

# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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

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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.

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

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR,  
1845.

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In offering such a miscellany as the above periodically to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood what is the object proposed to be accomplished by its publication, and what will invariably be the character of its contents; and by no species of disguise, or form of deception, attempt to make an impression or gain a favor, without possessing a legitimate claim to their enjoyment.—*Sears' Family Magazine* is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense and systematize the great mass of standing general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general and thus collected and prepared, to place it, by its cheapness and comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of ALL.

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"A postmaster may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself; but if the letter be written by another person the postmaster cannot frank it."—AMOS KENDAL.

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mon—for sale at this office.

Job Printing.  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.

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120 ACRES,

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ALSO, 53 acres of woodland handsomely located on Chestnut ridge, Shirley township, Huntingdon county.

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Watches repaired at short notice and warranted to perform.

Cash or exchange given for old Gold and Silver.

Phil'a., Dec. 11, 1844.—2m.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, on the 1st Jan., 1845, if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

Baker John Murrell Andrew  
Breneman Isaac Mayville Henry  
Dickey Susan Moyer Henry  
Davis John C. Pine Isaac  
Davis Samuel Plympton Elijah  
Fisher Mrs. Porter John 2  
Fockle H. & J. Parmenter S. S.  
Gun Benjamin Spyker Samuel  
Green James Esq. Sauter Mr.—German  
Houtz Daniel Stewart Alexander  
Houston M. L. Shively James  
Herron John B. Stout Mr.  
Hall Weston Shively Mary  
Johnston William Thomas David P.  
Ireland Judith Young George B.  
Ingham John Yocom Samuel  
Kennedy J. H. Wilson James  
Kauffman George Walker H. C.  
Martin Isaac Walker George  
McCleary Andrew  
JOHN GEMMILL, P. M.  
Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1845.

LIST OF LETTERS, which remain in the Huntingdon Post Office, January 1st 1845. If not called for previous to the 1st of April next, they shall be sent to the Post Office Department at Washington.

Bottontot John 2 M'Vey Michael  
Bottontot James M'Girrah Miss Emil'n  
Coder T. B. M'Williams Thomas  
Crull Augustus Murchorn John  
Diffnbacher A. L. 2 Nugan Russell  
Dysar Joseph Numer John  
Grubb Abraham, Jr. Patterson John  
Grub Miss Harriet Peppard Oliver  
Grub E. & C. B. Rosenheim Abraham  
Heister D. S. Toman James  
Hight Charles Wood Samuel R.  
Lay George Wright Henry  
McGwire Catharine Withrow John  
McCormick James DAVID SNARE, P. M.  
January 8, 1845.

Estate of Lawrence Swoope,  
Late of Cass township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known with delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

CALEB SWOOPE, Adm'r.  
Jan. 22, 1845.—6t.

ESTATE OF JAMES TULLEY,  
Late of Barree township, Huntingdon  
county, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

ANN TULLEY,  
JOHN OAKS, Ex'r.  
November 20, 1844.

Barree tp

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, living in the borough of Alexandria more than a month ago, a red and white spotted cow, with a white face, and a mark on one of her horns, nearly the shape of an O. Said cow is near calving, or probably has calved by this time. Any information that could be given, respecting said stray, would be thankfully received by the subscriber.

THOMAS MITCHELL.  
January 15, 1845.

BLANK BONDS to Constables for Stay  
of Execution, under the new law, just  
printed, and for sale, at this office.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN,  
OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
On the Late Presidential Election.  
In the House of Representatives, Jan. 6.

[CONCLUDED.]

