

tion; in that spirit we hold that slavery should be protected, where it exists under theegis of the Constitution, but ought not to be carried by us where it never existed. But, I repeat, I am not prepared to call that a political question, and I deny that you can call either this or the opposite doctrine a Whig doctrine. No man has a right to say that the Wilmot proviso is a Whig principle, or that its opposite is a Whig principle. We repudiate the question altogether as a political question; and I say that, whenever the members of the great Taylor Republican party, which I hold at this moment to be the great majority of the country, shall descend so low as to make a geographical party out of this Wilmot proviso, with a view to President-making or getting offices and power in the country, they will lose my respect, and I think that of every honest man. An attempt is now being made to force this upon us as a party question by the extreme partisans of the North and the South. But neither the one side or the other of the question forms any part of our platform; and I hope there will be patriotism enough among the American people to keep the question apart from party politics forever. For myself, I am free to say that, although I voted in obedience to the request of the State in part represent, yet so dear is the Union of these States to me and mine, that if this become a geographical question, I shall resort to the remedy adopted by the men of Delaware in another crisis and in other days—I shall act in the spirit of the men who made the Constitution, and compromise the question if I can, on terms equally fair and honorable, both for the North and the South.

Mr. FOOTE.—Do I understand the Senator as saying that he is not prepared to inform us whether Gen. Taylor would veto the Wilmot proviso, as every Whig print in New England has said he would?

Mr. CLAYTON.—The letter of General Taylor speaks for itself, and the gentleman from Mississippi, has precisely the same means that I or the Whigs of New England have of forming an opinion upon this subject. If Gen. Taylor will write to me and tell me what he intends to do, I will be able to inform the gentleman. But for me to intrude my individual opinions on the Senator, the public, or this august body, would be folly. The Senator will please now in his turn take the stand, and inform me what Gen. Cass will do with respect to the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. FOOTE.—No doubt he will veto it. He has announced his opinion that the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional, and declared that he will exercise the veto power in all cases of unconstitutional laws.

Mr. CLAYTON.—If the Senator is right, then Gen. Cass stands before the country as a sectional candidate—the head of a geographical party. I hope Gen. Taylor will decline that honor. My hope is that he will never lend his great name to either of these geographical parties, but retain the power to settle the question without taking part with either.

To judge of the propriety of General Taylor's position, let us inquire how the Baltimore convention met this question. They positively refused to adopt any resolution denouncing the Wilmot proviso. Other democrats, besides the Barnburners, when a resolution to repudiate the principle contained in it was offered, threatened to dissolve the party; the resolution was stifled, and the convention silent. The party expressed no opinion on the dangerous subject—they dared not do it. The platform they adopted did not recognize this geographical question as a party question, and this is in precise accordance with Gen. Taylor's position. The anti-proviso platform of Gen. Cass was manufactured by himself, and he is welcome to the position of chief of one of those geographical factions, with which Washington warned every American to have no connexion.

Among the proceedings of the Baltimore convention I observe that Messrs. Yancey, of Alabama, McGehee, of Florida, and Commander, of South Carolina, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this country, be it in the States or in the Territories, by any others than the parties interested in them, is the true Republican doctrine recognized by this body.

Mr. Yancey desired this principle to be incorporated in the Baltimore platform. Now will the Senator from Mississippi tell me whether Gen. Cass concurred in that report or not?

Mr. FOOTE.—I have no knowledge on the subject. I have had stated what must be evident to the Senator, that Gen. Cass discussed the Wilmot proviso in every aspect of it, in the plainest manner, and my impression is that his views will be sustained by the democracy in every part of the country. As to Mr. Yancey, I have not particularly noticed his views, but I think that his course will meet the general reprobation of his party.

Mr. CLAYTON.—Gen. Cass, then, repudiates Mr. Yancey's sentiments?

Mr. FOOTE.—I do not know.

Mr. CLAYTON.—I supposed that the Senator thoroughly understood all the opinions of Gen. Cass. The honorable gentleman has travelled with the candidate, and was said to be a part of his body-guard.

