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WHIG SONGS.

Clay and Frelinghuysen.

TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."

The skies are bright, our hearts are bright
Throughout our land the Whigs unite,
We'll set our songs to good old tunes,
For there is music in these "Coons!"
Hurrah! hurrah! the Nation's risin'
For Markle, Clay, and Frelinghuysen.

The Locos' hearts are very sore,
Tho' very scarce in forty-four;
For they begin to see with reason,
That this will be a great boon season.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

O! Frelinghuysen's a Jersey Blue,
A noble Whig and honest too,
And he will make New Jersey feel,
Whigs pay respect to her "Broad Seal."
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Now let the Locos speak in candor,
His fame 'en Kendall dare not slander,
And when we all get in the fight,
Lord how the Jersey Coons will bite.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Oh! Polk and Dallas are men of doubt,
They can't poke in and must stay out,
And in November they will find,
Their party poking far behind.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

The coon now looks around with pride,
For who is here dare touch his hide,
And tho' the Locos think to cross him,
They'll find he's only playing possum.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

United heart and hand are we,
From Northern Lake to Southern sea,
From East to West the Nation's risin'
For Markle, Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Clay and Frelinghuysen.

TUNE—"Lucy Neal."

What has caused this great commotion?
At Baltimore, they say,
The Whigs took up a Jersey Blue,
To run with Henry Clay.
Gallant Henry Clay!
Gallant Henry Clay!
Frelinghuysen too, we sing,
With gallant Henry Clay!

From North and South and East and West,
The Whigs met to repay,
The noble services performed
By gallant Henry Clay.
Gallant Henry Clay, &c.

Then sixty thousand Whigs replied,
With shouts at Baltimore,
The country now is satisfied
With Clay and Theodore.
Gallant Henry Clay, &c.

Ye friends of Harrison again,
Your colors now display,
The old tried "guard" of "forty" wheels
In line for Henry Clay.
Gallant Henry Clay, &c.

And though our foes the music hate,
Yet still this tune we'll play,
While all the ladies in the land,
The chorus join for Clay.
Gallant Henry Clay, &c.

With Frelinghuysen on our shield,
We see a brighter day,
With shouts of glorious victory,
We'll hail our Henry Clay.
Gallant Henry Clay, &c.

The First Polk Song.

TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."

Ah, Matty Van's a used up man,
And Lewis Cass he cannot pass,
And as for our old friend Tecumseh,
He's lost amidst the "Rumsey Dumsey."
Hurrah, hurrah, the Nation's risin'
For Markle, Clay and Frelinghuysen.

There's Stewart he can't run at all,
And Buck kept quiet in his stall,
The Locos are uncertain folk,
They've knock'd all down, and set up Polk.
Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

You'd better keep your Polk away,
Or you will cover him o'er with Clay,
The coons will never stop or baulk,
But eat up berries, Polk and stalk.
Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

And Wright was such at any rate,
To spur a hook with such a bait,
For Vice was such a man as Polk,
E'en Silas thought too great a joke.
Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

The deed is done—doyou not hear,
The discord ringing in your ear,
They could not give you me more callous,
Than James K. Polk, and George M. Dallas.
Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

Subscriptions not refused at this office.

Important Correspondence.

The following correspondence between Judge Reed, Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and Gen. T. C. Miller, formerly a locofoco member of the State Senate from the Cumberland district, and long an influential leader of the party, deserves and will command attention. Gen. Miller was first elected to the Senate at a special Election held in the Spring of 1839, and so great was the excitement at the time, that he was escorted to Harrisburgh by a large number of his political friends. He has, however, repudiated the principles of the locofoco party, and expresses his determination to go for Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle.

CARLEISE, JUNE 28, 1844.

Hon. T. C. MILLER,
Dear Sir:—There are certain great leading principles involved in the approaching elections in which the vital interests of Pennsylvania are involved. We refer to the Tariff of 1842—to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Land among the States—and the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union, on the terms of the recently proposed treaty.

These questions heretofore were considered only theoretically. They were presented for discussion before the people. But they are now made practical questions to be decided by the votes of the people at the polls. The one great political party has taken up James K. Polk and H. A. Muhlenberg for the purpose of preventing a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, for the purpose of effecting the immediate annexation of Texas on the terms proposed by the recent treaty.

Henry Clay and Joseph Markle have been nominated for the purpose of continuing in force the Tariff of 1842, of securing a distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for preventing the immediate annexation of Texas on the terms of the recently proposed treaty.

