

Wheat will be taken, at the market price, on accounts due to this office. July 31, 1844.—If

The principle, suppose, engage the common desire, and exertions of the Whig party to secure the Government of the United States are:

- 1. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.
5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henry Clay.

OPINIONS OF JAMES H. POLK ON THE TARIFF

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 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHIG PARTY AND MYSELF IS WHAT THEY ARE THE ADVOCATES OF DISTRIBUTION AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—MEANS 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.

MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOULD BE DUTY FREE.

What may a convention not do? It may re-organize our entire system of social existence, terminating and proscribing what it deemed injurious, and establishing what is preferred.

RESTORE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AMONG US;—IT MIGHT MAKE A PENAL CODE AS BLOODY AS THAT OF DRAGO; IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STANDING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIRAGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PROFESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENTLY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AND TAKE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

Wanted—at this office—An Apprentice. A boy from 12 to 16 years of age will find a good situation if application be made soon.

Polk's Tariff Letter to J. K. Kane. Much is daily said, and frequent reference made by the Loco Foco leaders to Mr. Polk's letter to J. K. Kane, as evidence that Mr. Polk is in favor of such a Tariff as the people of Pennsylvania desire.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. The Baltimore Sun says:—"Every one in this vicinity recollects the difficulties of Mr. Steinbergen, the great cattle dealer, and the subsequent suits to recover money due.—Among other suits, one was brought by the United States Bank against Mr. Andrew Bierne, an endorser for Mr. Steinbergen, for some \$600,000.

WALKING. We copy the following from a chapter on Walking, in the N. Y. True Sun: "Would that some of our belles could be persuaded that a stage strut is not dignified, nor a pendulum oscillation below the waist graceful! A calm, effortless, firm, yet elastic walk, like a sweet voice, is an excellent thing in a woman."

DEAR SIR:—I have recently received several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ult. My opinions on this subject 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.

ective Tariff, measures which I CONSIDER RUINOUS to the country and especially to the interests of the planting states I have steadily OPPOSED BOTH.—All who have observed my course, know that I have at all times been OPPOSED to the PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and voted against it.—I voted for the act of 1832 BECAUSE IT REDUCED THE TARIFF OF 1828 to lower rates. That made SOME REDUCTION but NOT AS MUCH AS I desired."

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.—"I am opposed to the act of 1842, not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions highly protective and oppressive in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of 1833."

I voted for the act of 1832 BECAUSE it reduced the tariff of 1828 to lower rates. I voted for the act of 2d March 1833, (the compromise act) which REDUCED the rates of the act of 1832 to STILL LOWER RATES and FINALLY BROUGHT them down to a point at which no article was after the 30th June, 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 PER CENT.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufacturers, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation.

IMPROVEMENT IN CLOCKS.—A new principle in clock-making we have seen announced, whereby clocks are made to run for a year or more without winding up.

Intemperance, Riot and Murder. The St. Louis papers give some further particulars of the murder of Abraham Smith, who was forcibly taken from the prison at Fredericktown, Mo., and hung.

THE BIRMINGHAM, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned or occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Guisemer, and William Guisemer, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of October next, a splendid farm situate in the township of Porter in Huntingdon county, containing 325 acres

Who are the Democrats?—Mr. Foote, of New York, made a speech a few days since at Millstone, New Jersey, in which he thus laid bare the character of modern Democracy, alias Locofocony:

1. Opposing the people having a safe and convenient currency.
2. Opposing the people in the several States having the proceeds of the public lands to educate their children, and build railroads and canals to carry their produce to market.

A large Whig Mass Meeting was held lately at Carlisle. The Herald assures us that there were at least eight thousand persons in attendance.

More Barn Burning. Another barn in the county, at the lower end of third st., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning—also several stacks of hay.

General Election. The Huntingdon CLAY MINSTRELS will be in attendance, to "give them a touch of that same old tune." September 4, 1844.

General Election. Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., 1839, I, JOHN SHAVER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a

General Election. One person for the office of Senator, to represent in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the 19th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

General Election. One person for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

General Election. One person to fill the office of County Auditor of the county of Huntingdon.

icktown. On Saturday, we understand, Mayse was at St. Mary's Landing, waiting for the first opportunity afforded to escape from justice, and no doubt has succeeded. The parties arrested were committed to take their trial for murder."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, (in this Borough.)
Table with columns for time and temperature readings for August 27 and 29.

Wake Coons—DAY'S BREAKING! TURN OUT! TURN OUT! COME ONE, COME ALL!

A meeting of the friends of C. L. A. V. FRELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE, will be held at the Shades, in Huntingdon county, on Friday the 13th of September.

Grand Rally! TURN OUT COONS, ALL! ALL!! The Cass township Clay Club respectfully invite the friends of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARBLE in Union.

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General Election. Two persons to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

General Election. One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

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not in the 20th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon. 2nd District, composed of DUBLIN township, at the house of Matthew Taylor, Jr. in said township. 3d District, composed of so much of WARRIORSMARK township as is not included in the 28th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark. 4th District, composed of the township of ALLEGHENY, at the house of Jacob Black.

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29th District, composed of the township of SNYDER, at the Bald Eagle school house in said township. 30th District, composed of the township of CASS, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to executions, and for other purposes," approved April 16th 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed, as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judge, inspector, or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

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