



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, '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 Electors. 1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia. 2d John P. Wetherill, do. 3d John D. Ninestiel, do. 4th John S. Littel, Germantown. 5th Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co. 6th Benj. Frick, of Montgomery. 7th Isaac W. Vanler, 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 Wm. of Cumberland. 16th Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams. 17th James Mathers, of Juniata. 18th Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset. 19th Daniel Washbaugh, of Bedford. 20th John L. Gow, of Washington. 21st Andrew W. Loomis, of Allegheny. 22d James M. Power, of Mercer. 23d William A. Irvin, of Warren. 24th Benjamin Hartshorn, of Clearfield.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH MARKLE, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SIMON GUILFORD, OF LEBANON COUNTY.

County Meeting. The Democratic Whig citizens of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at the Old Court 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, Chairman. July 31, 1844.

A NEW SUSPENSION AQUEDUCT is to be built over the Susquehanna River, at Pittsburg, and the work has been awarded to a Mr. Roebling, who undertakes it for the sum of \$56,000. So says the Philadelphia "Daily Sun," Mr. Levin's paper of the 6th inst.; but we don't believe the Native Americans have run the "Susquehanna" to Pittsburg quite.

Elections. STATE ELECTIONS took place in Tennessee, and North Carolina, on the 1st inst. In Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, they occurred on Monday the 5th inst. In the remaining States they take place as follows, viz: Vermont Sept. 3—Maine Sept. 9—Maryland Oct. 2—Georgia and Arkansas, Oct. 7—New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Oct. 8—South Carolina, Oct. 14—Michigan and Mississippi, Nov. 4—Massachusetts, Nov. 11—Delaware, Nov. 12. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION takes place in the different States as follows, viz:—Pennsylvania and Ohio, Nov. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas, Nov. 4—New York, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, Nov. 5—New Jersey, Nov. 5 and 6—Rhode Island, Nov. 6—Alabama, Maryland and Massachusetts, Nov. 11—Delaware and Vermont, Nov. 12—N. Carolina, Nov. 14—South Carolina, Dec. 1.

CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence on the 15th of August, about midway between Williamsburg and Martinsburg, and about one fourth of a mile from the main road. It is a beautiful grove, and has three good limestone springs in the immediate neighborhood; a number of farm houses—say five—from a quarter to half a mile distant, four of them at least, willing to take boarders and furnish horse feed, so that the accommodations will be ample for all who may choose to go. [Beacon Light.]

The Whigs of the 17th Congressional District, composed of Westmoreland, Cambria and Bedford counties, have nominated Col. J. D. MATTHEW, of Westmoreland as a candidate for the next Congress.

DAUPHIN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of Dauphin county nominated the Hon. ALEX. RAMSEY for Congress, and John C. Kunkle and John C. Harper for the Assembly.

MICHAEL DAN MAGRAN, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs of Cambria county, as their next candidate for Assembly.

The Alexandria Meeting of Loco-focos--The Proceedings Reviewed--A Party without Principles.

The Loco-focos of the borough of Alexandria and Porter township held a meeting in the said borough, on Saturday evening, the 3rd of August. The proceedings of this meeting are published in the last "Huntingdon Globe," and we call attention to them, not as an anomaly, but because they are a fair specimen of the proceedings of all Loco-foco meetings that we have seen during the present campaign. We refer to the proceedings of the meeting for the purpose of showing the unfairness which characterises the Loco-foco party at the present day; and to show that if they do in some places proclaim a set of principles, their brethren in other places will not adopt them. It would seem that the Loco-focos of Alexandria and the township of Porter have no principles at all; or if they have any, that they are afraid to avow them in public meetings. Let it be recollected that JONAS PORTER, Esq., an intelligent and highly respectable citizen, and one of the most prominent members of the Loco-foco party, was chairman of the committee that submitted the resolutions to the meeting.

The first resolution is in these words: Resolved, That in order to carry out the PRINCIPLES of the Democratic party, we will use all honorable means to secure the election of James K. Polk, George M. Dallas and Henry A. Muhlenberg.

In this resolution they indeed talk about "principles," yet it sets forth none, unless Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg are considered "principles"! And the reader may look in vain through the remaining resolutions for PRINCIPLES.