Mr. FOOTE.—That particular point was

not started. (A laugh.)

Mr. CLAYTON.—Then here is another subject about which Gen. Cass has no platform. Now all these doubts and ambiguities, and irreconcilable inconsistencies come from the party which daily assails Gen. Taylor, because, as they say, "he does not speak out." "He has no platform." So they spoke of Gen. Harrison, until he beat them 146,000 votes. They called him "General Mum;" and now, as then, the complaint is made that those who nominated the whig candidate had made "no platform." Sir, they knew that Washington had no platform, and they had more respect for Gen. Taylor, & for the intelligence of the people, than to put their candidate in a straight-jacket, or seek, by manufacturing professions of political faith for him, to deceive the voters of the country. They intended he should be free and untrammelled, as the President of the whole people. But who is there among us that has not long since felt, and publicly or privately, expressed his contempt for these "platforms?" Look back to your democratic platform of 1844. Then, the democratic convention passed a resolution to re-annex all Oregon, avowing that the title to it was "clear and unquestionable up to 54 40." At the sound of the party bugle the partizan editors of the democratic press throughout the country shouted "clear and unquestionable." A thousand democratic meetings echoed back the sound. "Oregon and 54 40" were painted on party banners and party walls, and printed on party handbills. Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address also declared the title "clear and unquestionable." His message, in December, 1845, repeated the same folly, and threatened war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, against the English claim above 49, all the little, and nearly all the great politicians of the party, standing ready to make fight on this platform. The party leaders afterwards occupied the attention of Congress for six months with this Oregon question, disturbing and distracting the nation, embarrassing trade and commerce, alarming the business men with the apprehension of a war with the most powerful nation on earth, with which we have more commercial relations than with all the world beside. The price of insurance rose so high at one time that no shipping merchant could venture on any distant voyage. Gen. Cass stood in front of the whole riot. He declared war to be inevitable. His belligerent propensities, displayed on this as well as on all other subjects, covered the whole platform. I never believed that this cry for war was sincere on the part of the wire-workers behind the screen, though I never doubted that the worthy General was perfectly sincere, and was completely duped by them. I advised my friends here to vote for the amicable notice to England—to "pay out rope," and test their sincerity about this platform. The result precisely answered my expectations. When we refused to hold them, they refused to fight, and the result was, that the whole pretensions to fifty-four forty were abandoned by themselves, and they fell back to the British line of forty nine upon which a settlement could, at any moment, have been made without a word of all this unjust and insolent bravado. The platform was abandoned; those who had adhered to it most violently, among whom was Gen. Cass, were prostrated in the dust. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. ALLEN,) under a deep sense of his humiliation, instantly resigned, and the present Chairman, (Mr. HANNING,) declared in his place, that Mr. Polk had, by surrendering the platform and his own pledges to adhere to it, "sunk himself so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach him." When put to the test, Mr. Polk treated the whole platform of 54 40 with contempt, and gave up the whole country above 49.

Mr. FOOTE, (in his seat).—He was wise, and acted by the advice of the Senate.

Mr. CLAYTON.—Oh! yes he was wise. The folly was in having a platform! In this case, an irresponsible cabal, called a convention, like the last one at Baltimore, many of the members of which were appointed at a tavern or a cross road meeting, assembled and assumed the duty of directing and controlling the whole legislation of Congress on questions of peace and war. They did not devote ten minutes to the title of Oregon, which they decided, and not one out of fifty of them had ever read or known any thing about it. The platform thus formed deeply endangered the peace of fifty millions of human beings. We were at one time, by all the blundering and blustering of the Administration, driven within an inch of a war with England.