Your general political views have been formed upon the broad principles of Democratic equality. You have had ample opportunities for observing the calamities originating in the want of a protective Tariff before 1842, and the beneficial effects produced, and now being produced, by the act of 1842. You have also deeply investigated the principles of the law of 1842, and its connection with the distribution question. The anxiety of the Whig Central Committee of the State to obtain all the light upon the subjects referred to in their power, has induced them to take the liberty through their Chairman, of soliciting an expression of your opinion upon these three several propositions; and if you are opposed to the doctrines as contended for by the friends of James K. Polk and H. A. Muhlenberg—whether you would apprehend very great danger to these vital interests in the event of the success of Messrs. Polk and Muhlenberg at the coming election?

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN REED, Chairman, &c.
CUMBERLAND FURNACE, June 29, 1844.

Hon. JOHN REED:
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 28th inst, as Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of the State, was duly received. I concur in the remark, that the topics referred to are of "vital interest" to the people of Pennsylvania, and that it is exceedingly important they be rightly decided. I am a democrat, and have formed my political views in accordance with the standard principles of that party, and I am in no way inclined unnecessarily to depart from them.

Ist. In regard to the Tariff, I am a decided and warm adherent of the act of 1842, and would exceedingly regret to see the law repealed. I am distinctly in favor of a Protective Tariff, in contradistinction to a Tariff merely for revenue—and this as I understand it, has always been a principle maintained by the true Democracy of the country, through the administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and which I hope the party is not about to desert. The Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States at the last session of Congress, voted against the repeal act of 1842, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their last session, passed a resolution unanimously instructing their representatives in Congress to go for protection "without regard to revenue." I never can agree to abandon these principles. I fondly hoped that the candidates of the Democratic party could be sustained in accordance with these views. I would then be the last to desert them. I regret the course recently taken by prominent men of the Democratic party. Mr. Van Buren in his Indiana letter, declares that the period had passed away when a Protective Tariff can be kept up in this country. James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President has also very explicitly declared against it. Referring to the doctrines of a Protective tariff, he describes them as "measures which he considers ruinous to the interests of the country;" and he further declares, that he has "steadily and at all times opposed them." He again says, "I am in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842." The Nashville Union, the organ of Mr. Polk in the present canvass, holds the following language—"we wish it to be borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren.

That its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Gov. Polk and all his friends, we need not repeat; and the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk, sent forth the declaration on this subject, "that justice and policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, &c." apparently having a view to the doctrine of a horizontal Tariff, and having a regard only to revenue and not for protection. But yet by destroying our Tariff, this would foster the South, by the ruin of the North.

It seems to me that it would be an act of madness for Pennsylvania to lend her aid to repeal the Tariff of 1842. We all know the calamities brought upon us by the operation of the 20 per cent. duty. They did not fall upon the manufacturers, but upon the farmer, the mechanic and on every sort of industry. The professed object of reducing the duties on imports by its advocates, was to increase the revenue by increasing the amount of importations. It was calculated they would be increased from 100 to 150 millions of dollars. No one is so blind as not to see that the addition of 50 millions of imports would take the place of our own domestic fabrics, and deprive us of the consumption of the products of the soil, and our own labor which would be required in their construction. I think it can be clearly demonstrated that the interests of the manufacturers and agriculturalists are so nearly related that an injury to one affects all the others. If the manufacturer or mechanic is not protected, foreign importations disable him to proceed—the laborer dependent on him is thrown idle and deprived of his means of living—the farmer stopped from supplying the manufactures, loses his best market, and the blacksmith, the machinist and others their former support, because their neighbors cease to have the same means of patronizing them. The South may have particular local interest, which would be favoured by a repeal of the Tariff, but Pennsylvania clearly has none; to her it would be followed by unmitigated injury.

Your second proposition refers to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. This is a kindred subject to the Tariff, and a measure that I am distinctly in favor of. Indeed, so long as the proceeds of the public lands are looked to by the National Treasury, as a source of revenue, I fear the Tariff will constantly fluctuate, according as are the expenses of the Government.—Then the manufacturer would have no certain protection. But let the revenue of the general government be derived from the Tariff without the public lands, and the Tariff will be certain and permanent.

