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TERMS.

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

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Godey's Magazine AND LADY'S BOOK FOR 1845.

The best earnest publisher can give of what he can and will do next year is a reference to what he has done last year, or at any time for the last fifteen years. Under this view of the case it would be quite sufficient for ordinary purposes for us to say that the high character of this magazine for literary and artistic merit will be properly sustained. But we are aware that the rapid and dazzling succession of novelties which we have brought forward within the last few years naturally excites a lively curiosity, and every subscriber is saying to himself *what will Godey do next?*

It is merely with a view to gratifying this curiosity on the part of our friends that we now proceed to enumerate some of the features of our next year's plan, premising, however, that the enumeration must necessarily be partial and incomplete, from our invariable practice of seizing upon every NEW AND BRILLIANT FORM OF EMBELLISHMENT the moment it presents itself, as well as securing the services of all the

POPULAR, LITELY AND ELEGANT WRITERS the moment their characters are distinctly developed and pronounced. The honor of bringing forward first-rate genius into public notice and favor, and serving as a sort of prime conductor to electric flashes which send their light through the whole Union, has become quite habitual to the *Lady's Book*.

Our original idea of illustrating American history by VIEWS OF BATTLE GROUNDS were still calmly pursuing in a style that defies all competition. The not less brilliant idea of illustrating the *Heroism of American Ladies* by a series of Engravings and Narratives which will serve to place in their true light the patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice of our female ancestors in the revolutionary war, emphatically called

The Heroic Age of America, is also original with us. Other incidents of revolutionary history will also furnish subjects for the embellishments of the coming year. Among the subjects already executed are

Reception of the news of Lexington fight, By Darley, Marion's capture of the British officer, By White, Female Gallantry, By Hubart, Storming of Red Bank Fort, By Hamilton, Count Donop's Monument, By Hamilton, The Battle of Concord Bridge, By Frankenstein, The Germantown Battle-ground, By Russell Smith, Trenton Battle-ground, By Hamilton, with a large number of others, engaged but not yet sent in by the artists. Another new and striking feature we now propose for the first time in public, having had artists engaged for twelve months in working it out. Our readers will please to note the date of the announcement of this feature. It will consist of *Characteristic State Views*, in which the peculiarities of scenery, costume and customs of every state and territory of the Union will be presented in succession. This idea will of course be claimed by others, but our readers will not forget to mark dates.

Our proffered premium of \$200 for the best painting of a subject illustrative of American Female Patriotism has already brought a splendid array of talent into the field. The award has been postponed for another month out of courtesy to artists who have pictures still upon their easels.

The premium of \$250 for the best engraving will of course bring forward a series of first rate steel plates. In addition to all these advantages, the privilege of engraving the premium pictures of the Apollo association will serve to form a key-stone to our splendid system of embellishments. The public know our literary contributors well, for they have long been in the habit of recognizing them as the *Leading writers of America* in Magazine Literature—that literature which exacts from the ablest pens their most piquant and brilliant contributions, at the same time that it condenses into a compact and pleasing form the moral, the useful, and the solid in narrative, sketch and essay writing.

MEZZOTINTS, MEZZOTINTS, MEZZOTINTS. It is only necessary to say that in this department we have certain, Sald and Warner, and each of them has several plates in hand. We shall, we think, have one in each number next year.

ARTISTIC FASHION PLATES. Godey's *Lady's Book* is the only Magazine that can be relied upon for the real fashions.

Our translators suffer nothing of merit and interest, which is suited to the design of the *Lady's Book*, in the literature of Germany, France Italy, and other nations of the European continent to escape them.

Among many novel features in the literary way which are now in the course of preparation, for well-known reasons we choose to announce but one in this connection, viz:

The border legends of America, many of which have just reached us from the distant regions which were formerly the scenes of border wars and hunting expeditions, and where the exploits of the famous Indian killers and hunters still furnish themes for purely national ballads, songs and stories to their children and grandchildren, by the winter's fireside.

