

The Whims of our opponents—Falseness and Misrepresentation.

The Locofoco State Convention of New Hampshire, which had its recent session, performed several political anomalies and passed various resolutions which are certainly of the most peculiar character. In the first place it distrusted the State, in advance of all legislative action and nominated members to suit their apportionment; it of course lauded the Sub-Treasury Bill to the skies and denounced all and every policy which squinted at Protection; it proposed a repeal of the Bankrupt Law and the Distribution Bill and objected to a National Bank. All their resolutions tended to anarchy, confusion, political strife and change! Every thing existing, was in the opinion of these bolus wrong and they felt themselves able to propose remedies; they did not actually pass resolutions that it was a subject of regret that New Hampshire locofocism could not legislate for the whole Union, but their self esteem peeped out at every stage of their proceedings, and sily insinuated that they should be pleased to do so. One resolution was as follows, which we copy for the purpose of showing that locofocism will never lose a single inch of ground by telling the truth! Perhaps no equal number of lines, in the English language, could contain so many palpable misrepresentations as this resolution:

Resolved, That the administration which came into power in March 1841, found the country in a State of great and unprecedented general prosperity, in which it had been steadily progressing for the preceding twelve years—our population happy, increasing and prosperous—our laws judiciously made and equally administered—our national name and honor respected abroad—individual rights secured at home, and every department of useful industry reaping a most ample reward—our Government revenues economically collected and expended—a treasury containing a balance of between six and seven millions of dollars, with abundant means and provisions to meet the necessary expenditures of the ensuing year.

This resolution embodies rather a fanciful picture of what the country ought to have been, than any likeness of what it was. The glaring misrepresentations contained therein, can be corrected by every one conversant with political history at the time referred to. If the country was in a state of "unprecedented general prosperity," why was it that the cry for relief and a change was heard from every quarter? If the laws were judiciously made and administered, why was it that public plunderers were not dragged to the bar of Justice? If our National name was respected, why was it that England had the temerity to attack an American vessel in our own waters? If individual rights were secured, how was it that the same arrogant nation searched our vessels on the high seas with impunity? If our government revenues were economically collected and expended, why was it Mr. Woodbury in his last Report recommended changes? Why was it that millions were stolen by government agents, not one of whom was ever brought to trial? If the Treasury contained a balance of seven millions, why was it that its Secretary was continually calling for authority to borrow and issue Treasury notes, until even the Missouri Senator, Benton was compelled to cry shame? Why was it, that according to Mr. Calhoun's statement, there was at the time referred to in the New Hampshire resolution, a debt of five Millions in Treasury notes? If there were abundant means and provisions to meet the necessary expenditures of the ensuing year, why were they not pointed out—why did our Treasury Reports brood ever fears—why have not these hidden resources been developed—why has not Mr. Woodbury, who was transferred from the Treasury to the Senate, shown the nation, the mode of extrication! Why has the present Congress been compelled to make provision for the appropriations of a Van Buren Congress, to such an extent as to cripple the present administration?

We ask an impartial examination of the charges set forth in this resolution. We want the people to see how these locofoco demagogues, who for twelve years, rioted on our treasury and brought the nation to bankruptcy, are seeking to deceive you, that they may again get possession of the reins of government—that they may renege the Sub-Treasury, which makes every custodian of the public money, the creature of the President—places our patrimony under charge of mere political adventurers and would re-open to the nation the scenes of abjectulation and robbery, which were so extensively carried on, with the full knowledge of a Van Buren Secretary of the Treasury.

The appearance of a resolution like the one we have directed attention to, presupposes the people to be blind to the passing occurrences of the day, and unacquainted with facts, in which every citizen has an equal interest and which being widely promulgated through official documents and the press, every one has access to. How important it is, for every voter, to study the prominent legislative movements of our public servants, is evident from this attempt of locofocism to deceive them! It is no longer safe to trust to party leaders—for years, the nation has been misled by invisible but iron masks, who disguised every national and stamped them as coming from the people, when in reality they had

no part or lot in their conception, and in most instances were opposed to their principles. But the contest of 1840, and the legacy left to the people by the lamented Harrison, in the words "Watch the Government," have changed the aspect of affairs. They will not only watch the Government but party leaders, and any barefaced attempt at misrepresentation, such as has been set forth by the demagogues of New Hampshire, will only serve to open the eyes of the community and induce them to rise, with an almost simultaneous movement, to expel the leprosy of locofocism from our land.

