

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Devoted to General Intelligence, Advertising, Politics, Literature, Morality, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Amusement, &c., &c.

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Whole No. 466.

PUBLISHED BY
THEODORE H. CREMER,

TERMS.

The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, in advance, and if not paid within six months, \$2 50.

No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Trustees of "THE HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION," held on the 19th ult., the following resolution, of which all persons interested are desired to take notice, was adopted:

Resolved, That the subscribers for the erection of the new church building, who have not already made full payment, be and they are hereby required to pay the remaining portion of their respective subscriptions, on or before the 16th of October next.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Sept. 11, 1844.

SUDDEN DEATH, APOPLEXY, BURSTING OF VESSELS, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent the at above dreadful consequences, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which, when floating in the general circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, a pressure upon the brain, and other dreadful results.—From two to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night, on going to bed, will in a short time so completely cleanse the body from every thing that is opposed to health that sudden death, apoplexy, bursting of blood vessels, or indeed any malady, will be in a manner impossible.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills also aid and improve digestion, and purify the blood and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive are made in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

OSERVE.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the office of the General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

The genuine medicines can be obtained at the store of Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.

William P. Erhardt's

FANCY CLOTH AND FUR TRIMMED CAP MANUFACTORY,
No. 42 North Second street, Philadelphia.

The subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and dealers generally, that he has removed his Cap Manufactory, to the upper part of the building, No. 42 N. Second street, below Arch, (entrance through the store,) where he manufactures Caps of every description and pattern, of the best materials and workmanship. Having a large assortment of Caps always on hand, orders can be supplied at short notice.

WILLIAM P. ERHARDT.
August 21, 1844.—2mo.

PICTURE OF HEALTH.—Health is characterized in an individual by the absence of all pain, suffering or affection in any part of his body; by the free and regular exercise of all his functions without any exception. They consist in having a good appetite at meal times, an easy digestion, free evacuations, without looseness or costiveness at least once in every twenty-four hours, and without heat, dryness, or burning at the passage; the free issue of water without acrimony or burning, and without a reddish sediment which is always a sign of a present or an approaching pain; quiet sleep without agitation or troublesome dreams; no taste of bile or other bad taste in the mouth upon rising in the morning; no sourness or disagreeable rising of the stomach; a clean tongue; a sweet breath; no itching, pimples or spots on the skin; no piles; no burning heat upon any part of the body; no excessive thirst when unexposed to labor or other known cause; no interruption to any natural evacuation, nor pain at their periodical return.

Where the state of the system does not harmonize with the above picture of health, it is of the greatest importance that no time be lost in sending for a doctor, or in the use of foolish remedies too often the result of speculation; instead of this course let a dose of Brandreth's Pills be taken, which will not deceive, but will at once restore health to the organ or part that requires it.

All who wish to preserve their health, all who are determined to defend their life against the encroachments of disease which might send them prematurely to the grave, will, without hesitation, have recourse to the Brandreth Pills, when the state of the system does not harmonize with the above picture of health.

Those who live in a country where contagious or other diseases prevail, should often think of this true picture of health, and observe himself with particular attention, in order to act accordingly. The wise and rightly directed will follow this advice—the unwise are left to their own destruction.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are for sale by the following Agents in this county.

Wm. Stewart, Huntingdon.
McFarlane, C. R. & Co., Hollidaysburg.
A. & N. Cresswell, Petersburg.

Moore & Swoope, Alexandria.
Hartman & Smith, Manor Hill.

Thomas M. Owens, Birmingham.
A. Patterson, Williamsburg.

The above are the only authorized agents in Huntingdon county.

Sept. 11, 1844.—6m.

JUSTICES' Blanks of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the money arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of Jno. Spangloe, Jr., hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Auditor.
Sept. 18, 1844.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to appropriate the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Samuel S. Barton, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday the 25th of October next, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Auditor.
Sept. 18, 1844.

