



FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER :  
**NER MIDDLESWARTH.**

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

"Circulate the Documents."

To put the "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" within the reach of all who desire a paper during the coming Presidential campaign, it will be furnished from the 13th of June next until the result of the Presidential election is known, at the following rates—payment invariably to be made in advance, viz:

Five copies for \$3 00  
Ten copies for 5 00  
Fifteen copies for 7 00  
Twenty copies for 9 00

Our Whig friends throughout the county are respectfully asked to aid us in our efforts to circulate the Journal among the People. Loco-foco poison will be scattered broad east over the land during the campaign. Let the Whig antidote travel with it.

**The Loco-foco Nominees.**

LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, has been nominated by the Loco-focos for the Presidency. His bid for Southern votes was the highest, and therefore he has become the nominee of his party over Buchanan, Dallas, Woodberry and all others. Since Mr. Cass entered the United States Senate he has been a demagogue of a low order, a political trickster whose whole energy has been bent towards securing the nomination for the high office for which he is now a candidate. No matter what exciting question was before the American Senate he always acted the part of the demagogue and was ready with clap-trap speeches; and what has detracted greatly from his character with all honest and candid people is, that in all this he acted against his own convictions of right and duty to the country. In the traces of his southern task-masters he has long been bending every energy and prostituting every purpose; and his conduct has been as servile as that of the slaves, the votes of whose masters he looks for as a recompense and reward. Mr. Cass has the title of *General* prefixed to his name, and has been a zealous advocate of the war with Mexico—but he has kept at a safe distance from the fire of the enemy.

Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, now in Mexico, has been nominated for Vice President. The object of the persecution and recall of Gen. Scott is thus made manifest. If another fight can be got out of the Mexicans and a little blaze of glory follow, the Loco-focos expect to have a candidate for the second office who can share the glory of Scott and Taylor.

We have neither time nor space to say more of these nominations at present; but more anon.

On Friday last GEN. SCOTT received positive orders from Washington which made it necessary for him to start for the South that evening. This is in perfect keeping with the conduct of the Administration towards the conqueror of Mexico.

**THE EVIL INTENT.**

The Chambersburg, Pa. Whig, in an article relative to Gen. Scott and Mr. Marcy, concludes with this pertinent remark, that whatever be the decision of the people on the merits of this controversy, the general belief cannot be shaken that the administration of Mr. Polk has shown a much stronger disposition to degrade both SCOTT and TAYLOR, than to do them honor. This verdict has already been rendered, and the record of the present Congress will show the judgment entered upon it.

**The People's Court of Inquiry.**

The Reading Journal remarks with emphasis, that this Loco-foco crusade against the fair fame of WINFIELD SCOTT, will fail, and his character shine all the brighter for having been subjected to the insulting ordeal. Thanks to our Whig forefathers, the people in this country are the masters. There is a high Court of Inquiry now sitting upon the acts of the President and his minions, and their verdict will soon be rendered. THAT COURT IS COMPOSED OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, from whose decision there is no appeal. THEY WILL DO "JUSTICE TO GEN. SCOTT" and mete out a SCORCHING RETRIBUTION to his VILLANOUS ACCUSERS.

**Arrival of Gen. Scott at Elizabeth-town.**

One of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Elizabethtown on Sunday evening, says:

Gen. Scott took us all by surprise this morning at 8 o'clock. The vessel in which he came, anchored, it seems last evening, after a good run of nineteen days from Vera Cruz—off the Quarantine. As soon as it was known, the inhabitants of Staten Island manifested the utmost desire that the General should land at once, and great efforts were made to induce him to do so; but he strenuously declined all their pressing overtures—and desirous first to set his feet upon the soil of New Jersey, he passed the night on board—and this morning was rowed up to the Point by Mr. Frazier of the Revenue Service—an old soldier, who volunteered for the occasion—in a fine barge manned by eight oarsmen.

The General reached the Point unheralded, and then taking the first vehicle he could obtain—an open one horse wagon, driven by an honest, good tempered Irishman, in his shirt sleeves—he reached home. What a triumphal car for this Second Cortez!