The Star of the people's triumph is culminating—the aspects are all favorable and ere long the bright light of universal intelligence will dispense over land, knowledge of what is best for themselves and the determination to uphold the constitution and institutions of our country, without the arrogant dictation of those whose pretensions to democracy are a libel on the proud badge of American citizenship.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 7, 1842.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

V. B. PALMER, Esq., (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

WANTED—at this office—an Apprentice. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, may obtain a good situation. No other need apply.

Tavern Licenses.

Let it be remembered that the law requiring public notice of intended applications for tavern licenses is in full force so far as this county is concerned.

The act requires that every person intending to apply for a tavern license shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in a newspaper, which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the act of 11th March 1834, the last of which publication shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of court to which the application is intended to be made.

Which is the Shipplaster Party?

Maj. Isaac Bruner, of Muncy, late member of the Legislature, from Lycoming county, and a leader of the Locofocos, has issued shipplasters "on his own hook," redeemable at his store, in certain sums. The Boroughs of Harrisburg, McVeytown, and Hollidaysburg, all under Locofoco rule, have issues of the same kind of "hard currency."

The Locofoco counties of Clinton and Clarion are also blessed with "scrip" issued by order of their Commissioners.

Yet these fellows boldly deny that they are the shipplaster party.

Legislative News—Harrisburg Papers.

The Telegraph and the Intelligencer, published at Harrisburg, the former a Scott and the latter a Clay paper, both conducted with great ability, will be issued twice a week during the approaching session of the Legislature, and give full report of its proceedings. Terms of each paper—\$2.00 for the session or \$3.00 for the whole year.

Any persons wishing to procure these papers, or either of them, may remit their names and money by mail.

We respectfully suggest to every one the propriety of subscribing to our Harrisburg paper, after subscribing to our own.

Wilson and Cameron's Contract. Columbia Rail Road.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Courier says—"I stated some time since that RESPONSIBLE PERSONS offered to convey passengers to Columbia at 25 cents each. I am now informed that proposals were handed in by others equally so, to carry as low as 20 cents, but unfortunately the individuals offering do not belong to the favorite family. At the lowest proposals the State would save about \$9000 per annum, and if the fare is reduced one third, which I believe is in contemplation, the travelling will probably increase 100 per cent., and the family compact realize EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OVER AND ABOVE THE LOWEST BID.

This being a family affair, it would seem wholly gratuitous to interfere. The great object is the benefit the Commonwealth derives from the reduction. I have been informed that 60,000 passengers annually go over this road. If the increase is 100 per cent., which would be 60,000 passengers, tolls on each, \$1.64, making \$98,400. If the fare is reduced to \$2.50 to Columbia, 120,000 pass over the road and receipts would be \$300,000. The whole amount now received as tolls on 60,000 passengers is

98,400
201,600
Deduct cost of transportation at 35 cents per passenger 42,000
Nett gain to the State \$159,600

This would be independent of the family appropriation of \$18,000, or add this difference of 15 cents on each passenger, and it will swell the nett gain of the State to \$177,600."

The National Forum.

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the enterprising publishers of the Philadelphia National Forum will, on the 1st of January next, commence the publication of a Weekly Forum.

Congress met on Monday last. In our next paper we will endeavor to give the President's message, whole or in part.

Dickinson College.

We have before us the Register of this institution for the academical year 1842-3. By it we learn that the number of students is as follows:

Law Class, 10
Under-Graduates-Seniors, 16
Juniors, 24
Sophomores, 21
Freshmen, 43

In College, 114
Pupils in the Grammar School, 41
Total, 155

Prosecution and Pardon of Col. Webb

Col. James Watson Webb, having been indicted for leaving the State of New York to fight a duel with the Hon. T. F. Marshall, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty. But owing to a flaw in the indictment, the Court could not pass sentence upon him. Another bill was then found against him, to which he again pleaded guilty; whereupon the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment at Sing Sing—that being the minimum punishment assigned by law. Petitions were immediately circulated and numerous signed, praying for his pardon.—Shortly after the incarceration of Webb, Governor Seward issued the following pardon:

The People of the State of New York:

