse. A credit of one year will be given, or deduction of 6 per cent. made for cash.

Persons wishing to get into the boating business, will find it to their advantage to attend the sale, as the season of the year is now coming on for business. THOMAS ADAMS. August 7, 1844.—1t.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will dispose of by public auction, at the Court House, in Huntington, on Saturday the 17th August, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of John P. Anderson, in certain bonds due the estate of A. J. Anderson, dec'd., for purchase money of lands in Centre county. Further information will be given on application to GEO. TAYLOR, Acting Assignee of J. P. Anderson. August 7, 1844.

Auction!! Auction!!!

Notice is hereby given, that public auction 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
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Merinos, Bombazine,
Alpacha, Calicoes, Bonnet and Dress Silks,
Ribbons, Laces, Bobinet, Hosiery,
Books and Stationary, Glass
and Queensware, Drugs,
Groceries, Boots and
Shoes, Hats and
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.
Huntington, July 31, 1844.

To Contractors.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal Church of Huntington having in contemplation to erect a Church in the Borough of Huntington, 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 sealed proposals for the building will be received up till the 9th of August next, addressed to THOS. READ, A. P. WILSON, Wardens of