As soon as the news of his arrival spread, movements were made for at least hoisting the flags and ringing the bells; but Gen. Scott absolutely forbade any such demonstrations—and Sunday was observed in all its wonted stillness and solemnity. The excellent and exemplary Rector of the Church, the Rev. Channing More, on his way to church, called to see the General, who soon after followed him to the church. As the General's tall and commanding figure passed through the streets, hands were instinctively raised to the hat, and the hearty cheer could be read upon the half opened lips, and the enthusiasm legibly expressed—but it was repressed by the eager and admiring throng that pressed around him. A single hat swung in the air, a single hurra, would have fired the whole village, and greetings, honest, hearty, loud and long, would have greeted the honored soldier to his home.

Better as it was—more in consonance with his character and wishes, more in keeping with the habits and feelings of the orderly and religious people among whom he lives and whose confidence and affection he shares.

But I cannot forego the mention of the scene presented in church, when the beautiful thanksgiving of the Episcopal service for a safe return from sea was read. Every auditor applied it—every heart joined it—and in the solemn and audible Amen, at its close, was declared the heartfelt gratitude of the whole congregation, that their friend, their neighbor, the eminent soldier and defender of his country, had been conducted in safety to the haven where he would be.

The Sunday was kept holy. But to-morrow—to-morrow—the heart of the people will find utterance. They will not listen to the notion that the conqueror of Mexico—the most accomplished commander of the age—the soldier who combines in so eminent a degree humanity to the conquered, and care for the lives of his own soldiers, with the utmost vigor in action and celerity in operations—who never risked the life of one of his soldiers on any merely personal calculation, and who never forebore the hazard of his own life when prompted by duty—the people, his neighbors, countrymen and friends, will not listen to the notion that such a man, returning from the most brilliant military campaign known to any annals—and hawked at by the mousing owls of party, shall look upon himself as under the cloud of Executive displeasure, and therefore withdraw himself from the just plaudits and affectionate solicitude of his countrymen.

The people are the sovereigns, and they will absolve Gen. SCOTT from the "displeasure" of Mr. President Polk, who is nobody except as the servant of the people. The masters will reward their servant, and teach him that a little brief authority accidentally confided to him, furnishes no warrant for such wrong and outrages as WINFIELD SCOTT has been the object of, at the hands of James K. Polk and his miserable, malicious, cunning subordinate Secretary Marcy.

But there will be no other demonstration than that of a popular gathering of friends and neighbors at the Court House at about 3 P. M.—when the corporate authorities of the borough will welcome Gen. Scott to his home—and after presenting him generally to the assembly, the ceremony will end.

It will be a reception by friends and neighbors of a man they love for his virtues as much as they admire for his achievements—and to whom they will do justice though all the world beside be unjust.

The Rev. Dr. Emory, the much esteemed President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., died at Baltimore on Thursday the 18th inst., of a disease of the lungs. To the Institution over which he presided and the church to which he was attached, his loss will be almost irreparable.

LAMARTINE.—A letter from Paris says: "The best men in Paris love Lamartine, and wish to make him President. He is a great man, and is, I think, taking Washington for his model. He recommends Washington's principles to the people, and is like him in firmness and calmness."

[For the Journal.]  
**"HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."**