The second is, "Resolved, That in James K. Polk we have a man fresh from the ranks of the people," &c. James K. Polk a man fresh from the ranks of the people! This they do not doubt consider a great recommendation. It is true the people never called for Mr. Polk as a candidate—they never heard of him as a suitable person for the high office of President of the United States—they never thought of him in that connection. So far he is FRESH. But is it a recommendation? If it is, then George Wilson, the worthy president of the Alexandria meeting, would have been a commendable candidate as well as Mr. Polk, so would Mr. Porter, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, for they are both men fresh from the ranks of the people! And the same might be said and resolved of any other man at the meeting, or of any one of the thousands of Loco-focos in the United States. But, to take another view of the case: is it true that Mr. Polk is a man fresh from the ranks of the people? If a man who has been in office for several years—speaker of the House of Representatives—Governor of a State—a defeated candidate for that office in 1841—and overwhelmed with defeat while a candidate for the same office again in 1843—if such a man is fresh from the ranks of the people, then terms have been greatly perverted in the year 1844. Had the meeting resolved that in Mr. Polk they have a "BROKEN DOWN POLITICIAN," we could say their resolution was at least marked with truth. A man who had been tried, and afterwards twice repudiated by his own state reminds us forcibly of the old adage that "every dog has his day." Had Mr. Polk never been Governor of Tennessee—or had he continued successful—then it would not be so perfectly manifest that his popularity has for years past been on the wane; and a man's popularity, unlike the moon, does not wane and then wax again. In all honesty and sober truth, James K. Polk is a broken down politician, and not a man fresh from the ranks of the people.

The third resolution goes for George M. Dallas—declares he will stand firm in the support of his party, and will never Tylerize his friends. This resolution may be "O. K.," but there is no "principle" in it either. The fourth is in praise of Muhlenberg, whose election, the meeting thought, would regain this Commonwealth "her standing for honesty and integrity at home and abroad." We give the next resolution entire: "Resolved, That we believe many of the principles of the Whig and Antislavery party to be highly detrimental to the best interests of our country, and subversive of our free institutions. Among these we enumerate a National Bank, a Bankrupt Law, Distribution of proceeds of Public Lands, Assumption of State Debts, and a high Tariff amounting to prohibition."

The "democracy" of the borough of Alexandria and Porter township "believe" a National Bank to be highly detrimental to the best interests of our country, and subversive of our free institutions. It is highly probable that these Loco-focos have never "reasoned together" on this subject, and it is not likely that they ever will; but if any feel disposed to do so, we respectfully refer them to the opinions and reasonings of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, the fathers and founders of our "free institutions," and the guardians of "the best interests of our country" in the days of Republican simplicity and purity. The meeting assumed that these sages of the Revolution were blockheads and possessed no patriotism.

A Bankrupt Law too, say the meeting, is "highly detrimental to the best interests of the country, and subversive of our free institutions." And what has a Bankrupt Law to do with the questions in issue in the ensuing elections? It is not a measure that is inscribed upon the Clay Flag, nor is it advocated by the Whig party. It is true a Whig Congress passed such a Law, but it was voted for by Loco-focos as well as Whigs, and was not treated as a party measure. But the same Congress repealed the Law, and if they are to be censured for the one act they are entitled to the credit of the other. This dragging into the contest the Bankrupt Law, shows how hard the poor Loco-focos are run for something to bring up against our cause. They raise up a man of straw, and he won't stand long enough for them to strike a blow to knock him down.

Distribution is also condemned as "highly detrimental to the best interests of our country, and subversive of our free institutions." We would like to see their reasoning on this subject. Let it be remembered that the Loco-focos are opposed to the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and perhaps they consider this opposition a PRINCIPLE. Let it also be remembered that the Whigs are in favor of Distribution. Assumption of the State Debts is also dragged into the contest; and this is even worse than the ghost of the Bankrupt Act. It is no part of Whig principles—it never has been. The Loco-foco meeting said nothing about the annexation of Texas—perhaps they never heard of such a principle; but as they resolved that Polk and Dallas are the fellows "to carry out the principles of the Democratic party," we will in sincere friendship inform them that one of the Democratic principles of Mr. Polk, and the very one to which he owes his nomination, is the immediate right or wrong annexation of Texas to the Union, which would be the virtual assumption by the United States of the vast debts of Texas, a foreign government. Is it possible that the authors of the above resolutions are opposed to the Assumption of State Debts and yet support men for President and Vice President who are in favor of the assumption of the Debts of Texas, in opposition to Clay and Frelinghuysen who are averse to the Annexation of that Republic and the Assumption of her Debt of "millions"!