This, too, originated as a democratic measure.—Tros. JEFFERSON first suggested the idea, that for the payment of the debts of the revolutionary war, for which these lands were transferred by the States to the General Government, the surplus should be held as a fund belonging to the States, and he recommended the application of it to the purposes of general education. Distribution was a favorite doctrine of General Jackson. He more than once urged it upon Congress with the force of argument for which he is so remarkable. It is now supposed to be resisted, chiefly because the receipt of this fund may afford an apology for repealing the present Tariff. The fund undoubtedly belongs to the State—one tenth of it to Pennsylvania—she needs it and should have it. It cannot be obtained without an act of Congress upon the subject, and I am sorry to hear it said, that if James K. Polk was President, he would veto any such bill. We have a deep interest in the measure, with a debt of 40 millions of dollars staring us in the face, for which our property is pledged, and must remain pledged for its payment, until some relief is obtained. This enormous debt is fearfully increasing by the accumulation of an interest of more than two millions of dollars annually. The proceeds of the public lands would be her best fund for the payment of this debt. Are we then so well off that we can throw this fund aside! Can we so easily pay the amount of interest annually, or had we better take this fund, to which we are justly entitled, and rid ourselves of this enormous burden; or shall we rather draw by direct taxation from the sweat and labour of our citizens this two millions of dollars annually, and that forever. Pennsylvania would be unjust to herself if she would relinquish a dollar of this fund.

Your next topic is the annexation of Texas. This subject has been hastily sprung upon us. It has not been submitted to the people, nor undergone the investigation demanded by so grave a proposition. Whatever may be the determination of the people upon full discussion, such determination should be carried into effect—not by treaty, but by Congress, not in violation of National faith, but in accordance with those just principles, by which the American Government professes always to act.—It strikes my mind as being an improper topic to be mixed up suddenly with the excitement of a general election. There are great principles involved, which should have a distinct and full consideration. I am not prepared to pass upon the subject at present, but will await further developments and discussion, and act as the occasion shall require. But I must confess, that so far as I have considered the subject, my mind is unfavourably inclined to the measure, as giving an undue preponderance to Southern interests over the Northern, and increasing our territory without strengthening our Government.

Now with regard to your last inquiry. It is of but little consequence, as it is not for the personal aggrandizement of him who is elected, what particular individuals we support or who we oppose, for the offices before the people, compared with the principles and

measures, which we hope to be secured. I had almost retired from public life and have of late given but little attention to passing events. I desire no office, but I feel a common interest with my fellow citizens, in the success of our Republican form of Government and the well being of the people. I have been taught a code of politics in the democratic school, and would fain see that school flourish and be perpetuated so long as in its measures it is consistent with itself. But I have passed that period in life, when I could be led by party bias, when it comes in conflict with principles and measures. I am determined, according to a maxim early adopted that I will support measures at all times in preference to men. On this, as on all other occasions, I feel a strong desire to support the men nominated by the party to which I belong, and a mere difference of opinion on minor matters shall never divide me from it; and if I can support the nominees placed before the public by the Democratic Convention of Baltimore without opposing or perilling the principles and measures, so indispensable to the well being of the people of Pennsylvania, I will do so. But I cannot, and will not by any act of mine put to hazard or danger, the great leading principles and measures to which I have referred, for the sake of any man or any party. Neither the desire of favor nor the fear of denunciation, from party or individuals, shall tempt me to do it. But I will in the end, after suitable inquiry, and after obtaining the most accurate information in my power, vote with the party and for the men who will sustain and promote the measures of policy which I have slightly noticed, and which I firmly believe are indispensable to the prosperity of my native State.

Very sincerely yours, &c.
T. C. MILLER.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Whigs of Somerville, N. J., had a glorious meeting on Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. Several excellent speeches were delivered, and finally a motion was made and carried by acclamation, that the meeting should proceed in a body to the lodgings of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was spending a portion of the Summer at the residence of his sister Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, in the vicinity. All present immediately formed into a procession, and arriving at the dwelling, a committee was sent in to announce the desire of the assembled people to see him.

The Newark Daily Advertiser tells the rest in the following language:—
In obedience to the call, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN came to the door amidst the heartiest applause, and expressed his deep sense of this mark of regard from such a body of the people of his native country. He thanked them most heartily—he felt honored that his humble name should be associated with the great interest of the Whig party, and this testimony that it was approved and sanctioned in a spot where his forefathers and kindred had dwelt for an hundred and twenty years, was most grateful to his feelings. It would be his ambition to justify this expression of confidence, by the most devoted efforts to sustain and promote the great living doctrines of the party. He need not say that he had such principles: you have heard them ably discussed this evening, and to recapitulate and argue them at this late hour would be a needless waste of time.

They are doctrines well founded: are the fruits of the glorious American Revolution, and under their influence our beloved country must continue to grow and prosper. Among them are, briefly, a sound currency, protection to domestic industry, which every freeman of the country has a right to enjoy, a limitation of the Executive prerogative, and an equal participation in the proceeds of the public domain—the great patrimonial inheritance of the sons of patriot sires.