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

Whereas, at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held in and for the City and County of New York, in the month of November, 1842, JAMES WATSON WEBB was convicted of leaving this State for the purpose of giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, and giving or receiving such challenge, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison at hard labor for the term of two years; and whereas, an unconditional pardon is solicited in the behalf of the said JAMES WATSON WEBB, by the Court, by the Grand Jurors, by the Municipal Councils, by the Officers of Justice in the said city, and by many good and worthy citizens of this State, because he was not the challenger in the said duel; because the challenger, though holding a high representative trust, has not been brought to justice, and is not amenable to the laws of this State; because the combat was not mortal, and the challenged party sincerely manifested a determination to avoid depriving his adversary of life, and he was unharmed, because the said JAMES WATSON WEBB voluntarily submitted himself to justice and confessed his offence, waiving all advantages of legal defence; because although the practice of duelling is in wanton and flagrant violation of Divine laws, and is inconsistent with the morality and humanity which ought to distinguish a civilized people, and has, therefore, been forbidden by the laws of this State with forfeitures, pains and penalties, through a period of nearly forty years, and the Attorney General, Judges and Grand Jurors have been expressly required to bring all offending to condign punishment; yet, until now the moral sentiment prevailing among us, has not adequately sustained those laws, and all persons who have offended against the same have remained unmolested, except three, who, after conviction, received pardon through the hands of our former Chief Magistrates, and many of such offenders have been raised by their fellow citizens to high Executive, Legislative and Judicial trusts wherefore it is represented to us that it would be partial and unequal to enforce in the pre-

sent case penalties which may have been regarded as obsolete; and that the said James Watson Webb is therefore deserving of our clemency:—Now, therefore, know ye, that in consideration of these premises, but upon the express condition that the said James Watson Webb shall not, while he remains a citizen of this State, violate any of the laws designed to prevent duelling, nor by any act aid, assist or abet any such violation, nor print or publish any justification or defence of the practice of duelling, or any paper with intent to advocate or uphold the same we have pardoned, remised and released, and release the said James Watson Webb, of and from the offence whereof, in our said Court, he stands convicted as aforesaid, and of and from all sentences, judgments and executions thereon, hereby restoring to him all the rights and privileges of citizenship forfeited by him in consequence of the said offence or the said conviction. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Governor of our said State, at our city of Albany, in the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Signed WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Passed the Secretary's Office, the 28th day of November, 1842.

Signed S. YOUNG, Sec'y of State.

Death of Sheriff Morris.

The National Duty says:—"It is our painful duty to announce the death of HENRY MORRIS, Sheriff of Philadelphia. Mr. Morris suddenly expired in an apoplexy fit, at the corner of George and Seventh streets, about 5 o'clock on the 1st inst. He was the son of Robert Morris, the celebrated Financier of the American Revolution, and was a man of great private worth. The esteem in which he was held as a citizen, was evidenced in the very flattering vote, by which, a year since, he was chosen to the important office of Sheriff. He was all that a Sheriff ought to be—humane, impartial, and faithful in the discharge of the functions of his office."

LETTER FROM GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WORTHY THE GALANT SOLDIER!
The Carlisle Herald says:—"We copy the following letter from Gen. Winfield Scott, one of his country's noblest defenders, with unfeigned pleasure. It is worthy his noble and generous nature, and will attach him still more strongly to the affections of the American people. Gen. Scott is a true and genuine Whig, and it will be seen that no feeling of jealousy, springing up from his involuntary rivalry with the great Statesman of the West, exists with him to prevent the full and hearty gush of friendship for "Kentucky's illustrious son," or his ardent aspirations for the success of our glorious betrayed but not dismayed Whig party. With Henry Clay, nominated by a National Convention, and the best interests of the country at heart, there can be no doubt that the Whig party will come out of the contest of 1844 covered with glory!"

DETROIT, September 22, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 7th instant, addressed to me at Washington, has followed me to this distant region. With your invitation requesting my presence at the entertainment about to be given by the Whigs of Ohio to the Whigs of Kentucky, who, in 1840, so magnanimously postponed their first choice for the Presidency, I am highly honored; and if it were compatible with my position as a federal officer, I should certainly be in the midst of you on the interesting occasion.