Without going further with this matter, Mr. Speaker, I have read enough to afford an accurate idea of this system of organization. That it would be most effective in practice is obvious, when it is remembered that there are in every country some who, from indecision of character, may be persuaded—some who, from honest credulity and want of political knowledge, can be imposed upon by artfully-framed documents or verbal misrepresentation; while others may be overcome by the influence of what are called "refreshments" or other means. This is some similar plan of organization was adopted in many parts of the country. In the State of Tennessee, as I have been informed by what I might regard as first rate *democratic* authority, the following was the mode relied on: There are about fifteen hundred civil districts in the State, in each of which there is a precinct for voting. In each one of these districts the Democratic party selected five individuals, who were, by their combined exertions prior to and on the election day, to endeavor to change two voters in each district, which in the whole State would amount to three thousand, and taken from the Whig to the Democratic side, would make a difference of six thousand in the result. By this means they hoped to overcome the majority of four thousand which had been cast against Mr. Polk the year previous. That this scheme failed is solely owing to the fact that in that State the Whigs were more zealous, more active, and better organized than they were in the other States. Nothing gives such confidence and spirit to an individual as the knowledge that his efforts will be seconded and sustained by all of the members of his party. It is a similar feeling which gives courage to a soldier going into battle in the ranks of veterans, whom he knows and confides in, that he would not feel in the midst of a body of a raw militia.

The leading members of the Democratic party, being in the late canvass, well aware that the system of Whig policy was approved by a majority of the people of the Union, and that their nominee had also a vast personal superiority in the estimation of every body over Mr. Polk, felt that the issue, if determined with respect either to measures or men, would be decided against them. They therefore called into exercise to the fullest extent their system of party organization, to obtain as many votes as possible for their candidate, and showed themselves devoid of all scruples as to the mode in which these votes were to be procured.

But, Mr. Speaker, our opponents did not content themselves with merely obtaining the votes of individuals. They also courted and won over all the various smaller factions of the country. It is the natural tendency of these in every country to array themselves against the strongest party. The Whig party was, as will concede, the strongest, and it stood firmly on well-known and fixed principles.—With these principles none of the factions of the country harmonized. But the Democratic party avowedly stood on no general system of principles with respect to the administration of the Government. It contained in its body men who professed opposite opinions on every political question. Its broad and catholic spirit could receive in its bosom the members of every faction without obliging them to sacrifice or modify any of their professed opinions. In short it was a fit receptacle for the fragments of all factions, and it would act in the manner calculated to win.

The abolition party had nominated as its candidate for the Presidency James C. Birney; but the Democratic party likewise afterwards nominated him for the Legislature of Michigan. He accepted this nomination, and by that means, or perhaps by more solid appliances, he was induced to use his influence with his party in behalf of Mr. Polk. In his published letter before the election—the allude not to his spurious letter, but his genuine one—he declared that, though opposed both to Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, yet he much more deprecated the election of Mr. Polk, because, being a man of greatly superior abilities, he was always able to lead his party, and would do much more to retard and overthrow abolition principles than Mr. Polk, whom he spoke of as a man of no talent, incapable of controlling his party, and powerless as against abolition. Mr. Speaker, when I first read these letters, I saw that they were so ingeniously framed that they would have the desired effect with the abolition party. Nay, sir; they take the precise view of the matter, which a sagacious sincere abolitionist would. Nothing surely could be more fatal to the progress, and even existence of that faction, than the administration of a man of the lofty patriotism, and splendid abilities, vast personal popularity, moderation and firmness of Henry Clay. To give us such an administration, would inspire that confidence, repose, and prosperity which the country so much needs. On the contrary, all the little factions vegetate and thrive under the weak, vacillating administration of a feeble man. Rightfully, or wrongfully, however, as it may be deemed, it is certain that these views of Birney, and like efforts on the part of the Democratic party, had the desired effect on the mass of the abolition party. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, and perhaps others, were carried for Mr. Polk, and, as our candid political adversaries admit, the abolitionists have made the President.

Yet, with all the acquisitions and advantages which I have been recounting, our adversaries were too prudent to rest secure. They knew that the Constitution had provided no mode by which the fairness of a Presidential election could be contested, and no means of purging the polls of illegal votes. If a vote were received by the inspector of the election at each precinct, and by them returned, it mattered not whether the person professing to give it were qualified to vote or not at that place.

They therefore, by means of the system of organization already described, deliberately formed a widely extended plan for the purpose of securing a sufficient number of illegal votes to carry States enough to secure the election of Mr. Polk. The first demonstration seems to have been made in the city of Baltimore in the October election. There it was that they gave a vote so much larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practiced.