A meeting was called, a few minutes before dark, on Saturday last, by the unterrified loco-focracy, to meet at the house of Christian Coats, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of Lewis Cass and William O. Butler, by the late Baltimore Convention, for the offices of President and Vice President. It was organized as usual, by the appointment of officers, and a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee Maj. Campbell addressed the small multitude, in a somewhat philosophical and didactic manner, evidently not intending to become enthusiastic, but endeavoring to lay down some general principles, upon which he, and the party generally, could act with safety. In the meantime the committee returned with Gen. Wilson at its head, bearing the resolutions which it had agreed to present to the meeting. After a few prefatory remarks by the chairman, they were read. Immediately after this, a certain George Raymond, as a member of that committee, and in the name of a certain portion of the people of the United States (I am not exactly informed what portion he represents) offered another set of resolutions, as a minority report.—Messrs. Wilson and Campbell thought the regular resolutions had better be acted on previous to having any others. Raymond persisted, and made a short and excited speech, in which it was evident his heart was too hot for his head. The meeting passed the regular resolutions, by a large majority, after which Raymond again offered his. In the mean time, one John Scott was called upon to make a speech. Raymond told Scott, he had the floor and would not give it up, until his resolutions were heard.—He went on, however, with the speech in a vociferous falsetto voice, approaching a groan and not far from a song, showing that his indignation had made a prisoner of his intellect. Raymond interrupted him, and said, "I give the meeting notice that I will have these resolutions published, and in a better democratic paper than *your's*, Mr. Lewis." Lewis broke from his seat, caught a chair, raised it, and was about to bring it down on the head of the audacious Raymond, when Adjutant Seeds, a late appointment by Col. Buoy, and a topographical engineer, alias a mud boss, on the Pennsylvania canal, rushed like Ajax or Achilles at the siege of Troy, and brought the mild but indignant Lewis to his seat. Thus Lewis's democracy was vindicated and Raymond still lives and moves, with no great signs of terror depicted on his countenance. It is not known whether there was subsequent fraternization of the parties or not. It may be well enough to add, that a large portion of the meeting belonged to the RED MEN.

**A Terrible Scene.**  
Pending further debate some sounds indicated that the galleries were giving way! A terrific scene here ensued. Hundreds of people were escaping in perilous modes, and all below was terrible confusion. Order could not be restored, and a recess for half an hour was taken. It was found that no person was seriously injured. The galleries were found to have given way in several places—a similar occurrence took place at the Whig Convention of 1844.

**Exclusion of the Barnburners!**  
THREE O'CLOCK P. M.  
The committee on Credentials met last night upon the claims of the rival New York delegates. The Barnburners refused to give pledges and retired.

The committee thereupon concluded to exclude them, and having only the credentials of the Old Hunker delegates, to recommend their admission to the Convention. It is uncertain when the Committee will report.

Upon the re-assembling of the convention, the ordinary rules were adopted to govern the proceedings.

The question recurred on the two thirds rule.

Gen. Howard, of Maryland, desired to make a report from the Committee on Credentials, to allow New York to vote thereon.

A discussion ensued, in which much bitterness was indulged. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, desired to know whether New York might not move for a reconsideration when admitted.

The chair decided affirmatively. Gen. Howard moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The clerk, however, proceeded to call the States to vote upon the question of adopting the two-thirds rule.

Mr. McCandless cast the vote, of Pennsylvania, twenty-six votes, against the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Miller and Mr. McKinney denied the vote being valid, and refused to be bound by it. Mr. McCandless' vote was received.

Mr. Hallet, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution giving the single delegate from South Carolina one vote, and no more.

The whole matter was laid on the table.

The vote was taken on the two-third rule, with the following result:

Maine 9 ayes—New Hampshire 6 ayes—Massachusetts 10 ayes, 2 nays—Vermont 1 aye, 5 nays—Rhode Island 3 ayes, 1 nay—Connecticut 6 ayes—New Jersey 7 ayes—Pennsylvania 26 nays—Delaware 2 ayes, 1 nay—Maryland 7 ayes, 1 nay—Virginia 17 ayes—North Carolina 11 ayes—South Carolina 9 ayes—Georgia 10 ayes—Florida 5 ayes—Alabama 9 ayes—Mississippi 6 ayes—Louisiana 6 ayes—Texas 4 ayes—Arkansas 3 ayes—Tennessee 13 ayes—Kentucky 12 ayes—Ohio 23 nays—Indiana 2 ayes, 9 nays—Illinois 9 ayes—Michigan 5 ayes—Iowa 4 ayes—Missouri 1 aye, 6 nays—Wisconsin 4 nays. Adjourned from half past two to 5 o'clock.

Before the adjournment of the morning session, it was resolved that Gen. Commaner should have power to cast the whole nine electoral votes of South Carolina.

**EVENING SESSION.**

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. The first question for consideration that came up, was the report of the Committee on Credentials, involving the right of the rival New York delegations to seats.

The report was substantially the same as fore-shadowed by my postscript of this morning.