With one candidate for the Presidency, and the best interests of the country at heart, it ought not to be doubted that the Whigs, appealing to the virtue and intelligence of the people, will be as successful in 1844, as they were in 1840. Whether that one candidate be, as all indications seem to determine, Kentucky's illustrious son, or any one of the hundred of his followers, my prayers for a Whig triumph shall be ardent and unceasing.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with high consideration, your friend and fellow citizen.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. H. Crane, S. Forrer, H. G. Phillips, R. Green, D. A. Haynes and Charles Anderson, Corresponding Committee.

MR. BENTON.—A meeting of the most influential Locofocos of Missouri was recently held in Fayette, Howard county and Mr. Benton solemnly nominated for the Presidency. It is said by a Whig paper, that there are more Calhoun men than Bentonites in Missouri. That is probable: but it is equally possible that Mr. Benton has had himself nominated, with a view of disposing of his own state to the best advantage to himself.

The prize-fighters at New York, who were implicated in the murder of McCoy, have been convicted of manslaughter.

At the recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county, Md., an address was delivered by W. W. Bowie, Esq. The speaker's remarks, pertinent and eminently practical in themselves, indicate much experience and observation in agricultural matters. The subjoined paragraph, which forms the conclusion of the address, may contain some good advice for others in the community besides farmers:

Fellow-Farmers, let us then, in those times of "pressure and pecuniary embarrassment," get rid of every species of property which is not profitable;—get rid of our luxurious habits;—abandon the fashionable follies of the day;—lopp off all unnecessary expenses, and return to the plain, unostentatious customs of our forefathers. Let Industry and Economy be your watchword, and let it be practically seen and felt in your household.—Work less land, and take better care of what you make. Make an annual investment in the improvement of your Farms. Let us give up the fashion of selling nothing that we can consume, but rather let us waste, or prodigally consume nothing we can sell. By such radical changes in our course of life, and in our system of farming, that peace and plenty;—that contentment and comfort; that ease and happiness, which is our birth-right as tillers of the soil, will again revisit our homes, and the bright Sun of Prosperity will again shine over old Maryland in all its wonted effulgence, and light up with happy smiles the countenances of her independent sons and beautions daughters.

RITCHIE, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria Gazette intimates that there is disposition to run Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, as Governor of Virginia. Notwithstanding all political differences, it would be deemed a high compliment to the press of the country.

N. Y. Union.

It would not be the first time that an editor of a paper has come to be Governor of a State. Mr. Hill, of the Concord Patriot, was twice elected Governor of New Hampshire, and then returned to his pen, his scissors, and his paste pot. Nor is Mr. Hill's example of a return to the editorial duties the only instance, in this country, of an editor's being raised from the chair of Governmental to the chair of editorial. If there was half the esprit de corps among the gentle craft that prevails with the lawyers, for example, there would be more frequent instances of well being and well doing among us. The mistake is made by many young editors, that in order to show themselves efficient partisans, they must assail the personal character of some editor. If Mr. Wilkinson is a candidate for Governor, every editor that advocates his claim must be, ex officio, a scoundrel, in the estimation of certain of those who oppose the ticket. The effect of all this is, that the community are compelled to believe that editors are as great scoundrels as they are declared to be, or that they are totally reckless of truth as it regards others—sometimes perhaps a little of both is believed. Let it be otherwise.—U. S. Gazette.

CURING BEEF AND PORK.—The following receipt for curing Beef and Pork is said to be the best now in use. It is given by the Editor of the Germantown Telegraph, who remarks that if this mode be once tried, it will be used again in preference to all others. The receipt is as follows:

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1 1/2 lb. salt,
1 lb. of sugar,
1/2 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little,) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, pour it over your beef or pork; to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

TEXAS.—The seat of government of Texas has been removed from Houston to the town of Washington, on the Brazos. The Government had its existence in that place, and the declaration of independence was made there. Washington is within a day's ride of the most populous portions of Texas.

A southern paper having asserted that "Miss Lucy Long" was to be set to music, the editor of the Picayune gave his opinion that she had a great deal better be set to work.

The Constitution of Rhode Island has been adopted by the people, nearly unanimously; only 33 votes are known to have been cast in the negative.

Judge Watts, of New Orleans, has decided in the case of a contested election, that witnesses could not be required by law to declare for whom they voted.—Their avowal must be voluntary, if made at all.

Senator Thomas H. Benton has been nominated for the Presidency by a Locofoco meeting in Missouri!