A sound national currency! Can any man dispute the importance of this! What avails protection of the fruits of our own industry, if we are to be put off with such miserable representatives of value as we have been accustomed to use as a currency. We have all seen and felt the evils of an unsound currency, and sad experience of the shameful abuses on this subject have taught us some wholesome lessons—lessons by which the country must profit.

On the subject of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF Mr. F. came out nobly, and at length. It was based, he said, on the principle that charity begins at home. The Scriptures denounce the man who does not look to his own household. He drew a striking contrast between the labor of this country and of the rest of the world: and showed that it was the duty of our Government to protect our free and intelligent workmen against a ruinous competition with the half-starved laborers of Europe. Every country on the face of the earth had its tariff. England, France, and Russia had imposed heavy duties to protect themselves against the influx of foreign produce, well knowing that to admit it free would ruin their own industry. England has carried her range of duties to such an extent, and enforces the principle of protection so rigidly, that our produce, except during a few days in the year, can scarcely get admission there. Here was a tariff that utterly excludes all foreign competition; and her prime Minister has recently announced to the world that the protective principle is an essential part, an irrevocable provision of her whole commercial policy.

Having shewed that a Tariff for Protection was and had ever been the true policy of the country, he naturally recurred to the untrivalled efforts of Mr. Clay, upon whose services and character he pronounced a noble eulogy. He was, he said, no

mushroom politician—no mere creature of circumstances. He had been a public man and before the country for 30 years or more; was an old, long tried and faithful servant of the people. Strong in the spirit of the generous principles which glowed in his heart, we saw in him talents equal to any emergency; we saw in his speeches volumes that spoke to his honor; and he never saw the man who could put his finger on the spot where he had done anything to forfeit the confidence of his country. He had ever sought the greatest blessings for the greatest number; his voice has always, and every where, been raised in favor of equal rights. He is the father of all these systems which the Whigs now propose and under which the land prospers. Almost every page of our country's history for the last quarter of a century contains some record of the patriotism, the services, and the never faltering devotion of Henry Clay.

While the rich tones of the speaker thrilled through the hearts of the admiring multitude, as he vindicated the fame of this calumniated old patriot, I could not but regret that they might not be echoed and re-echoed through the whole length and breadth of the land. Most effectually would they put to shame the reckless libellers who have filled it with their venomous abuse.

The only allusion Mr. F. meant to make to the candidates on the other side was to say, that their party had become so convinced of the power of our principles, and that the people were determined to sustain them, that they were now striving to make out Mr. Polk to be the friend of a Protective Tariff—which he in truth never was. But though they had borrowed our principles, we must cling the closer to them, and establish them at the polls, the place of final arbitration. No poles, Ash or Hickory, were comparable to those of election day—one vote there was worth all the poles we could erect, though the streets should be lined with them.

The great questions in issue were fairly before the people, and he firmly trusted that their verdict would prove the establishment of the principles for which we contend, and that the rich blessings of that Providence which had smiled upon our country from the beginning, would continue to smile upon our efforts to sustain and perpetuate her interests to the end.

It was about 11 o'clock as he concluded, having spoken some 20 minutes with characteristic energy and eloquence. Cheer followed cheer as he retired, and long after the meeting dispersed we could hear shouts echoing among the hills in every direction, and the melodious notes of the homeward bound yeomanry as they chanted the praise of the men and principles which lay nearest their hearts, gave evidence that the patriotic old county of Somerset will stand by her favorite son in a manner alike honorable to him, to herself and the State.

It is proper to say that as Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke in the open air and in the dark, I cannot attempt to give any thing like a report of his impromptu remarks, and have sketched the above hasty outline chiefly from memory.

Mr. Polk's Charity.

On the 17th January, 1831, Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, the object of which was to give out of the surplus wood rotting in Washington, a certain number of cords for the immediate relief of the suffering poor of the city. Soon after the reading of the resolution, a letter received by the Speaker was read by the Clerk, which stated several cases of suffering, and the necessity of Congress taking into consideration the expediency of appropriating some of the surplus (rotting) wood for the relief of the suffering poor.

After the preliminary questions had been disposed of, the main question was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 155, nays 51.

Mr. Polk opposed the adoption of this resolution in every stage, and was one of the fifty one nays who voted against it on its final passage.

We care not about commenting upon the constitutional objections which the opponents of such a resolution might have had; we leave that to the judgement of our readers. We will say, however, that if we had any doubt about the constitutional correctness of such a measure, it would be entirely removed by the vote which we have given above. 135 men deemed it right, charitable and constitutional to give the wood, 51 deemed the reverse.