And last, in this resolution, the meeting are opposed, for the same reasons, to a "high Tariff amounting to prohibition." Remember this. We will say more about it hereafter. The next in order is a long resolution against Henry Clay, denouncing him as an immoral man, a duelist, a traitor, an inconsistent politician, a bribed advocate of a National Bank, and so on to the end of the long chapter of backard slanders. Perhaps these are the cherished "principles" of the Loco-foco party, that are to be carried out by Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg! The supporters of George M. Dallas, who in the United States Senate, advocated the re-charter of the late National Bank, both before and after the veto of Gen. Jackson, and now denounces it, charge Henry Clay with inconsistency and bribery!! What impudence!

The seventh resolution charges against the Whig party an attempt at deception in nominating Mr. Frelinghuysen—that "because he was eminent for piety" we expected to cover and sustain the moral character of Clay.

The eighth resolution declares "that Gen. Joseph Markle, their candidate for Governor, is by no means qualified for the discharge of the duties of so high a trust," &c. Ah, indeed—not qualified? James K. Polk, we are told, is "just the thing," because he is "a man fresh from the ranks of the people, which we have shown is untrue; but because Gen. Markle is yet on his farm—because he is still in his buck-wheat fields—because he has never been in Congress—because he received no poll-tax at a foreign Court, among the crowned heads and aristocracy of Europe—because he is one of the "toiling millions,"—for these reasons Gen. Joseph Markle, who has nothing but common sense, strict honesty and tried patriotism to recommend him, "is by no means qualified" for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. Mark this, ye honest and industrious farmers and workmen of Huntingdon county.

In the ninth resolution the Alexandria meeting say "Antislavery has proved itself to be one of the greatest political humbugs ever practised," and insinuate that Henry Clay is "the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky." We must here correct another Loco-foco misrepresentation. Henry Clay shall speak for himself. In reply to a letter from Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq., of Lancaster Pa., on the 25th of Nov. 1843, Mr. Clay says: "I became a Mason in early life, from youthful curiosity and a sociable disposition. But I never had any taste for, or was much skilled in the mysteries of the Order."

Official evidence of my retirement from the Lodge upwards of nineteen years ago, has been published; and I have not since been a member of any lodge, nor held any office, place or appointment of any kind in the Institution. Nor do I believe that I could, upon my own knowledge or recollection of the rites and ceremonies, obtain admission, at this time, in any Lodge of any degree whatever. I never in my life voted for or supported any man, for any civil or military or other appointment under Government, because he was a Mason.

In the sentiments of love of country, of obedience to its laws, of acknowledgment of their paramount obligation, and of devotion to our Free Institutions, by which all ought to be, and I understand Anti-Masons are animated, I most heartily and cordially concur. We give the tenth and eleventh resolutions entire: "Resolved, That the whigs in arrogating to themselves the exclusive friends of a Tariff, show that they must still depend on the gullibility of the people for success. We know that all who can and do read the acts of our public men do know that the present Tariff is the work of Democrats—And that the time has passed when hard cider songs, Coon-skins, log Cabins, or even an unredeemed promise of a "Roast Beef and two Dollars a day" will be able to secure the vote of an independent freeman."

"Resolved, That we approve of a Tariff recommended by Henry Clay in his speech at Raleigh, N. C., and by James K. Polk, in his letter of June 1844, to James K. Kane of Philadelphia, who both go for a Tariff of revenue, and which is to be discriminating for protection."

Here the Loco-focos talk about the "gullibility of the people," and immediately following comes a rank dose for them—"THE PRESENT TARIFF IS THE WORK OF DEMOCRATS." Reader, just look at that; and then look at this, which is corroborated by the Journal of both Houses of Congress: Every Loco-foco from the States of Maine, Virginia, Illinois, N. Hampshire, Michigan, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Indiana, Alabama, Ohio, N. Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, voted against the Whig Tariff of 1812—the "present Tariff," which we are gravely told "is the work of Democrats," and mind, by "Democrats" they mean Loco-focos! Mr. Polk and his friends have robbed John Tyler of his "Texas Bubble," and now the Loco-focos at Alexandria want to steal the Tariff from the Whigs. "Oh shame, where is thy blush!" They "approve of a Tariff recommended by

Henry Clay in his speech at Raleigh, N. C., and by James K. Polk in his letter of June 1844, to James K. Kane, of Philadelphia." Here is an evident attempt to gull the people into the belief that Clay and Polk are in favor of the same kind of a Tariff. Now hear what the candidates themselves say.