Let me call your attention to the case of the State of New York. The first demonstration seems to have been made in the city of Albany. There it was that they gave a vote so much larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practiced. Let me call your attention to the case of the State of New York. The first demonstration seems to have been made in the city of Albany. There it was that they gave a vote so much larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practiced. Let me call your attention to the case of the State of New York. The first demonstration seems to have been made in the city of Albany. There it was that they gave a vote so much larger than was ever polled at any preceding election, as to satisfy all persons that fraud had been practiced.

So strong, however, sir, was the Whig party in the country that even this maneuver would not have defeated us had it not been for other similar artifices. Nearly one hundred thousand foreigners are estimated to arrive annually in the United States; of this number a very large proportion are Roman Catholics. By means, which time does not permit me to recount, but the most insidious and unjustifiable, the Democratic party succeeded in inducing them to band themselves together and rally to the support of Mr. Polk. Some of them avowed their preference for him because his free trade policy was more favorable to the interests of the mother countries from which they came than was Mr. Clay's. Others openly proclaimed on their banners that they would not be ruled by Americans. As evidence of the sort of feeling which has been incited into the minds of the most ignorant of them, I may be pardoned for mentioning a little incident that occurred in the room of a friend to whom I chanced to be making a visit. While making his fire, the Irish porter inquired when Mr. Polk would come to the city. "I am told," he added, "that he is a great friend to us poor foreigners; we elected him, and we can do most anything when we try." Sir, had the foreign Catholics been divided in the late election, as other sects and classes generally were, Mr. Clay would have carried by a large majority of the State of New York, as also the States of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and probably some others in the Northwest. Not only did we have to contend against the influence of foreigners here, but British gold was openly and profusely used to promote Mr. Polk's election, professedly with a view of breaking down the tariff and promoting the sale of their manufactures in this country. All the world may interfere in our domestic matters. With one hand Great Britain stimulates the abolitionism of the North, with a view of desolating the South or forcing a dissolution of the Union, and with the other, under the influence of motives equally selfish, she seeks to array the planting and farming interests of the country against the tariff, and thereby break down the manufacturing establishments of the North. And we, as a nation, sit stupidly quiet while she foments for her own advantage domestic dissensions.

Our political opponents, likewise, derived accidentally great advantage from the official patronage of the present Administration. Usually the opponents of the acting President have, in a counterpoise to his direct influence, the advantage of holding his Administration responsible before the country for its errors or crimes. But in the present instance the acts of the Executive, though heart and soul completely identified with the Democratic party, because he had not been elected by them, were, whenever it suited their purpose, disavowed. He thus occupied a position of seeming neutrality between the two parties, and was able to turn to account the power in his hands. He accordingly, exerted to the utmost the power which he possessed over them, going even to the odious extent practiced in Mr. Van Buren's time, of compelling them, on pain of dismissal from office, to contribute part of their salaries to create a fund to be used in favor of Mr. Polk's election. At their assessments of 1 per cent. each of a salary in the custom house, \$15,000 is said to have been raised. One of the officers there, John Orsa, is said to have presented to the Empire Club several hundred hickory clubs, to enable them to beat away from the polls the Whig votes, for which laudable act he seems to have received a vote of thanks from said Empire Club.

To ascertain the extent of this influence on the whole country is not easy, but the number of office holders in the State of New York alone is such as to account for a greater number of votes than Mr. Polk's actual majority there. From Mr. Clay's character; political experience, and associations, it was known that his selections for office would be made from the best men in the country. All of the old defaulters, therefore—all mere ne'er-do-wells, without character to support their claims for office, having nothing to hope from him, naturally arrayed themselves on the other side.

Without doubt, too, they are right, to some extent, who suppose this to have been the case, another influence, not probably political. The gambling portion of the community, finding, at the beginning of the canvass, that they could not get persons to bet against Mr. Polk, did so themselves, with large odds in their favor, and afterwards devoted a portion of the many millions staked to effect the result desired by them.