The test was demanded of each set of delegates, that they should agree to support the nominee of the Convention. This the Barnburners refused to do, and the committee had nothing left but to report that the Hunkers had presented credentials.

After much speaking, most of it irrelevant, and the raising of many points of order, a motion was made to lay the report upon the table.

A motion was also made that two of each set of the New York rival delegations claiming seats, should be permitted to address the Convention to-morrow in support of their respective claims, and then after full and free explanation and deliberation, the vexed question should be finally disposed of.

Mr. Morse thought that if the democratic rule, as established in 1844, should throw overboard the first men in the country, and take up some "outsider,"

then farewell to democracy. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Bowden, of Alabama, spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Polk's administration, and in opposition to Mr. Morse's remarks.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, favored the two-third rule, and denounced the term "outsiders."

Mr. Yancey could not believe that Mr. Morse had intended any disrespect to Mr. Polk.

Mr. Morse made what was deemed a satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, said that he had no political preferences. He knew no "outsiders." Whoever the Convention should nominate, would command the respect and support of the whole democratic party. The two-third rule was a party principle. It had worked well.

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Pending the discussion upon this motion and adjournment until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock was carried.

During the sitting of the Convention a large crowd was collected outside of the Church in the street, which was addressed by various stump speakers.

I hardly know how to describe the political thermometer to-night. By the adoption of the two-third rule it is thought Cass stood in depressed and Buchanan rising. The Louisiana delegation will vote for Cass on the first and second ballots, and afterwards for Buchanan.

[Abridged Account.]  
WEDNESDAY, May 24.

The Delegates met according to adjournment at 9 o'clock this morning, with an abatement of the crowds in attendance, nor of the existing excitement.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Boggs, of North Carolina, then submitted a Preamble and Resolution to the effect, That both sets of delegates be admitted to seats in this Convention, and both be entitled to vote on all questions at the wish of the mover.

The order of the day was called, and Mr. Boggs' preamble and resolution were laid on the table for the present.

The order of the day was on the resolution to allow two from each of the opposing New York Delegations to be heard before the Convention in defence of their respective claims—each speech to be limited to one hour.

The resolution having been adopted, Senator Dixon and Mr. Foster addressed the Convention in behalf of the "Hunkers," and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Preston King, Doolittle and C. C. Cambreleng on the part of the Barnburners.

Mr. Yancey of Alabama then obtained the floor, and submitted a resolution declaring that the Democratic National Convention, after hearing the arguments of the contending delegations, decide that the "Syracuse Delegates" were entitled to seats on this floor.

The report of the Committee on credentials was then taken up and Mr. Yancey obtained the floor. He insisted that but one delegation from the democracy of New York was present. The Barnburners by their organs have shown themselves to be factious Whigs and Abolitionists, who made the Wilmot Proviso the corner stone of their political edifice. On that question they demanded that their claims as delegates here should be decided! They would in an anti-democratic manner confine the South to the borders it now occupied, and appropriate to themselves of the North all the broad acres hereafter to be acquired. He insisted that the General Government had no right to establish or abolish slavery anywhere—it was for the States alone to decide whether slavery should exist within their borders—it was purely a State question.

After Mr. Yancey had concluded, an adjournment was carried until 5 o'clock P. M.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock. A call for the previous question was made, but subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama.

Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, opposed the proposition that the Barnburners should be excluded, not on account of defective credentials, but because they were opposed to the peculiar institutions of the South. He was an abolitionist; but the effect of such action would be to array the whole North against the South. The gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Yancey, was unwise in asking such an issue. The Syracuse delegation was elected in violation of the uniform Democratic usage of the State for twenty-one years. The quarrel arose between men struggling for office. He protested against turning the Barnburners out on account of their sentiments on the Wilmot Proviso, and hoped the matter would be referred back to the State of New York.

Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, defended the course pursued by the committee in the application of the test to the opposing delegations. They had mutually charged each other with being false to the Democratic party; besides this, one refused to answer the first question in the Democratic catechism; another answered promptly, that the committee could do nothing but accept those who professed the true Democrats.—The Barnburners virtually excluded themselves by adopting the Wilmot Proviso. The South could not vote for their admission. He hoped, however, the question would be decided on the validity of the credentials of the delegates, and on no other grounds. A number of the barnburner delegation protested against deciding on their admission or rejection in reference to the Wilmot proviso. They wanted the question decided on the validity of their credentials.