It is not necessary for us to give the names of our writers—previous numbers will show that they are the best in America.

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To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW WHIGS:—According to the "official returns" of the late Presidential election in Pennsylvania, the Whig candidates have been defeated by a majority of six thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes. If this were the result of a fair election, we should feel no disposition now to make any public expression either of dissatisfaction or regret in relation to it, but should quietly yield to the judgment of our fellow citizens, and await with patience the end of their hazardous experiment. *But we have been cheated.* The voice of the legal voters of our Commonwealth has been smothered in the ballot-box. And we consider it due to our fellow citizens, and particularly to those who have struggled so zealously to secure the triumph of Whig principles and American interests, to lay before them some evidence of the fraud, and expose the true character of the men who direct the movements of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania.

The excitement in the public mind during the Presidential contest of 1840, was greater perhaps than had ever been known on a like occasion. All the influence and power of the General Government, administered and exerted through more than a hundred thousand office holders, and extending into every election district in the Union, were brought to bear in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. And the downward course, which the credit, business, and honor of the Nation had taken under his administration, made every Whig, and many who had never before been Whigs, feel and act, as if each had a personal stake in the contest. Pennsylvania was regarded as the field on which the battle was to be decided, and not only the political power of our opponents, but a very large amount of money was staked on the issue. The two-fold excitement doubled the energy of both parties. No sentinel slept—no man was absent from his post at the beat of the reveille. The troops of our opponents were reviewed again and again, and cheered on by veteran leaders. They went regularly through the daily drill, and were subjected constantly to that rigorous discipline, which "progressive Democracy" prescribes as one of its family regulations. In the opinion of Mr. Dallas, expressed a short time before the election, in a letter written to some of his political friends in the South, *twenty thousand* would not cover the majority which Mr. Van Buren was to have in Pennsylvania! The day of trial came, and both parties were on the field in their full strength. It was conceded on all hands, that the *full vote* of the State was polled at that election.

The increase of the popular vote, can never exceed the ratio of the increase of the population. It is more likely to be less, than greater, on account of the fact, that a large number of emigrants settle among us every year, who are never naturalized, and consequently are never admitted to the right of suffrage. The ratio of the increase of the population of our State has varied but little since the year 1810. It diminishes about one half per cent. every 10 years. From 1820 to 1840, the increase was 56.33 per cent.; and at the same rate the increase for four years from 1840 to 1844 would be 11.27 per cent. We take 11.27 per cent. to be the full increase. Assuming, what all parties have heretofore admitted to be true, that the full vote of the State was polled in 1840, it follows that the vote of 1844 should not exceed that of 1840, by more than 11.27 per cent. The official returns of the two elections, however, furnish us with a different result. They are as follows:

Votes polled in 1840.		Votes polled in 1844.	
Harrison,	144,019	Clay,	161,203
Van Buren,	143,676	Polk,	167,535
Birney,	243	Birney,	3,133
Total,	288,038	Total,	331,871
			288,038

Increase in four years, 43,833
which is equal to 15.21 per cent.; being within a fraction of 4 per cent. beyond the ratio of the increase of the population.

This startling fact leads to the inquiry, where is the illegitimate increase to be found? Either party may increase its vote to any extent, by accessions from the other; but so long as one keeps up fairly to the natural increase of 11.27 per cent. the other cannot honestly go beyond it. The Whigs have increased their vote 17,184, or 11.93 per cent., about two-thirds of one per cent. beyond the proper ratio: the whole of which surplus of two-thirds of one per cent. is fully accounted for by the large Democratic Native American vote given to Mr. Clay in the city and county of Philadelphia. This is susceptible of the clearest proof. The population of the city and county increases in a much greater ratio than that of any other county in the State.—The increase from 1820 to 1840 was 86.64 per cent., at which rate the increase for four years, from 1840 to 1844, would be 17.12 per cent. This furnishes, according to our theory, the legitimate ratio of the increase of the vote in Philadelphia. The vote was as follows:

Harrison, 17,844		Clay, 23,289	
Van Buren,	18,077	Polk,	18,851
			225
Total,	35,921	Total,	42,365

The increase in the Whig vote is 5445
The natural increase at 17.12 per cent. would be 3054
Increase beyond the natural ratio, 2391

The natural increase in the Locofoco vote at 17.12 per cent would be		3093	
The actual increase is			773
Loss in the Locofoco vote,			8320
Gain in the Whig vote beyond the natural ratio,			2391
Aggregate Whig gain since 1840, Locofoco majority in 1840,			4711
			233
Whig majority by this rule, Actual Whig majority,			4478
			4438

Excess, 40
Thus in the city and county of Philadelphia the actual loss on the Locofoco side makes up, within 71 votes, the entire Whig gain—and the sum of the Whig gain and the Locofoco loss, comes within forty votes of the Whig majority! A remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of our premises.

But while the Whigs have maintained their full strength throughout the State, the Locofocos have managed to increase their vote 23,859, being equal to 16.60 per cent., or 5.33 per cent. beyond the ratio of the increase of population! This of course cannot be accounted for by gains from the Whig party, the Whigs having themselves been the gainers in the aggregate. A little further examination will show that the whole of the illegitimate increase in the vote, is not only on the Locofoco side, but is all in the *Locofoco counties!* The following counties gave Whig majorities in 1840; we annex their respective votes for President at both elections:

	Harrison.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
Adams	2453	1628	2669	1891	6
Allegheny	7620	4573	8083	5743	435
Beaver	3143	1710	2792	2172	570
Berks	2910	2446	3147	1988	5
Bucks	4705	4488	4892	5251	27
Butler	2100	1804	247	2012	135
Chester	5643	4882	6070	5550	106
Cumberland	2790	2695	3092	3155	5
Dauphin	314	2187	3285	2491	16
Delaware	2091	1335	2090	1466	15
Erie	2236	2061	3911	2326	74
Franklin	2586	2892	3901	3198	0
Huntingdon	3846	2286	4086	2575	0
Indiana	1953	1109	2500	1448	80
Lancaster	9678	5472	10555	5943	21
Lebanon	2369	1492	3636	1791	0
Mercer	3240	2326	2840	2869	604
Monroe	1504	765	2660	1035	6
Union	2439	1518	2788	1765	18
Washington	4149	3611	3872	3973	296
Total,	73883	51280	77176	59538	2119
					77176
					2119

Vote in 1840		125169	
Vote in 1844			138848
			125169

Increase		13679	
The natural increase in this vote at 11.27 per cent. would be,			14,163
The actual increase is			13,679

Deficiency,		427	
The increase in the Locofoco vote is			8,273
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent. would be			5,779

Increase beyond the natural ratio,		2,494	
The natural increase in the Whig vote at 11.27 per cent. would be			8,327
The actual increase is			3,827

Loss in Whig vote		5,040	
Gain in the Locofoco vote beyond the natural ratio,			2,494
Abolition vote, (taken from the Whigs,)			2,119

Total,		4,613	
			4,613

Deficiency,		427	
			427

The above counties are all that gave Whig majorities, either in 1840 or at the late election. And they furnish another striking proof of the truth of our position in regard to the increase of the vote.—They poll one hundred and thirty-eight thousand votes, and the increase since 1840 falls only four hundred and twenty-seven short of the ratio of the increase of the population. These counties, together with Philadelphia, in which we have seen that the rule holds good, comprise considerably more than one half of the entire vote of the State.

Let us now cross the line, and enter the region of Locofocoism. The following are the counties which nourish

"The poisonous, black, insinuating worm."