There was another platform—that made by the famous Kane letter. In that precious document, your President, according to the construction of some, avowed himself to be in favor of the Tariff, and according to that of others, opposed to it. Unquestionably the mass of the people in the Northern States believed that in that letter, he avowed himself to be a friend of the tariff. It is as true as scripture, that in the State of Pennsylvania and other States at the North, the were flying with the inscription, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42," and when we assailed those who practised these impositions on the people,

as we repeatedly did, and accused them of duplicity, the reply was, on all occasions, "we are the true champions of the tariff of '42," and in proof of the assertion we were referred to the Democratic vote in the other House, without which the bill of 1842 could not have passed, and told that, therefore, the Democrats were entitled to the whole merit of the measure. Now again the politicians have published one life of Gen. Cass to suit the North, and another to suit the South, in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. Thus, by platforms, they ever palter with us in a double sense—"keep the word of promise to the ear but break it to the hope"—at one time deluding our honest people into a vote for Mr. Polk, which he never could have received had he then avowed himself to be what he has since proved to be, the champion of free trade; and at another, representing Gen. Cass as a man of Northern principles in the North; and a man of Southern principles in the South.

There is another platform: It is that of an honest man, who says he is a Whig, but that if elected to the Presidency he will not be the tool of a party—that he will be the President of the people—that he has no enemies to punish, no friends to reward—that while he will do his duty in removing corrupt, incompetent, or unfaithful men from office, he will not be the supporter of that infamous system of proscription which distributes the public offices of the country as the spoils of a victory—that he will, on this and all other subjects, endeavor to restore the Government of the country to the principles of the Constitution. His platform is THE CONSTITUTION; all others are utterly unworthy of respect. The patriotism of mere politicians which explodes in deceptive party pledges, is understood to be, as Dr. Johnson defines it, "the last refuge of a scoundrel." There is little difficulty in finding mottoes and illustrations to suit the title page of the whole volume of political platforms. In the action of some of the Presidents of the United States we can find enough to remind us of the old saw—

"The Devil was sick the Devil a monk would be—
The Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he?"

The honorable gentleman also attacks Gen. Taylor on the ground that he lacks qualifications. In justice, however, to his own noble heart, the Senator admits that Gen. Taylor is a pure, honorable, high minded, and patriotic man. But he finds fault with Gen. Taylor on account of what he supposes to evince a want of great learning. He reasons from Gen. Taylor's confession that he was not a politician, that he is not competent for the Presidency. That is, I think, his chief objection. The gentleman certainly did also find much fault with one or two of Gen. Taylor's letters. I shall not deny that his letters, like those of other great military commanders, written in the hurry of a camp, and on a barrel, a box, or a drumhead, have not the beauty of finish and the rotundity of period which the gentleman so well knows how to give his own letters. But for strong sense and appropriate language to convey it, no man can excel those letters of Taylor in which he found it important to attend to the manner as well as the matter of his composition. On every court martial on which he has served for the last twenty years, the other members of the court, although often scholars of high character, have generally selected Taylor to draw up the sentence of the court, on account of his superior qualifications. We laugh at the story that he cannot write his own letters. That from his enemies is a new tribute to their excellence! Gen. Cass is, we shall admit, a knowing and a learned man; but Gen. Taylor is a wise man. I agree with the poet, that "Knowledge and wisdom far from being one, Have oftimes no connection. Knowledge dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men— Wisdom in minds attentive to their own."

Gen. Cass has great erudition, and has written books. But in the great essentials of wisdom, justice, integrity, humanity, and moral as well as physical courage, Taylor approaches nearer to the character of Washington than any man who has occupied the Presidential chair since his day. And with regard to the champion of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. NILES,) who has indulged himself in a sly fling at Gen. Taylor, I will give my opinion with equal frankness. Mr. Van Buren is a cunning man and it has often been observed, that no cunning man was ever yet a wise one. Exception is taken to Taylor's qualifications, because he has been compelled, in his country's service, to pay more attention to the cartridge than the ballot box; and in his letters has modestly expressed his own diffidence of his ability to discharge the duties of the President of the United States. But let me call the attention of the Senate to what Gen. Washington said of himself in his inaugural address. He says to Congress:

"The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondency one, who, in inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

Taylor is the man of modern times who has rivalled this admirable modesty, and his friends so far as regarding it

as a fault, view it as one of the brightest among the features which adorn his heroic character. If Taylor has justified himself by that confession, to which the honorable Senator has referred, the wisest, the purest, and the greatest of all American Presidents, had taught him by his example.