In the speech referred to, Mr. Clay used the following language: "Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised EXCLUSIVELY on foreign imports, and in adjusting a Tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our domestic industry."

In the letter referred to Mr. Polk says: "I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection merely and not for revenue."

Let it be remembered that Mr. Clay used the above language in the "sunny south," where Free Trade notions are the hottest. He came out with his characteristic boldness, and declared that he is in favor of such discriminations as will foster and encourage our DOMESTIC INDUSTRY." Take the whole speech together, and Mr. Clay says, he would Distribute the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and raise revenue exclusively on foreign imports. Mr. Polk's letter was written specially for the north—he went just as far as he could safely venture; and what does he say? Why, that he is in favor of a REVENUE TARIFF, and that he would sanction such MODERATE discriminating duties as would be incidental to a REVENUE TARIFF. This is all that can be made of it. Mark the peculiar wording of the last sentence of the above extract from Mr. Polk's letter. It is impossible to conceive of a Tariff that would afford protection and no revenue. The plain English of it is, Mr. Polk is not in favor of a Tariff for protection. Mr. Clay is in favor of a Tariff for both REVENUE and PROTECTION. And Mr. Polk is opposed to raising revenue exclusively on foreign imports. He would keep the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands as common revenue, and opposes Distribution, one of the "highly detrimental" principles of the Whig party, as one of the resolutions say.

Nor is this all—Mr. Polk in the same letter says: "My opinions on this subject [Tariff] have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated." This brings us nearer the true issue. How stand the candidates with reference to the present Tariff? We speak not now of the language of Mr. Clay or of Mr. Polk about Tariffs generally, either as to principle or details; nor yet of the "high Tariff amounting to prohibition," which we are told in the 5th resolution, is another of the "highly detrimental" principles of the Whig party; but we speak with reference to the Tariff of 1812, the present Whig Tariff.—What say the candidates of that?

In a letter to F. J. Cope, Esq., President of the Greensburg, Westmoreland, Clay Club, dated, Ashland, June 29, 1844, Mr. Clay says: "I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL." These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in S. Carolina, North Carolina and in Virginia."

Mr. Polk tells us his opinions have been often given to the public—that they are to be found in his public acts, and in the public discussions in which he has participated. Now hear him.—In his speech delivered at Jackson, Tenn., on the 3rd of April 1843, he said: "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."

Thus you see the protection which he would give, is a 20 per cent. horizontal Tariff. And in the same speech he said: "The difference between the Whig party and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of Distribution and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

Here you see one of Mr. Polk's "public acts," and a "public discussion in which he participated" while a candidate for Governor of Tennessee; and it is to these that he refers the community for his opinions. Let us hear no more of the present Tariff being the work of the Loco-focos.

The 12th resolution is one of sympathy for Governor Thomas W. Door and his friends of Rhode Island. The 13th relates to the Loco-foco County Convention; and the 14th and last, to the publishing of the proceedings.

Thus we have reviewed all the resolutions of the Alexandria meeting; and we leave it to the reader to judge whether the Loco-focos in this county have any principles. True, they attempt to gull their followers into the belief that they are the friends of the Tariff; but this we have shown to be Grand Larceny as daring as the stealing Tyler's Texas thunder; and we could convict them of it in any Court of Criminal Justice. They tell the world they are opposed to a National Bank; a Bankrupt Law, of which the Loco-focos availed themselves as eagerly as any body, to free themselves from debt; they tell that they are opposed to Distribution; Assumption of State Debts (and who is not;) and they are opposed to a high Tariff amounting to prohibition; they are opposed to Clay; Frelinghuysen and Markle; and go their death for Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg, but they do not go with the Philadelphia Loco-focos for the Annexation of Texas and the Possession of Oregon—or if they do, they keep it to themselves. They do not tell us what they are in favor of; but they give us lots of opposition. In short they go dead opposition to every thing except Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg. Oh, such a party!

SILVER not refused for debts due at this office.

The Presidency. Absence of Loco-foco Principles--Two ways of conducting the Campaign.