	Harr.	V. B.	Clay.	Polk.	Abol.
Armstrong	1260	1744	1453	1983	38
Berks	2682	7425	4008	8074	9
Bradford	2631	2844	3235	3568	63
Cambria	811	920	996	1123	2
Carbon			531	905	0
Centre	1447	2242	1860	2425	7
Clarion	648	1366	814	1883	7
Crawfield	499	912	544	874	0
Clinton	637	649	788	875	0
Columbia	1355	2892	1738	3370	1
Crawford	2467	2908	2636	3334	139
Elk, (now co., North n.)			101	128	9
Fayette	2751	3055	2804	3429	35
Green	1350	2010	1418	2354	18
Jefferson	476	592	591	731	5
Junata	906	1043	1089	1260	0
Lehigh	2405	2461	2553	2811	0
Luzerne	2776	4119	2699	3950	29
Lycoming	1504	2181	2012	2429	19
McKean	263	276	340	419	0
Millin	1226	1269	1618	1519	9
Monroe	345	1477	414	1806	9
Montgomery	4068	4869	4491	5598	49
Northampton	2846	3838	2776	3870	0
Northumberland	1351	2187	1547	2446	7
Perry	1072	1970	1370	2321	0
Pike	135	524	151	769	0
Potter	180	363	240	554	0
Schuylkill	1881	2184	2571	3404	3
Susquehanna	1560	2023	1802	2697	93

	895	1721	1169	2193	23
Tioga					
Venango	855	1275	966	1377	65
Warren	827	929	899	1149	17
Wayne	675	1188	899	1657	15
Westmoreland	2778	4704	2672	4978	71
Wyoming, (new county)				814	899
York	3792	4392	4237	5071	1
Total,	52,286	74,299	60,738	89,131	792
					60,738
					792

Vote in 1840,		126,585	
do. 1844,			150,661
			126,585

Increase,		24,076	
The first fact which arrests the attention here is that these counties in 1840 polled only 1400 votes more than the Whig counties. And while the vote in the Whig counties has been increased thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, that of the counties now given has been increased twenty-four thousand and seventy-six!			

Actual increase of vote,		24,076	
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent. would be			14,266

Excess of increase,		9,810	
Which is equal to 7.75 per cent.!			
The actual increase in the Whig vote is			8,459
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent. would be			5,892

Increase beyond the natural ratio,		2,567	
The actual increase in the Locofoco vote is			14,832
The natural increase at 11.27 per cent. would be			8,373

Increase beyond the natural ratio,		6,459	

Here we are, in the very midst of the fraud! In the Whig counties, every thing is right. There is no excessive increase in the vote, and where the Locofocos gain beyond the legitimate ratio, the Whig vote is diminished to the full extent of such gain. These facts prove, that where Whig Judges and Inspectors presided at the late Election, the purity of the ballot-box was preserved. But the moment we enter the Locofoco counties, we have in the first place a fraudulent excess of near ten thousand votes! We find the Whigs, increasing their vote 2,560 beyond the natural ratio, and in the same counties the Locofocos increasing their vote 6,459, beyond the ratio! Who is chargeable with the fraud—for fraud is apparent! If you will examine carefully the vote of the counties in which the Whigs have made their largest gains, you will find that the Locofocos there possess and exercise absolute power. A party so completely buried in Locofocoism as the Whigs in that region, could have no chance at fraud, if they were disposed to resort to it.—All they can do, is to poll their honest vote, and that is sometimes done in the midst of hisses and groans from their opponents. The surplus increase in their vote is reasonably accounted for, by changes and gains from the other party, which are known to have occurred in large numbers. The fair increase in the Locofoco vote then, according to the rule which did not fail in the Whig counties, would be thus:—

Increase at 11.27 per cent.		8,373	
Deduct Whig gain beyond natural increase,			2,560
Deduct Abolition, do. do.			792
			3,352 3,352

Legitimate net increase by the rule		5,021	
Increase according to the returns			14,832