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GEORGE TAYLOR,
Auditor.
Sept. 18, 1844.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Take notice that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Samuel Caldwell, will for that purpose attend at the office of Isaac Fisher, Esq., in Huntingdon, on Friday the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims known, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JACOB MILLER,
Auditor.
Sept. 25, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 18th day of October inst., that valuable tract of land situate in West township, about three quarters of a mile above Mr. John Neff's Mill, on the little Juniata river, containing 153 acres, with the usual allowance, having thereon erected a large two story log and frame house, well finished, a bank barn, and other necessary outbuildings. There is an excellent spring of water across the road from the house, and a good well at the door.

The land is of the best quality, well watered and well improved, and is within 1½ miles of the Juniata Canal.

Any person wishing to procure a desirable situation will please call on Mr. Benjamin Brubaker, who will show the property, make known terms, &c.

TOBIAS KAUFFMAN,
October 2, 1844.—ts.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the members of the 1st Presbyterian Church of the borough of Hollidaysburg, by petition at August Term, last, of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have made application for a Charter of Incorporation for said church; and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, the said court will, on the second Monday of November next, decree a charter of Incorporation to the said church.

JAMES STEEL, Proth'y.
Proth'ys. Office, Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1844.

Notice.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four very superior contiguous tracts of land, adjoining Penn's Manor in Green township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, comprising 1290 or more acres.

The neighborhood is one of the best in the county—the land is very fine—well adapted to growing wheat; there is lime-stone and coal in abundance on it. The proportion of land now under cultivation is about one-third; the remainder in woodland—timber excellent—White oak, Hickory, &c. They are distant about 12 miles from the canal, 8 miles from the county town of Indiana, and 1 mile from the village of Greenville, and very convenient to mills, meeting-houses, schools, &c.

There is a flourishing German Settlement in the immediate neighborhood. These Lands will be divided into Farms to suit purchasers. The title is perfect and the terms will be accommodating. Such an opportunity of obtaining a fine farm—on as reasonable terms as the above will be offered—seldom occurs in Pennsylvania.

Apply to
EDWARD SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

October 2, 1844.—3t.

T. H. CREMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[From the Philadelphia Forum.]
SPECIAL
OF THE
HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON,

Delivered at the Whig Mass Meeting held at Delaware City, (Del.) on Thursday, September 26, 1844,
Fellow citizens:

The contrast between the state of the country as it exists at this moment, and as it existed at the time of the last whig meeting held in this place prior to our last biennial election in 1842, is so great that I must entreat your attention for a few moments, while I compare the present with the past. At that time all the whigs who could be assembled at our biennial meeting at this place, scarcely filled two rooms in yonder hotel on the banks of the Delaware. Few in number as they were, the mere remnant of a noble and patriotic party, but betrayed, dispirited and disheartened, they met to mourn the misfortunes of their country, resulting from the death of one and the treachery of another whom they had helped to elect to the highest offices of the nation.—

In July, 1842, when that meeting assembled on this spot, thousands of laborers were to be seen throughout the country vainly seeking employment; our commerce was paralyzed, and the newspapers were, literally, filled with notices to creditors from hundreds of the most industrious and enterprising of our citizens, seeking relief under the insolvent and bankrupt laws of the country. Public securities of every description were discredited; the National Government groaned under an enormous weight of debt; our Treasury was exhausted; specie was constantly passing from us to foreign countries; and our credit abroad was utterly prostrated.—

The exchanges of the nation were entirely deranged; industry met with no adequate reward; and the cry for relief from our distressed countrymen was sent up from every section of the Union to the first Whig Congress that ever assembled in the Capitol. At the same time, our political opponents, whose destructive doctrines about free trade and hard money had reduced us to this state of distress, had invented and propagated a story, which could have originated only with a genuine locofoco, that the Whigs in 1840 had promised the laborer, in the event of their success, two dollars a day and roast beef, and they continued to propagate this petty falsehood; of their own device, until many a one among them actually believed it.—