After much confusion, questions of order and attempts to obtain the floor in every direction, Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, at length obtained a hearing, and moved the previous question, but withdrew it for an explanation by Mr. Bordley, of Ohio, who denied that the Democratic Convention of Ohio had taken ground in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, as asserted by Preston King.

Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, next obtained the floor. He as one of the minority of the committee on credentials, protested against the action of that committee in appointing a test to the oppo-

sing delegations. The same test if applied to Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and other States, would drive those States from the Democratic fold. Let the same test be applied to all or none, were the Barnburners to be excluded solely on the Wilmot proviso and no other ground, the right arm of the Democracy would be paralyzed. He wanted no invidious distinctions or tests. Accept both delegations, or reject both and leave neither party have ground for complaint. He closed by receiving the call for the previous question, which was sustained by the following vote—ayes 172—nays 31.

The question was then taken on an amendment proposing that both delegations be admitted to seats in the convention, and be entitled to the number of votes to which that State is entitled in the Electoral College. This proposition was adopted as a substitute for the resolution, by the following close vote: ayes 120, nays 125.

This vote was not final. The question now pending on the resolution as amended. There were but 251 votes polled while the whole vote of the Convention is 290. So the whole matter will come up again to-morrow, when there will be such a scene as "Democracy," in its wildest mood, has never witnessed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 25.  
The Democratic National Convention reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The President stated that the pending question was on the adoption of the original resolution as amended last night. The Convention having sustained the call for the Previous Question, no debate was allowed.

The vote was then taken by States on the resolution of Mr. Yancey, of Ala., as amended by Mr. Bartley, of Ohio, to the effect that both contending delegations from New York be admitted to seats, with power to cast a joint vote, equal in number to that which the State is entitled in the Electoral College.

The amended resolution was carried: ayes 130, nays 120.

The question then recurred, still under operation of the previous question, on the adoption of the original proposition as amended, which was carried, 133 ayes to 118 nays.

The President then announced that both delegations from New York were received into the brotherhood of the Convention.

Mr. Hannegan rose and said that he felt bound, under the instructions of the Indiana State Convention, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New York Delegation, known as the Syracuse Hunker Delegation, are rightfully entitled to cast the vote of said State in Convention.

Senator Turney moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew it for Mr. Dickerson to read a protest from the "Hunker" delegates of New York against admitting the Barnburners. The paper read, denounced the proceedings as unjust, and calculated to satisfy neither party, while it would produce much mischief.

There was now much confusion in the Convention. Mr. Turney renewed his motion, and Mr. Hannegan's resolution was laid on the table—ayes 157, nays 95.

Mr. Sanderson then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for President of the United States, and upon it called the Previous Question.

Mr. Cambreleng asked permission for the Barnburner delegation to retire, which was granted.

Mr. Turney, of Tenn., then obtained leave to read a letter from President Polk. Mr. Polk wished to state distinctly that any such use of his name was without his agency or desire; and to relieve the Convention of any embarrassment that might be felt, he reiterated his desire to withdraw to private life after the close of his official term.

Wilson McCandless, of Pennsylvania, nominated James Buchanan.

Judge Ellis, of Mississippi, nominated Lewis Cass.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, nominated Levi Woodbury.

The Convention then proceeded with the following result.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.  
Cass, 125 133 156 179  
Buchanan, 56 54 47 33  
Woodbury, 53 59 51 38  
Calhoun, 9 — — —  
Dallas, 3 3 — —  
Worth, 6 4 5 3  
Butler, — — — 3  
Whole number of votes cast 254  
Necessary for a choice 170  
Cass received 179

And was declared nominated for the candidate of the Presidency to be supported by the Democratic party.

At an evening session, Gen. Wm. O. Butler was unanimously nominated on the second ballot.

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed Wm. K. Sebastian, as U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Ashley.

A tremendous tornado passed over Lexington, Ky., a few days since. Trees and houses were blown down, and several persons much injured.