Mr. President, a paper is put into my hands, which I am requested to read to the Senate. In 1840 Gen. Harrison was charged by our opponents with the high crime of having signed a law, about fifty years ago, while Governor of the Northwest Territory, for selling poor whitemen into bondage. That, if I understood it, was a law to punish crime. It is a fair reprisal on an enemy that could make such a charge, to refer them now to a law signed by their present candidate while Governor of Michigan, of so late a date as the 27th of July, 1818. The law, which the Senator from Michigan (Mr. FELCH) will acknowledge to be an authentic copy from the territorial statutes of Michigan, is in the following words:

"AN ACT for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, That any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle, or disorderly person, stubborn servant, common drunkard, common night-walker, pilferer, or any person wanton or licentious in speech, indecent behaviour, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, mispend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or families, or to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to any constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured: the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

"Made, adopted, and published at Detroit, the 27th day of July, 1818.

"LEWIS CASS, Governor.

"A. B. WOODWARD, Presiding Judge.

"J. WITTENBERG, Judges of the Territory."

"JOHN GRIFFIN, Judges of the Territory."

This act was passed by the authority given in the ordinance of 1787. It provides that "the Governor and Judges shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time." In the year 1818, Governor Cass adopted and passed this act, as one of the Legislators over the Territory. By it a "common night walker," or any "idle person," or any "stubborn servant," or any "person licentious in speech," or any "person of indecent behaviour," or any person who should "mispend what he had earned, and not provide for himself or family," might at the discretion of a justice of the peace, be whipped ten lashes or delivered over to a constable, to be hired out for the best wages that could be procured! (Laughter.) If the General should remain of that mind hereafter, what a prospect of whipping and hiring out does it present to all who may have a fancy for night walking, for all idlers, such as may, in the judgment of a justice of the peace, be "stubborn servants," or "licentious in speech," or happen not to spend their money as the justice shall approve! (Great Laughter.) There is nothing in the old sedition law, or in the blue laws of any of the old States, to exceed this precious specimen of the Governors' legislation in 1818. I commend it to the especial consideration of the modern Democracy in their future progress.

Sir, I have done. Let me only say in conclusion, that I hope that my friends on the other side now have enough of platforms; and that in future all genuine Republicans may rally together under the standard of Taylor, which is wide enough to protect and shelter every true friend of his country, whether a native or a Naturalized citizen, no matter what may be his party designation. Let all such men stand up boldly together in the battle for the Rights of Man, as secured to us by the great charter of American freedom, the Constitution of our country, and the REPUBLICAN PARTY of the country may triumph over all opposition from the self styled Democracy, to the end of time.

Gen. Taylor—Another Slander Refuted.

Some time ago, a story was fabricated and set afloat, that Gen. Taylor was the owner of a large tract of land in the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and that an agent of his had recently been in Washington City purchasing negroes to stock it! Col. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, wrote to Gen. Taylor referring to the allegation, and enquiring as to its truth. We annex the reply. It puts this vile slander at rest, as an unmitigated falsehood. Read and judge:

BROWN ROUGE, La., July 14, 1848.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your kind letter of the 13th ultimo has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have no land on the Rio Grande; nor have I sent \$10,000, or any other sum, to the District of Columbia to purchase slaves; and I trust that if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they have succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum for any purpose as the one above mentioned.

I beg that you will not put yourself to any trouble to meet the objections urged against me by those opposed to me, if they are as groundless as the one in question, for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success, I remain, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, O.

THE JOURNAL.

(CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.)



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1848.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and for collecting and receiving for the same.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Extra Copies of Clayton's Great Speech.