—Like one, Who having utt'ed truth, by telling of it, Made such a sinner of his memory As credit his own lie. So that, during the general gloom and distress of the period I have described, our opponents rejoiced in the opportunity of taunting us with the question—“Where now are your two dollars a day and roast beef?” (Laughter and cheers.) At the same time the measures proposed for the relief of the country by the Whigs in Congress, had been defeated by the treacherous doctrine of the Acting President, and the steady, persevering efforts of a reckless opposition, which labored without ceasing to baffle or embarrass every Whig effort for the good of the people. But the harvest was over, and the summer was just ended, when the patriotic Whig Congress of 1842, to the deep disappointment of their enemies, succeeded, amidst unexampled embarrassments and difficulties, in passing the glorious Whig Tariff of that year, which has since not only saved many a poor Whig from want, but enabled many a locofoco to earn two dollars a day and eat roast beef, who at that time, as he wandered about the country for want of employment, waded his ragged hat in scornful triumph over what he called the violated promises of “these rascally Whigs.” (Laughter and cheers.)

There is a single manufactory about sixty miles from Boston, which gives a livelihood to 2000 persons, where the wages of men vary from 12 to 15 dollars a week. This concern is called the Sandwich Glass-works. The pay of the fancy cutters is still higher. I understand, they can earn nearly three dollars a day, and eat roast beef. (Cheers.) There are many glass factories, perhaps of equal dimensions, in other parts of the United States; and the laborers in these factories consume breadstuffs and agricultural produce raised by the farmers of the Middle and Western States, for which they assist in supplying us with glass. It is stated that the sand of the Sandwich works is brought from Maurice River, N. J.; the coal to heat the furnaces, &c., from Virginia, seven hundred miles distant; and the straw for packing the glass from the State of New York. (Cheers.) Take off the duties on glass ware, and establishments of this description, numerous as they are in our country, will cease to furnish the means of profitable employment to the thousands who now help to constitute a home market for us; and we compel them to compete with us in agricultural labor, thus increasing the supply, and diminishing the demand for our produce. In that case, they may get roast beef enough; but where the two dollars a day are to come from I cannot understand. (Laughter.) I hold in my hand certain published statistics of the Lowell manufactory, as they stood on the 1st of January last, which, I am assured, are compiled from authentic sources. Eleven manufacturing companies at this place employ a capital of \$10,650,000, and furnish profitable occupation to 2,345 males and 6,295 females, making in all 8,640 operatives. They make 71, 141,000 yards of cloth per annum, and consume 22, 880,000 lbs of cotton. The average amount of wages in these establishments paid per month, is \$150,000; and they annually consume 4000 barrels of flour for starch in their mills, print

works and bleachery,—to say nothing of the amount of flour consumed by the operatives in bread. They consume in these factories, annually, 12,500 tons of anthracite coal; 3,290 cords of wood; 67,849 gallons of oil; 800,000 lbs of starch, and 600,000 bushels of charcoal. (Cheers.) Observe, that I am not attempting to give the statistics of all the factories at Lowell, but only part of them. The water-proofing establishments, the powder mills, the Lowell bleachery, a fannell mill, blanket mill, bating mill, paper mill, card and whip factory, planing machine, reed machine, a foundry, with grist and sawmills, are not included in these statistics.— But I wish the farmers of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, this day assembled here, to distinctly understand how that home market is created and maintained, without which their agricultural labor could not possibly meet with any adequate reward. Let me be still more particular about this matter. One of these eleven establishments, the Middlesex mills, now consumes the fleeces of 1200 sheep daily, as a friend informs me, who has within a few days returned from the spot. Farmers! here, then, is a single establishment which supplies you with an annual market for the fleeces of more than 300 000 sheep; which supposing each of you to keep one hundred head, would consume all the wool raised on more than 3,000 of your farms. At the same time, this single establishment consumes 15,000 gallons of lard-oil annually, and also 5,000 gallons of sperm-oil.