We have already noticed the cardinal or leading principles of the Whig party, as well as the opposition made to them by Mr. Polk and his friends; and in pursuance of our original design we should now enter into an examination of the principles of the Loco-foco party. But here we meet with a difficulty. We have examined our files of the three Loco-foco papers published in this county, and we cannot learn that they have any creed,—they all display a flag inscribed with the names of Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg, but they have no principles for the "public eye." We have had recourse to our exchange list, which includes more than a dozen Loco-foco papers, published in Pennsylvania, and among these there is only one that displays a set of principles; but as that paper is sometimes charged with apostasy, we will defer the publication of the Polk creed for the present, and respectfully ask the Loco-foco editors and orators of Huntingdon county, and throughout the State, to furnish us with the true doctrines of their party at the present day. If we are told, by way of answer, that the principles of "Democracy" never change—that Mr. Polk and his party advocate the principles of the "Democratic party" &c., then we must look back behind the present contest, when they had avowed principles—the principles they battled for in 1840. This will put us back to the Subversive System, with all its host of Defaulters and National Debt—Van Buren's Standing Army Bill—the Extravagance of an Expenditure of Forty Millions annually, all of which were condemned in 1840. If these are advanced as the principles of the changeless "democracy," we cheerfully join issue with them, and agree to fight the battle of '40 over again. We agree to leave it to the "sober second thought of the people, which is never wrong and always efficient," to say whether that memorable victory, achieved under the banner of "Tippecanoe," was merely a triumph of "coon-skins" and "hard-cider." Do you offer this issue, ye inaccurate Loco-focos?

For the present, then, we leave this subject, and turn our attention, in this article, to the mode of electioneering—the course of proceeding adopted by the respective parties; for there is a very plain and striking difference between the Democratic Whig and the Patent Democratic Loco-foco parties of the day, not only between their doctrines, but in the manner in which they are severally commended to the people for support.

What is the course of proceeding? In the language of our contemporary of the "Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette," "the Whigs have a set of principles, which have been often defined in the clearest manner; which are easily understood, and which it has never been attempted to conceal from the closest investigation of public scrutiny. So far are the Whigs from attempting any concealment of their principles, that they eagerly use every avenue by which those principles may be conveyed to the notice of the public, and desire nothing more than that they may be brought under the observation of all. For the support of their principles the Whigs appeal to the judgment of their fellow citizens, they bring up the experience of the past, the facts of the present, and from them they argue for the future.—All facts which tend to elucidate these principles are made use of, but the Whigs do not deem their cause so desperate as to support it by slander and abuse; and hence they do not descend to that course."

In this manner proceed the Whigs. What is the course adopted by the Loco-focos? The experience of all answers:—"A ceaseless reiteration of slang, slander and misrepresentations forms the great staple of loco-foco argument. The ministering high priest in this school of abuse is Amos Kendall, and every thing which may come from that ungrateful proficient in the art of libelling, is eagerly adopted by all the "democratic" papers through the country, some of which have perhaps too much decency to originate a lie, though they will re-print that which has been published, and others which have just sense and decency enough to be pleased with a lie in proportion to its vileness, and to eagerly use the opportunity of transferring it to their own polluted columns."

Is this not so? We ask every candid man in the Loco-foco party whether there can be found in any of their papers a fair, honest, and decent discussion of principles—a sound argument in favor of any thing upon which they place their claims to success. Do they not, instead of telling the country what system of policy they want to carry into practice—what they support, just proclaim uncompromising hostility to Whig men and Whig measures—opposition! opposition!! OPPOSITION!!! as their creed,—deception as their shield; abuse as their sword;—and SLANDER as their claim to victory!

If the Loco-foco presses and orators could metamorphose assertions into facts, then HENRY CLAY would be a hideous monster, who, for wickedness, has no parallel in the history of the world. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN would be a hypocrite and a bigot—a "slaveholder"—an "abolitionist," and every thing that is shocking. And Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE they would have an ignominious, unable to write his name—a knave—and a fool.

We believe that it is best for the Whigs to pay but little attention to the abuse that has been lavished upon the characters of our candidates. The slanders, in almost every instance, defeat themselves. Take, for example, the case of Mr. Clay. He is slandered even more if possible, than General Harrison was in the ever memorable contest of 1840. The slanders defeat themselves by their palpable absurdity. Were the foul charges true, Mr. Clay would be excluded from the society of gentlemen. Would such a man as his slanders represent him to be, have been elevated, time after time, to exalted stations, by his countrymen? Would he have been elected to represent honest constituents in their halls of legislation, where integrity and virtue are essential to the prosperity and happiness as well as to the glory and fame of the state?—Would he have been entrusted with a seat in the hall of Congress, and raised to the chair of Speaker of the House, if the base assertions of Kendall

and his disciples were true? Would his own State have chosen him as one of her representatives in the Senate of the United States for many years—and would the Senate of the United States have confirmed his nomination to the high and responsible office of Secretary of State, if those vile assertions had been founded in truth? Or would he have been the unanimous choice of a great party for the highest office in the gift of freemen, if all the slanders heaped upon him had not been known to be false and grounded in malice and desperation? It is unnecessary to multiply instances, or to advert to the facts that "give the lie direct" to the slanders bestowed upon Frelinghuysen and Markle. This is sufficient to show the manner in which the Loco-focos advocate their cause.