We have, at considerable expense, inserted at length, the great Speech of Senator Clayton, in this number of the Journal. As it is the most important political document of the season, and one that should be read by every citizen of the country, before depositing his vote, we have printed a large number of extra copies, which we will furnish at the low price of TWO DOLLARS PER HUNDRED. Clubs and individuals, anxious to advance the cause of the glorious old hero of Buena Vista, and thus do their country some service, can more effectually do so by circulating this speech among the People, than in almost any other way. Single copies at THREE CENTS.

COUNTY MEETING.

Taylor Men! don't forget the County Meeting on Wednesday, (to-morrow) evening. Let there be a general rally.

Take a Paper.

To every body we would say, take a Newspaper. And above all, take your own county paper. The benefits resulting to a family from having the privilege of weekly perusing a well regulated paper, so far out-weigh the paltry sum necessary to secure it, as to make the latter consideration sink into utter insignificance in comparison with the former. The county paper should be first patronized, and then, if persons can afford to do so, it is all right and proper to get a paper from abroad. We will furnish the "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" until after the Presidential election for the low price of FIFTY CENTS per copy; and to clubs of six or more, at \$1.50 per year. Single copies, \$1.75 per year in advance. \$2.00 if paid during the year.

County Convention.

This body assembles to-morrow. From the sentiments of the delegates, so far as we have heard them expressed, we have no doubt the interests of the party of the county will be carefully attended to. All are properly impressed with the importance of the political campaign in which we are engaged, and all appear determined so to act as will best advance the common cause in good old Huntingdon. Let this spirit be carried out and all will be well.

Organize.

We must again impress upon the Taylor men of this county, the necessity of immediate and effective organization, by forming Rough and Ready Clubs in every township, and frequently meeting together for consultation. This matter is important. Let the Taylor men of every township engage in the work at once. The good results which will flow to the country from the election of honest old Rough and Ready, will more than compensate you for all the exertion made in his behalf.

PENNSYLVANIA CULTIVATOR.—The first number of a new Monthly Agricultural paper, with the above title, published at Harrisburg, Pa., by FOSTER & CO., has been received. It is embellished with numerous appropriate engravings, and is filled with a large quantity of highly interesting and useful matter to agriculturalists, mechanics and others. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the enterprising publishers and have no hesitation in commending the work to the patronage of the Public generally—to whose interests it will be devoted. The price is \$1.00 per annum.

The Slander Admitted.

The following wilful slander upon a private citizen appeared in the Huntingdon Globe of the 1st inst:

"HEAR IT IRISHMEN AND GERMANS."
"You were called idle and ignorant foreigners because you oppose Gen. Taylor and his Native American allies by one of the most prominent Federal speakers, Mr. A. W. Benedict, on Saturday evening last."

Mr. Benedict having given the above a public denial, the editor of the Globe thus admits in his last paper, that the above was a wilful and deliberate slander. He says:

"A. W. Benedict, Esq., has denied in a public speech in the Diamond, that he denounced the foreigners as idle and ignorant. Will he be kind enough to explain, in his next speech or otherwise, what portion of mankind he had reference to in the following sentence:

"The Loco-focos, for the purpose of entrapping the idle and ignorant, are endeavoring to connect Gen. Taylor with the Native American party."

Henry Clay.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, HENRY CLAY, is now as ever, on the side of the Whig party and the country. It appears that he was absent from home previous to the late election in Kentucky, and a despatch from Louisville dated the 9th instant, says:

"Mr. Clay travelled fifty miles for the purpose of voting for Mr. Crittenden, which, it is said, increased the vote in Fayette county considerably, some say upwards of 200 votes.

Gen. Scott is now at his residence at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

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The Taylor Platform.