I hold in my hand a statement, prepared by Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, of the manufacture of woollen fabrics in that city and its vicinity, in 1844, showing that those manufacturers consume 84,500 lbs of wool weekly, or 4,394,000 lbs. per annum. He estimates that about 100 acres of land will furnish pasture and fodder for 250 sheep the year round, and that a single manufacturer of cloths actually requires, and works up all the wool which can be raised on 30,000 acres of land. But take off the duties which protect American wool and woolsens, and American cotton goods, by repealing the Whig Tariff of 1842, and how will matters stand then? In that case, if these establishments could continue their operations, they would buy their wool from foreign countries; and you and your sheep might go to grass together, before you could find a market for your wool. (Laughter.) But it would be impossible for these establishments to continue their operations; and you would not now cease to feed the operatives, engaged in these manufactories, but you must encounter the competition of a great many of them, who, in the absence of all other employment, must go to farming to get bread. And the number of farmers and ploughmen being increased by the addition of such formidable bands of bodied male laborers, the wages of farm labor and the profits of farming must go down together. The female operatives will be in a still more deplorable condition. Most of these would be no longer fed and clothed by their own industry. They must then live upon Free Trade,—which I take to be the charity of foreigners, for, I apprehend their own countrymen, in such a state of things, would have little charity to bestow. Estimating the number of operatives employed in manufactories and the mechanic arts at this time at a million, (there were nearly eight hundred thousand four years ago.) and the whole capital employed in the United States in trades and manufactories at \$300,000,000, every sensible man will by this time begin to see, that here is something for him to think of, which is more important to him than any local politics which usually engage the attention of the petty politicians of the day. (Great cheering.) He may have cared, heretofore, very little about parties and party strife, or who is in and who is out; but he will now begin to see very clearly, I think, that if this system of protecting Home Labor, this plan of encouraging Domestic Manufactures, or in other words, this Tariff of 1842, shall be overthrown—no matter who may be among the ins, he will probably be among the outs; by which I mean, that if he does not expect to become an office-holder, but still to depend upon the plough, he will probably soon be out of cash out of credit, and, if not out of characters, it may be very probable, he will soon be out at elbows. (Laughter and Cheering.)

Without going into a general discussion of the benefits flowing from the Protective Policy, or of the evils which would result from the establishment of a system of Free Trade, I ask to be indulged while I briefly point out how, by the abolition of our own Tariff, we shall become virtual tax-payers, supporting, to the full extent of our ability to consume British manufactured goods, the monstrous and corrupt government of Great Britain, with all her monarchical and aristocratic institutions. The whole annual expenditure for the support of government in that kingdom, including the interest on the public debt, exceeds £50,000,000; being about 1250,000,000, annually levied to sustain British institutions, including her corrupt pension system and those resulting from the connection between church and state. To effect this, England, while she preaches Free Trade to us, levies enormous duties upon nearly every article we can produce, except raw cotton, by a tariff said to average more than 280 per cent. And she also levies excise duties, that is, taxes on such articles as are produced and consumed at home,—to an amount which, M'Culloch states, exceeded, in each of the years 1833 and 1834, £18,000,000, or about \$90,000,000 annually. To illustrate the effect of this excise system, I will take the single article of beer, which you know, is the common drink of the laboring classes in England. In the first instance,

the hops to make the beer, are subjected to an excise duty which, in the year 1834, produced a revenue of £330,000. Next, there is an excise duty on malt from barley, which, in the same year, 1834, amounted to the enormous sum of £5,142,000, and on malt from other grain, £134,000; making together, £5,276,000. Then the brewers and malsters are subject to other excise duties, and the sellers and retailers of the beer are subject to a further excise duty, the joint proceeds of which amounted, in 1834, to the sum of £328,000. So that, it appears from the statistics of M'Culloch, the excise levied on the common drink of the English laborers, under various shapes and forms, amounted in a single year to the prodigious sum of £5,934,000, equal to about \$29,000,000, and far exceeding the present annual expenses of the whole government of the United States.—(Cheers.) The same author, in his latest statistical work on the British empire, states the amount of all those excises on hops, malt and license to brewers and sellers of beer, in the year 1838, at more than \$30,000,000. Nearly all the necessaries of life are subject to a similar excise. This excise tax on soap and soap-makers in the year 1836, amounted to nearly \$5,000,000. There are excises on vinegar, or tea and coffee, glass, starch, paper of every class, tobacco and snuff, bricks, and a long list of other articles necessary for the laboring classes, too tedious to mention. Besides all these, and to say nothing of the land tax, there are taxes on all the windows of the poor man's house, besides a tax on the house itself, a tax on the man, a tax on his horse, a tax on his cart, and a tax on his dog,—a tax on the deed for his land, if he owns any,—a tax on his receipts,—a tax on his will, and (I understand) a tax on his coffin.

