Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1844.



teommon dest Whis party, to the United States are: 1. A soursp xatioxal CURRECY, regulated by will and authority of the nation. 2. As ADREGATE REVENUE, with fair protec-on to AVERICAL INDUSTRY. 3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POW-n, embracing further restrictions on the exercise (the veto. 4. A faithful administration of the FUBLIC DE

of the veto. 4. A faithful administration of the FUBLIC DO MAIN, with AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.

proceeds of sales of it among all the states. 5. AN HONEST AND RECONDUCAL ADMINISTRA-TION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suf-frage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference is algorithm.

frage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a six-

the incumpent of the result of

[Same Speech, published by himself. "MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE." [Congressional debates. Vol. 9, page 1174.

[Congressional debates. Vol. 9, page 1174. "What may a convention not do? It may re-organize our entire system of so-cial existence, terminating and proscri-bing what it deemed injurous, and estab-lishing what is preferred. IT MIGHT RESTORE THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AMONG US;-IT MIGHT MAKE A PENAL CODE AS BLOODY AS THAT OF DRA-CO, IT MIGHT WITHDRAW THE CH ARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IT CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES; IF MIGHT SUPERCEDE A STAND. ING JUDICIARY BY A SCHEME OF OCCASIONAL UMPIRAGE; IT MIGHT PROHIBIT CERTAIN PRO-FESSIONS OR TRADES; IT MIGHT PERMANENILY SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, AND 2.4KE FROM US THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JUNY." CHARTERS OF OUR CITIES: BY JURY

[George M. Dallas' letter to the Bradford county ommittee in 1836.

**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. tf. [ Com

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. Such assertions and such reference are an insult to every intelligent man who can understand the En-glish language; and hardly deserve a contratiction, glish language; and hardly deserve a contraticion, much less any effort to expose such shallow attempts at deception. That letter needs but to be read, to be understood. Mr. Polk does not pretend he has *ver changed* his views upon the subject, on the contrary, he shows that he has not. This letter contrary, he shows that he has not. This letter simply tells the reader where he can find those opinions as he, Mr. Polk, "has often given them to the public"—" in his public acts and discussions in which he has participated." To his public acts and discussions, the reader is referred; and in them he can find his opinions, for he has not changed them. It is often useful if not absolutely necessary, to have the proof at hand. to expose, even a palpable absurdity. In order therefore to furnish your rea-der a bird and conventionat companying of Mr. have the proof at hand, to expose, even a paratese absurdity. In order therefore to furnish your rea-ders, a brief, and convenient, compendium of Mr. Polk's Tariff opinions, I have, compiled some of his "acts and discussions"—and have inserted them in his letter, that James K. Polk, may thus tell the people, what James K. Polk, may thus tell the people, what James K. Polk, may thus tell the people, what James K. Polk, may thus tell the people, what James K. Polk means in his letter to J. K. Kane. This explanations are inrital-ics, and are inserted where he refers to them. In this shape it makes it *a vehole* letter—and none can complain, as it is all Mr. Polk's own language ex-cept the last, which is extracted from the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, also referred to in the letter, - Most of the extracts from his "dets and discussions" are taker from Me, Polk's tetter, speeches, e.c., as I find them in a naper openity ad-vocating his election. Should of use for publication it is a

tective Tariff, measures which I CONSI DER RUINOUS to the country and es-pecially 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 Turiff of 1828, and voted against 11.—I voted for the act of 1832 BECAUSE AT REDUCED THE TARIFF of 1828 to leaver rates. That made SOME REDUCTION but NOT AS MUCH as I desired."

mode SOME REPUCTION but NOT AS MUCH as I desired." 1 am in favor ot a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to delray the expenses of the Government economically administer-ed. "I am opposed to the act of 1842, not regarding it to bo 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 cemprom-ise act of 1833." In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanc-tioned such moderate discriminating dutioned such moderate discriminating du-ties, as would produce the amount of rev-enue needed, and at the same time afford

10 mole all sub moderate the annual of gradient of the sub moderate the annual of gradient of the sub subject to a subject to the subject of the su

which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise bill, for which I voted. 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 inter-ests of the whole Union, embracing agri-culture, manufacturers, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. "I am op-posed to a tariff for Protection. I hate at all times opport the protective policy.— I am in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection. In the present [late] canvas for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the tariff act of the late! Character and not design-ed as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting states requir-ied its repeal and the restoration of the principles of the Compromise tariff-act of 1833. I am not in favor of the tariff-act of 1842.] I heartily approve the resolu-tions upon this subject, passed by the Bue-mocratic National Convention, lately as-sembled at Baltumore. "It is the dury of every branch of the Government to ea-sure and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs and that required to defray the necessary expenses of Government." I am, with great respect, Dear sir, your ob't, servant, JAMES K. POLK. John K. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

# AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN IMPORTAN'I DECISION. The Baltimore Sun says:----''Every one in this vicinity recollects the difficul-tices of Mr. Steinbergen, the great cattle dealer, and the subsequent suits to recov-er moncy 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. We learn from a gentleman just from western Virginia, that the Court of Ap-peals of that State, at a recent session, has decided the case in favor of Mr. Bierne ; so that the bank loses that much more of its supposed available assets.''