Yet, with all the acquisitions and advantages which I have been recounting, our adversaries were too prudent to rest secure. They knew that the Constitution had provided no mode by which the fairness of a Presidential election could be contested, and no means of purging the polls of illegal votes. If a vote were received by the inspector of the election at each precinct, and by them returned, it mattered not whether the person professing to give it were qualified to vote or not at that place. These gentry being furnished with money thus by other means, abandoned for the time their peculiar avocations, and some of the neutral papers of the city made the subject of remark the disappearance of these particular classes of crime.—Their numbers rapidly increased from one or two hundred to not less than eight hundred: in fact they boasted that they had three thousand men enrolled. This Club, with other members of the Democratic party, perfected the most extensive system of fraudulent voting ever known. Sir, in what I have been stating, and what I am now about to state, I speak from information derived in part from public sources, but mainly from private ones; sources, however, on which I fully rely.—I have taken pains to get accurate information.—If there be error in any of my statements, which I am not prepared to admit, I desire to be contradicted. One of my objects is to provoke investigation into this matter. If any thing which I can say or do here should induce this House to order an investigation into this whole transaction, I shall think that I have done the country much service.—Let gentlemen meet me on this ground. In the city of New York there are more than seven hundred places at which votes are given in. I understand sir, that one prominent feature of this plan was, that in each of the seventeen wards into which the city is divided, there were one hundred and twenty-five picked men, each of whom was to leave his own ward and go to one where he was least known on the evening before the election. Staying one night there enabled him to make oath that he resided in that ward, and he was permitted to vote there.—He then returned to his own ward and voted there without being questioned. But these two thousand and forty persons, however, formed but a part of those who voted more than once. From the information which I have received, I think that an investigation will show that there were companies of men who voted in some instances as much as sixteen times each. It was the calculation of the managers to give fourteen thousand illegal votes in the city, and they admit that they got in eleven thousand. A portion of these votes were excluded at some of the boxes, by the Whigs requiring them to state on oath if they had not already voted.—This being an unusual question, offended many of them, and they retired with dignified disdain. The Workingman's Advocate, a Democratic paper of the city, has admitted that the party agreed to give five dollars for every vote after the first one which any individual could get in. Many of the gamblers predicted what occurred afterwards with wonderful accuracy. One of them who happened to be a Whig informed a prominent individual in the city, from whom I received the statement, long before the election, of the plan, and likewise notified him that on a future day, before the election, however, this matter would be published in a Democratic paper, (the Plebian I think) and charged on the Whigs as their plan, so as to divert suspicion, and, in the event of discovery by the Whig press, to anticipate such charges and thus break its force.—When the day came on, as predicted, the publication appeared in the Plebian.

There is said to have been an incident of no great consequence in itself, which for a particular reason is worth a notice. I understand that the North Carolina line of battle ship was moored at the Brooklyn wharf, and it had been arranged that the men on board of her were to go ashore and vote for the gentleman who represents on this floor the Brooklyn district; and their votes, if received by him, would have been sufficient to elect him. But on the morning of the election, by some singular freak of that ledgerman which was practised on so extensive a scale that day, these men were in a body spirited across the river into the city, and voted mostly in the 7th ward, but partly in the 6th and 11th, for the Democratic member there, (I mean the only one of the present city delegation returned, Mr. Macay.) These votes were just enough to save him. Now, I have no doubt but that the gentleman from Brooklyn, (Mr. Murphy,) though he was overthrown by having the staff on which he was about to lean thus suddenly jerked from under him, by a brother Democrat, has public spirit and party devotion enough to be quite as well satisfied by a result which gives the party a member, as if he had been himself the successful individual.—But the object I had in view, sir, in alluding to this incident, is to ascertain what is the standard of party morale as it respects the members themselves. What is their mode of dealing with Whigs? I understand very well; but I had supposed according to the old proverb, that among its members there was honor in every profession. Will not some one enlighten the country as to this part of their code?

Sir, you remember that when the Whigs were in power, they passed a registry law that would have prevented most of these enormous frauds, but it was repealed by the Democratic party, and we set the fruits of that repeal. From the best information I can obtain, I am fully satisfied that under the existing laws