Another remark: the winter was intensely cold, the poor people might have been seen from the windows of the Capitol, burning their garden fences to sustain them against an unparalleled snow storm; there was a surplus amount of wood belonging to the Government, it was rotting, and would soon have become entirely worthless,—in this situation of affairs a resolution was offered to give forty cords of the wood to the poor, who, without it would have frozen to death, it was given by a vote of over two-thirds of the peoples' representatives, and among the small minority of those who opposed the giving, was James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for the presidency.—Verily, Mr. Polk's vote in this instance accords with his votes against giving pensions to the old soldiers of the Revolution.

Those who wish to examine the correctness of the above statement may consult the proceedings of Congress as reported in the National Intelligencer of the 17th January, 1831.

EIGHT THOUSAND WHIGS IN COUNCIL.—At the grand whig barbecue near Spring Hill, Tennessee, on the 10th ultimo, from six to ten thousand glorious whigs, were upon the ground, including upwards of two thousand ladies.

Meeting of the Boot and Shoe Makers of Hollidaysburg. At a meeting of the Boot and Shoe Makers of Hollidaysburg, held some weeks ago, a committee was appointed to draft an address, setting forth their grievances. The committee reported the following, which we are requested to publish and recommend to the citizens of our place as worthy a perusal.

ADDRESS.

The present situation of our town must command the attention of all who feel an interest in its prosperity—even in its existence. When we were but participants in the depression of the times which pervaded the whole country, we might be contented to deplore the existence of a common calamity, and hoping for relief, abide the passing away of the cloud that obscured alike the prospects of all, and hope for better times.

But this is not now the case; from every part of the country we hear of better times dawning upon the people; while in many portions of our own State, in the east and the west, the tide of business flows on with a current, if not so rapid as in former days, more safe, steady enduring.

That current has not yet reached us; the business prospects of Hollidaysburg have been cheered by no ray of its brightness; the current still remains stagnant, and an air of desolation hovers over what was so late the scene of business and activity.

What is the cause of this, and what the remedy? is our object to inquire. We are all aware that the division of the county is the panacea with many; but while we admit the beneficial results that would flow from this measure, we are strongly induced to think that in looking for that, we have overlooked the real cause of the ills we labor under.

The true source of wealth is productive industry, and that place will be most flourishing that contains within its limits the greatest amount of productive industry.—To improve the condition of our town, then, we want an accession—not of exchanges of labor, not of professional men, but of producers—of men who take the raw material and give it by their labor enhanced value and real utility.

How is this to be done? We answer by encouraging their own manufacturers. We hear much now-a-days about protection of American Industry from competition of pauper labor of other countries, and the necessity, the justice, the patriotism even of taxing the people and submitting to taxation to secure this end, while, strange to say, those who are loudest in their professions on this subject, make a business of bringing the productions of other States into direct competition with those of the mechanics of our town, ruining their business, crippling their resources, driving their journeymen away for want of employment, leaving empty houses, deserted streets, and unpaid taxes, as the evidence of their practice in protecting the American producer.

We appeal to facts in our own business to prove this. To manufacture the boots and shoes required for the population of Hollidaysburg and vicinity would require from 50 to 100 hands, and an expenditure of 14 or \$15,000 for labor alone, which would in time be expended among our property holders, merchants, mechanics, farmers, &c., for rent and subsistence for these hands.

Instead of this, we have 26 shoemakers (all told) employed; the work that should be done in their shops, is done in Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts; the business they should transact at their shop board, is transferred to the counters of merchants—the money amounting to 20 or \$30,000 per annum, instead of being expended at home is sent to the east, and the few shoemakers who remain, are compelled to live on trade.

We appeal to all to say if this is right.—We appeal to the professed friends of American Industry to say if it is consistent. The same remarks will apply to other trades, and we call upon all who wish to see our town flourish, as it must and will flourish if we are true to ourselves and our interests, to look at the matter coolly and calmly.

If it be true, as none can deny, that there is no other source of wealth but productive industry, we ask how can that place flourish in which the productive industry of its inhabitants is not encouraged.

If you desire to see Hollidaysburg flourish, as from its location and advantages it should flourish, are you not bound to encourage the location among us of producers! and how can you do that if you expend your money for articles manufactured abroad which can be as well manufactured at home, and would be, as cheaply, if all would here procure their supplies.

The New York Republic, an able daily paper, heretofore devoted to free trade principles, has changed editors, and hoisted the flag of "Clay and the Tariff." Keep the banner waving.

The Whigs of Greene county in this State are making ready for a grand rally at Waynesburg, on the 25th of August. The frontiers are on fire!

The Whigs of Warren county have nominated the Hon. C. M. Reed of Erie for re-election to Congress.

Mr. Benton, it is said, in his recent speech at Boonville, came out in favour of electing members by the District System.