We give in to-day's Journal, to the exclusion of much of our usual variety, the masterly and unanswerable speech of the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, U. S. Senator from Delaware, in vindication of Gen. TAYLOR. We call the especial attention of our readers to the unanswerable argument embodied in this speech—it is a faithful exhibition of the Taylor Platform. Those who like this broad and well founded platform are invited to come and stand upon it in safety. The principles of Gen. Taylor are not like those of "Progressive" Locofocoism, which are rapidly tending to MONARCHY and TYRANNY; but they shine forth as the pure and primitive principles of our Government and Constitution. Upon this platform Gen. Taylor stands, not as the candidate of a mere party—not trammelled by party schemes—but as "the great champion of the right of man to self-government." He maintains that the majority have a right to govern.

Upon the subject of the Tariff, the Currency, the Improvement of Rivers, Lakes and Harbors, he holds that the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, as expressed through their representatives, ought not to be DEFEATED by the ONE MAN POWER—the Executive VETO. All who are in favor of these principles, get you upon the Taylor Platform.

And how do these principles compare with those of LEWIS CASS? Mr. Cass stands pledged to carry out the principles of a mere party—the COUNTRY is to him nothing—PARTY is everything! Instead of letting the will of the People pass into the form of Laws, his own will must rise up as an insuperable barrier. Upon all questions, as well of expediency as of constitutionality, the ONE MAN POWER may rise superior to the POWER OF THE MAJORITY of his constituents, and defeat the will of the People. This was not the design of the Veto Power, but such is its operation in the hands of a mere party President.

It was clearly not the intention of the Framers of the Constitution to give the Executive the Power to Legislate; but in modern times the Executive does in reality exercise a power of legislation equal to two-thirds of both branches of Congress. He recommends laws and dictates terms, and whenever Congress passes laws differing from those proscribed by him, he defeats them by his VETO!! It matters not by what name a government is called if the power to make laws and to execute them is vested in the same man, it is MONARCHY and TYRANNY in its worst form. This is therefore a question of the most vital importance to the American People, and one that rises far above all others. The name and the form of a Republic may be retained, but Locofocoism, if not arrested in its course, will end in MONARCHY.

We have not room to notice the great speech of Mr. Clayton any further at this time; but we hope that the speech itself will be read by every one who feels an interest in the welfare of his country. READ IT yourselves, friends, and then hand it to your neighbors. By all means get the honest portion of the Locofocos to read it—it is high time that they should get their eyes open. And whenever a Cass man asks, what are Gen. Taylor's principles? invite him to read Senator Clayton's speech.

That "Screw."

We suppose the editor of the Globe observed in our last, that we gave to our readers the "Screw driver" of Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, furnished by himself. If so, how do you like the way in which he "screws" up his position in relation to the nomination of Gen. Cass, and the part he intends taking in sustaining that nomination, neighbor? We are satisfied with it, and if you are, it is more than some of those who sent him a delegate to the Baltimore Convention appear to be. For, we observe that at a meeting of district delegates of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, recently held, they unanimously absolved Francis P. Blair from any obligation incurred by attending, as a delegate, the National Democratic Convention, and recommended that the other district delegates of the Congressional district do the same. This was done in consequence of the recent avowal of Mr. Blair that his sympathies are with Mr. Van Buren, and that he will vote for Gen. Cass as a matter of "punctilio."

Coad's Patent Galvanic Battery.

It affords us much pleasure to inform our readers, that Mr. P. COAD, of Philadelphia, is now in our town, and will stay a few days only, at his rooms, at the house of Mrs. Hampson, to operate on patients for the cure of all nervous and various other diseases, with his patented graduated Galvanic Battery, and to sell patent Rights of this highly valuable apparatus. Mr. Coad has the highest testimony that the world can produce, with respect to the great importance of this instrument. We believe it will be highly the interest of Physicians and patients to avail themselves of the use of this instrument, which is said by the best authority, to be the most powerful remedial agent that God has given to man.

We have seen the testimonials of Rev. Wm. J. Clark, Rector of the Episcopal Church of Williamsport, Lycoming county; Rev. John Tonner of Bellefonte, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and several others in our own vicinity, testifying to the powerfully beneficial results from the use of Mr. Coad's patent Galvanic Battery.

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