Washington Temperance Society.

Court House, December 3, 1842. Stated meeting. Meeting called to order. Mr. J. Burchinell, the President, elected in the Chair, upon taking the chair Mr. Burchinell addressed the meeting in a brief but pertinent manner.

Minutes of previous meeting read. The following Resolution was offered by Col. Everhart:

"Whereas, objections have been made, that the Pledge of our society, only requires its signers, to personally abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors—and that it does not prohibit its members from trafficking in ardent spirits, Therefore, be it Resolved, That any member who buys or sells intoxicating liquors, to be afterwards used as a beverage, or in any other way than for the promotion of the arts and sciences, or for medical or religious purposes, is guilty of a violation of the Pledge."

Carried unanimously.

Addresses were severally delivered by Messrs. Everett, Jacob Cresswell, Benedict, Everhart and Campbell.

On motion of T. P. Campbell, Esq., Resolved, That henceforth and forever, we bind ourselves in bonds, stronger than hooks of steel, to stand shoulder to shoulder—join heart to heart, and like a band of brothers, to fight more valiantly than ever, and that if a brother should fall, we will rally around him, and never give him up, until he shall have again signed the Freeman's chart of safety."

Adopted unanimously.

Some first rate Temperance songs and hymns, from a new collection being prepared for the society, were sung during the evening with much effect, including present kindly lending their aid.

It having been intimated that the house would be occupied by the Baptist society on Saturday evening next, it was on motion Resolved,

"That this society now adjourn to meet at the Old Court House, on Friday evening next, the 9th instant."

Adjourned.
M. McCONNELL, Sec'y

It would be preposterous in a writer for the readers of such a journal as the Courier, to address their prejudices, passions or aspirations. Good common sense should at least be possessed by the readers of this paper, and those possessed of such, and those who do we care to attract. We will now assert, is the most unqualified terms, that will absolutely cure Rheumatism and stiffness of joints, of twenty years' standing. The assertion is so broad, that it will hardly obtain credence, we are aware, unless supported by uncommon testimony. Now the testimony is so abundant, that to discriminate between such, and that matter of fact testimony, is very difficult. To come at once to a point that can be at once appreciated, the proprietors have resolved to give this remedy to the poor, and to cure those able to pay for it, before they ask pay, and then leave it to the sufferer to pay what he chooses. We entreat, therefore, sufferers to call at 71 Maiden Lane, for some drops (Indian Elixer) to be taken, and a Nerve and Bone Liniment to use outwardly; and if they will not, by one week's use, become more surprised and delighted than they ever expected, we will never again make such an assertion. Will inwards now suffer for the want of this mild, innocent, and all potent remedy? If they refuse it, we pity them indeed.—M. Y. Cour. & Eng. Feb. 1842.

For sale by THOS. READ, Huntingdon, and JACOB SNYDER, Hollidaysburg.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—A positive stay for the hair falling out, or to restore it in bald places.

A certain cure for all Rheumatism and swollen Limbs; no exceptions.

A certain and positive cure for the Piles in all cases.

A warranted cure for all Bruises, Scalds and other sores, and sore eyes.

A positive cure for the Salt Rheum.

A beautiful Dye for the hair; will not color the skin. Warranted.

A certain cure for corns.

Each of these to be had at 71 Maiden Lane and such proof of these facts as will convince all who will call or send for them, gratis. The public may rest assured there is no fancy in these assertions.

June 22, 1842.

For sale by THOS. READ, Huntingdon, and JACOB SNYDER, Hollidaysburg.

DEED.

In this Borough, on Saturday the 3d, inst., ROBERT MOORE, Esq., Commissioner of Huntingdon county, aged 55 years, 8 months and 11 days.

NOTICE!
FEES!! COSTS!!!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me for services rendered during the time I continued Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, that their respective accounts have been placed in the hands of T. H. CREMER, Esq., for collection. All persons thus indebted will therefore take notice that if they do not pay up at or before the ensuing January Court, suits will be instituted against them immediately after that time—without respect to persons.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Huntingdon, Nov. 30, 1842.

STRAY HORSE.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Morris township, sometime about the 1st of November, inst. a sorrel horse, supposed to be about 20 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or else he will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAHAM KURTZ,
Nov. 30, 1842.—pd.