If you are resolved that English laborers shall manufacture your goods, and to that end are determined to break down your own manufactories, who alone could keep down the price of English goods by their competition, you must, of course, expect to pay the English laborer such a price for his goods as will enable him to live, and live in England. Of course, you must pay him for his work, enough to enable him to pay ALL HIS EXCISES AND STAMP DUTIES. You must pay him for the beer he drinks while he is working for you; you must pay him his window tax, which lets in the light of heaven to enable him to see how to do the work; and in short, you must pay him the English excise, or direct tax, on every article of food or clothing which is subject to such a duty, and also on every taxed article which he uses in the manufacture of the goods you consume. In doing this, you support the British government, queen, nobles, church, army, navy and all, as fully as any Englishman who consumes no more of their manufactured goods than you do; and you find employment for, and support English subjects, to be taxed by the English government. A late able writer estimates “that we pay an average of about 50 per cent. of the cost of imported articles of manufacture into the Exchequer of Foreign and despotic governments, as a tax used to oppress and injure ourselves.” Every time Queen Victoria produces a young prince, a young duke, or a darling little princess, you will have the satisfaction to know that you are expected to send a little more gift to the English mill, another contribution to support the dear babies, which must each soon have salaries and pensions of some hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. (Great cheering.)—What a delightful thing it will be for our modern Democracy to learn, after they shall have broken down the system which now enables their own countrymen to furnish them with their own clothing that Prince Albert, like John Rogers, of red-hot memory, has at last “nine small children and one at the breast,” and that a cargo of British broadcloths has arrived in the Delaware, the price of which has been increased in consequence of a new excise law passed to pension off the whole royal household! (Laughter and cheers.) What good Locofoco will not feel his Democracy, stirring within him when he learns that a young princess has been married to another Hessian, whose royal necessities will require the imposition of another tax on soap, candles and windows! (Cheers.) In such a state of things, would not South Carolina be jubilant with joy. (Cheers.) To prepare us for this happy state, you may have observed that the London “Times,” a high Tory paper of England, gives an account of a meeting of British capitalists held a few weeks ago, at which a large sum of money was subscribed, among other purposes, to supply us with FREE-TRADE PUBLICATIONS, to be printed in New York! This will, of course, instruct Brother Jonathan how wise we would be to have British goods duty free, and break up what the English Tories call our American system of monopolies and commercial restrictions. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens, the value of our own Home Market for agricultural produce may be judged of by you from one single fact which I am now about to state from the public documents, and which I beseech you to investigate for yourselves. The annual value of all the agricultural produce of the United States, not including cotton, rice and tobacco, has been estimated by competent judges at \$84,400,000, in round numbers. During the last twenty years, the greatest amount of all these agricultural productions purchased from us by all the foreign countries in the world, was not, in any one year, equal to the value of \$20,000,000. In other words, foreign countries would not purchase of us, even when we offered them free trade, as we substantially did in the year before the passage of

the Whig Tariff of 1842, one-fortieth part of our ordinary agricultural productions. (Cheers.) This then, is what we are to get from Free Trade, when we shall have been persuaded by British capitalists to destroy our own Home Market by repealing our Tariff. On the other hand, it is estimated that our Home Market consumed annually \$200,000,000 of the surplus products of the Farmer, or more than ten times the amount purchased of us by all foreigners. (Great applause.) It has been shown that New England, alone consumes, in flour, 7,000,000 bushels of wheat annually beyond her own production; which is 500,000 bushels more than the average annual export from the whole country. “It is stated on good authority,” says Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his last Annual Report, p. 41, “that the Manufacturers of New England, in 1842, used more than 200,000 barrels of flour in making starch and sizing their goods; being a larger quantity than was exported to England in the same period.” England never did, and never will, buy our Indian corn. In the only condition in which it will bear exportation (kiln-dried) it is deemed by Englishmen unfit for bread, after it has undergone transportation; and English oats are preferred to it for horse-feed. The whole amount of Indian corn exported to foreign countries in every shape, is ascertained to be not equal to one-half the corn crop of little Delaware itself! (Cheers.)