Fraudulent excess		9,811	

We pronounce this excess of near ten thousand votes to be fraudulent, because it can be accounted for in no other way. The rule that holds good when applied to considerably more than one half of the entire vote of the State, ought not to fail when applied to the rest. There can be no reason for it. It may be alleged, by way of explanation and argument, that among the Locofoco counties are various and extensive coal mines, iron mines and furnaces, and that the increased vote comes from them; but we answer that the mines and most of the furnaces were there and in operation, in 1840. If this answer be in sufficient, then we may set off against such counties, the Whig counties of Allegheny, Huntingdon, Franklin, Chester, Lancaster, Union, Dauphin and Delaware, with their mines and furnaces, forges and factories of almost every kind, affording as good cause for a largely increased vote as can be furnished by Schuylkill, Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne and Columbia. There can be no reason why some of the very poorest counties in the State, should increase their vote in twice or thrice the ratio of the most flourishing, the most favored in natural resources and most attractive to the immigrant. And yet, Pike, with its thin and stoney soil, covered with scrub oaks and briars, and Potter, an impetrable wilderness, so much so that its geological and mineral resources are to this day unknown, have each increased their vote in more than double the ratio of Philadelphia or Allegheny, with all their manufactories and their new enterprises daily springing up, and keeping up a constant demand for mechanics and laborers of every description!

Is it by accident that the illegitimate increase in the vote of the State is all in the Locofoco counties, and all on the Locofoco side? Is it by accident that the increase in the Whig vote is the exact ratio of the increase of population, and that the Locofoco vote exceeds that ratio by almost ten thousand? Is it by accident that the Locofoco gain in the Whig counties is met by a corresponding loss in the Whig vote, and that a Whig gain in the Locofoco counties is answered by a still larger gain for the Locofocos?

The following circular which was issued at Harrisburg last winter, contains a few hints, that may aid our fellow citizens in the solution of the problem:

CIRCULAR LETTER Of a Committee appointed by the Democratic Members of the Legislature.

We address you on behalf of the democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and we address you on a subject of vital interest to the success of the democratic party in a contest which is about to commence, of unexampled importance. The Presidential and gubernatorial election takes place next fall: to rally our friends at the polls with spirit, energy and success requires time, labor skill and activity. Organization, therefore, is the only guarantee against a signal defeat: organization, too, which shall reach every township in the Commonwealth, and enlist the hearty co-operation of every democrat. The principles which are identified with the democratic party are surely worth preserving, but it is for every friend of the party to decide for himself, whether the faith of his fathers shall be maintained in its purity, or be struck down forever by the triumph of Federalism in two consecutive elections. In the contest which is approaching, all the ingenuity which federal whiggery can put in motion will be resorted to; all the plans which a bad cause never fails to bring into the field, will be marshalled, drilled, and armed with falsehoods for the occasion.—The democratic members, therefore, anxious to arouse their brethren throughout the State to a sense of the danger which threatens their cause and their principles, have determined to make an effort to save the party from defeat, secure its principles and rescue this good old Commonwealth from the inglorious position she took in the campaign of 1840. As a preliminary measure to the great contest in the fall, the Whigs have determined, if possible, to secure a large number of the Judges and Inspectors at the Spring election; if they are successful in this, you will readily perceive the power which the opposition will wield. It is distinctly understood that the Whig party intend to secure an advantage in the manner we have indicated. It, therefore, becomes the duty of every democrat to exert himself and arouse his friends, and warn them of the danger which threatens his ward, borough or township, and thus secure a large turnout at the election for Judges and Inspectors. *This done, we shall have the vantage ground, and an easy victory will be the result.* The democratic members desire that you would communicate these facts to such of our political friends in your ward, borough or township, as will take an interest in adopting such measures as will uphold and sustain the party. It is not necessary to make an appeal to your patriotism or love of country to enter heartily into this measure: the bleeding condition of your country appeals with sufficient force to your sympathies, and the prostrate condition of the democratic party in 1840, it is hoped, is a sufficient inducement to arouse every friend to exertion and action.

The contents of this letter should be made known only to such of our friends as will keep their own counsel, and assist in organizing the party; and it is very desirable that it should not appear in any newspaper, or be communicated to our political opponents. The most efficient organization can be made without noise or confusion.