This then is the course adopted to carry on the political warfare—this the difference between the two parties. The Whigs openly and manfully advocate a system of national policy, which is plain and simple, and which they desire all the people to understand; and in favor of their doctrines they offer nothing but logical arguments and the facts of experience. On the other hand, the Loco-focos resort to subterfuge and concealment—to deception and slander, to promote their cause and to elect their men. They have not yet agreed upon principles; and, therefore, much discord prevails in their opinions and notions. But worst of all, their cause is bad—bad without a single redeeming quality; and they have a bad way to advocate and defend it—Such a cause—thus advocated—must sink, never to rise again.

Trading on Borrowed Capital. The Murfreesburg (Tenn.) Telegraph gives the following as a specimen of the manner in which the Loco-foco nominations are presented by the party in that neighborhood:

FOR PRESIDENT, General ANDREW JACKSON'S Friend, James K. Polk, of Tenn. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle says that this reminds him of a sort of currency which in vogue in that city some time ago, which read something as follows:

On demand, the subscriber, whose office is at THE CANAL BANK, Promises to pay John Smith, One Dollar, &c.

The Game of Brag. The Loco-foco papers have again fairly commenced the game of brag. A contemporary says the same game was played in 1840, when they claimed 22 of the 26 States, giving 261 electoral votes and they got 7, which gave 60 votes. They are somewhat less greedy at present, and claim only 15 of the 26 States, and there is some possibility they may succeed this fall in carrying about the same proportion of these 15 as they did of the 22 in 1840.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Forum thus contrasts their boasting in 1840 with the actual result in that year: They claimed 22 States and they got 7. They do 261 electoral votes and they got 60. They do Pennsylvania, and lost it by 359 maj. They do Maine, and lost it by 411 " They do Delaware, and lost it by 1,093 " They do Michigan, and lost it by 1,802 " They do New Jersey, and lost it by 2,317 " They do Mississippi, and lost it by 2,543 " They do Louisiana, and lost it by 3,680 " They do Maryland, and lost it by 4,776 " They do Georgia, and lost it by 8,321 " They do Tennessee, and lost it by 12,102 " They do N. Carolina, and lost it by 15,594 " They do New York, and lost it by 13,290 " They do Indiana, and lost it by 13,698 " They do Ohio, and lost it by 23,375 " They do Kentucky, and lost it by 25,873 "

The Whig conferees of the 20th Congressional District, composed of Washington and Beaver, have nominated JON H. EWING, of Washington county, as their candidate for the next Congress. The present incumbent is John Dickcy.

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. GEORGE KIMBERLIN, to Miss J. A. CHANEY, both of Huntingdon County.

DIED. In Xenia, (Ohio) on the 26th ult., SARAH ELIZABETH, consort of the Rev. John Lehman, and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hemphill of this place, aged 21 years.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th July, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JOHN H. EASTON, aged about 19 years. Had on when he went away a grey Kentucky coat, gray cassinet pants, black fur hat and fine boots. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said apprentice to the subscriber, with all reasonable charges—all persons are cautioned against harboring said apprentice. S. W. S. FONEBRAKER, Warriorsmark, August 14, 1844.

Pamphlet Laws. Notice is hereby given that the Pamphlet Laws of the late Session of the Legislature have come to hand and are ready for distribution to and among those entitled to receive them. JAMES STEEL, Prty., August 14, 1844.—3t.

(Estate of William Fahs, dec'd.) NOTICE TO DEBTORS. ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Fahs, dec'd., late of the borough of Huntingdon, are hereby notified that payment must be made, to the subscriber, before the 15th day of September next. All claims unsatisfied at that time will be placed into the hands of the proper officer, for collection. THEO. H. CREMER, August 14, 1844.—td. Adm'r.

Estate of Chas. Mulverrie, [Late of Franklin township, deceased.] Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to JOHN McCULLOCH, Adm'r. Aug. 14, 1844.—6t. Petersburg Bor.