Farmers! the interests of yourselves and your country are now in your hands. You will decide its destiny, and your own, by your votes in November. If you are not satisfied with the prices furnished by your own Home Market, you may try Free Trade; and if that does not leave your surplus bread-stuffs to rot on your hands, there is no truth in political arithmetic. The only alternative I know of for you, is to give up your occupation, and let your fields grow up in filthy weeds; and then our good Democrats will have poke-bushes enough to hang upon every hickory-pole in the country. (Great laughter.)

There are two falsehoods current with the enemies of the Tariff, which, though often refuted, it is necessary again to expose. The first of these is that the Whigs are in favor of prohibitory duties. Mr. Clay has over and over again, in all his public speeches, repudiated a prohibitory tariff. If there be a Whig in the nation who is in favor of duties amounting to prohibition of foreign articles, I do not know him. The second misrepresentation is, that James K. Polk is in favor of our Protective Policy. This is now known by all who circulate it to be a falsehood, and shame will soon overtake all who have given that falsehood utterance. I now hold up to your view, and invite your attention to a newspaper called the “Pennsylvania Statesman,” published at Carlisle on the 19th of this month.—

You see, it is a Democratic paper, and has the names of Polk, Dallas, and Shank, in staring capitals, at the head of its columns. It contains the Proceedings of the Democratic Tariff Meeting in Dickinson township, Cumberland county on the 31st of August last. These proceedings set forth a copy of a letter addressed on the 22nd of July by a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to James K. Polk, inquiring of him whether he was in favor of the Tariff, and whether if elected, he would support it? Then follows the Report of the Committee, stating that no reply to their letter had been received from Mr. Polk, after the lapse of five weeks. (Laughter.) They then proceed by resolutions, to denounce Mr. Polk, as unworthy of their support. (Applause.) After this, follows an Address to the Democrats of Cumberland, conclusively showing that Mr. Polk is opposed to the Protective Principle and the true principles of the Tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania. (Cheers.) To all of this I invite the attention of the Tariff Democrats of Delaware. Would to God that men of all parties might prove themselves as honest, as manly, as intelligent, as independent and as fearless as these Tariff Democrats of Cumberland county! They have shown that—

“All the ends they aim'd at were their country's;” and it would give me indescribable gratification to know them and take them all by the hand. [Cheers.] But should I ever see them, I will tell them, that, proud as their position now is, and justly as Pennsylvania may boast of such citizens there are some among the Blue Hen's Chickens with hearts as firm and true. [Cheers.] Without alluding to the many in Delaware who have followed their example, I rejoice with exceeding joy in pointing your attention to two of my friends and neighbors here present, members of the Delaware bar, and both of them gentlemen of the most distinguished private worth, who have avowed the same opinions expressed by the Tariff Democrats of Cumberland county, and, although heretofore among the champions of Democracy here in Delaware, now determine

“With all their might
“To stand by the right
“Of our gallant Clay of Kentucky!”

[Great cheering.]

But the matter to which I desire specially to direct the attention of all present, and particularly of all modern Democrats, is the leading editorial of this Polk-and-Dallas “Pennsylvania Statesman” commenting on the proceedings of the Dickinson Meeting, and denouncing the infamous conduct of “the travelling orators and township drill-sergeants and whippers-in of the party” for their falsehood in representing James K. Polk, and the Democratic party under its present organization, as being in favor of the Protective Principle. The editor says, “tens of thousands of the honest democracy of Pennsylvania are at this moment cherishing this