WHOARE THE DEMOCHATS?—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 molern Democracy, alias Locofocoism :

WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATS<sup>1</sup>—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 medern Democracy, alias Locofocoisn : And who are these gentlemen who, in these latter days, call themselves so loud-ly "Democrats," "friends of the people?" —They are to be known rather by what they do, than by what they say, for "ac-tions speak louder than words." We find them, then— 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. 3. Opposing the protection and encour-agement of American labor, and insisting that articles of necessity, which the peo-ple use daily, shall be taxed the same as articles of luxury, if they will produce the same revenue or more. At the same time that these "gentlemen are thus opposing the interests of the peo-ple, they ask the people to elect and ap-point then to office, and give them the whole patronage of the country. With great respect to these self-styled special friends of the people, I take the liberty to say that, in my humble opinion, instead of being called "Democrats" " friends of the people," they should be called "Mon-ocrats," " friends of themesives."

More Barn Burning. Another barn in the county, at the low-er end of third st, was destroyed by fire istacks of hay. Our country neighbors are greatly alarmed at these bold and re-peated instances of incendiarism. Twen-ity or thirty barns with their contents month. The authorities should take some especial action upon the subject. We have heard of an instance in which: a highly respectable farmer, apprehending the loss of life as well as of property, absolutely took down and removed his barn, as it was very near his dwelling hoste- and if the barn had been fired, absolutely took down and removed his barn, as it was very near his dwelling hoste buildings would no doubt have been destroyed. If the authorities will not act with regard to rewards, the citizens them-selves should meet together and raise a purse. Such villany should be ferreted out, and visited with the severest pun-ishment.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ISMMENT. — Philadelphia Inquirer. 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. They are represented as simple in construction, easily adjusted and regula-ted, and may be fitted up in any style re-quired. For banks churches and other public buildings they will be very desira-ble. One that will run four years with-out winding up, it is said, is about to be presented to the next President, so that he may be reminded that the time for its being wound up, is also the period for the winding up of his arduous duties.—Albany Adver.

## Intemperance, Riot and Murder.

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. It seems that Smith had been convicted of murder, and was sentenced to be exe-cuted on the 1st of June. The sentence had bern stayed until the 1st of Septem-ber. An attempt was made to execute him by mob violence on the first of June, which was resisted by the assembled peo-ple. On the day of the late election a company of half intoxicated men succeed ed in breaking open the jail with axes, crow-bars, &c., and hung the prisoner.— The Republican says: " One of the gang got down in the cell where Smith was in irons, and tied a rope around his neck.— Those above hauled

Polk's Tariff ophions, I have, compiled, some of his "acts and discussions"—and have sinsered them in his later, that Cale, the createst sain on how bark, 6cc, and hung the prisoners, 6c, and the prisoners,

succeded. The parties arrested were com mitted to take their trial for murder."

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COME OUT 1 TURN OUT 11 COME ONE, COME ALL 1 A meeting of the friends of C L A Y, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, will be held at the Shades, in Huntingdon coun-ty, on Friday the 13th of September. The meeting will be held on the premises of Brice Blair, Esq., and the company will as-semble at the house of Jacob Nelson on said premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A. K. Cornyn, David Blair, and A. W. Benedict will address the meeting ; and they hereby publicly myite and challenge any three gentlemen of the Locofoco party to meet them at the time and place above na-med to discuss freely and fairly the princi-ples and measures in issue in the present contest between the two parties. The CLAY MINSTRELS of Hunting-don, will be present to "give them a touch of that same old turc." September 4, 1844.

September 4, 1844. Grand Rally! TURN OUT COONS, ALL ! ALL !! The Cass township Clay Club respectful-ly invite the friends of CLAY, FREING-HUYSEN and MARKLE in Union. Tod, Springfield and other towoships in the coun-ty, to a "Brg Whig Gathering" to be held a Cassville on Saturday, the 14th day of September, at 12 o'clock, M. Messrs. A. K. Cornyn, David Blair, T. H. Cremer, and several other gentlemen will address the meeting ; and they hereby publicly invite and challenge any gentlemen of the Loco Foco party to meet them at the time and place above named to discuss freely and homestly the principles and mea-sures in issue in the present context between the two great parties of the day. The Huntingdon CLAY MINSTRELS will be in attendance, to "give them a touch of that same old tune." September 4, 1844.

of limestone land, about 200 acress of which is cleared, with a large two storied stone house, with a basement story, and a stone kitchen; a stone barn 70 by 42 leet; and oth-er necessary out bhildings thereon erected; also two excellent apple orchards. The above described farm is about half way between the borough of Petersburg and Alexandria, and is bounded on the one side by the Joniata River, and in sight of the Pernsylvania Canal. Persons wishing further information may address letters to the subscriber, postage paid, and they will be attended to. ISRAEL CRIDER.

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 Tay-Bal District, composed of so much of WARRIORSMARK township as is not included in the 25th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriors-mark.

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ESTATE OF ELISHA GREEN, Late of West towns'p, Huntingdon coun-ly, deceased. OTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All per-sons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claums or demands against the same are re-quested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to