



HUNTINGDON, PENNA.:

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1843.

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 in variably 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. Locofoco poison will be scattered broad cast over the land during the campaign. Let the Whig antidote travel with it.

**A Call upon our Friends.**

The Presidential campaign which is about to open will, no doubt, be conducted with spirit and attended with intense excitement. The issue will be one of vital importance, as upon it depends the weal or woe of the nation for four years to come.

We have artful and dexterous enemies to contend with—partisans who depend upon intrigue, deception, and fraud for success; and more than once have these means effected their intended purpose. They will endeavor to poison the public mind, and mystify and darken every avenue of information. We anticipate that for it is as impossible for modern locofocoism to conduct a campaign fairly and honestly as it is for the "Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots."

In such times, therefore, it is all important that the people—those who are the arbiters of all national questions pending—should be appealed to, and furnished with information and arguments in favor of the cause which they are expected to support. To effect this, the public press is the most powerful agent; and, with proper pains and solicitude, its instructions and warnings can be made heard and felt in the obscurest retreats of the country, and wheresoever the habitation of man may be.

Permit us, therefore, to give a word of advice upon this subject to our friends. Let those who profess a warm attachment to the Whig cause (and there are some such in every township) induce their respective neighbors who take less interest in politics, to subscribe to and read their county paper. If an effort were made, we doubt not, our subscription list could be greatly extended; and the beneficial effects might be seen throughout the whole county; and we might be enabled to improve our paper and thus secure a mutual advantage to our patrons and ourselves. We feel certain of the feasibility of the plan; and assure our readers that every township and district where the Journal is well supported, always gives a good account of itself at the polls.

Clubs are frequently formed for neutral papers from abroad, solely because they are cheap; and these are always more hurtful than unmasked locofoco prints, because they conceal the rank locofocoism in the deceptive garb of neutrality; and, being the recipients of Government patronage to a great extent, can be, and are, furnished to subscribers at the price of the blank paper.

Similar efforts to raise clubs for the Journal on the terms specified in a preceding article, would be attended with equal success, and would result in much good to the Whig cause. Will not our Whig friends then make an effort to "Circulate the Documents."

The National Whig Convention meets in Philadelphia to-morrow. In our next we shall be able to inform our readers who will be the next President of the United States.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN has written a letter reiterating his former determination not to be considered a candidate before the Whig Convention.

**The Locofocos and Gen. Cass.**

The "harmonious democracy" are experiencing the vicissitudes of fortune, as will be seen by the extracts from their own papers, which we give below. By a species of legerdemain heretofore unknown even to that juggling party, the Hon. Lewis Cass, whose character is that of a politician rather than a statesman, has received the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. To effect this, the great State of New York, with her thirty-six delegates, was virtually disfranchised, and a man from South Carolina, Gen. Commander, whose right to cast one vote, was, to say the least of it, very questionable, was allowed to cast nine, the whole vote of the last named State, on every question before the Convention; and Virginia, which is entitled to but seventeen electoral votes had about thirty delegates in attendance, who voted upon all questions determined by *viva voce* votes.

And this mode of securing the nomination is in keeping with the political character of Mr. Cass, who, in his eager aspirations after the Presidency, has been all things to all men, that by all means he might deceive some. Although a native of New England, and long a citizen of the great West, he, in truckling to the slave power of the South, has been a chief of the "Northern dough faces," and studiously opposed the interests of the East, the North, and the West, in order that he might conciliate the south. Such a course of conduct has met with the approbation of the nominating Convention, but it will be seen that the honest portion of the party are not disposed to affiliate.

In the State of New York, the Wilmont proviso men, better known as the "Barnburners," from their disposition to fire the national barn in order to burn out the rats, known as "Old Hunkers," have determined to call a Convention to nominate a new man who will not stoop to become the tool of the South and trample on the rights of the free states. The following extract from the N. Y. Globe, whose editor was present at the Baltimore Convention, manifests the feeling entertained towards the Convention and its double faced nominee.

"We have but a few words to say this morning respecting the outrage upon our Democracy, in the decision of a part of a National Convention, admitting two sets of Delegates from this State. After having committed this outrage all obligation to support the nominees of the Convention ended. No matter who had been nominated after New York was thrown out, the Democracy of this State would not have supported the candidates. We tell our readers that it is as impossible to elect the Baltimore nominees as it is to row a boat up the Niagara Falls with a crowbar. They cannot be elected. If every Democratic paper in this State should give the nomination a hearty support, the result would not be changed. Lewis Cass will want from fifty to one hundred thousand votes of carrying the Electoral ticket of New York. The man who thinks otherwise, knows little of the extent of the popular indignation respecting the outrage committed on the New York Democracy. A revolution in parties is at hand! The honest of all parties will come together, and the Democracy of the Union will become purified.

The nomination of General Cass, outside of the building in which it was made, received not a single cheer. The very boys who thronged the street in front of the church, gave long and loud cheers for General Taylor, the moment the nomination of Cass was announced. From the time Cass was nominated, until we returned to this city, we have not heard his name cheered, either in the hotels, in the cars, on board the steamboats, or any where else; the name of Lewis Cass was scarcely mentioned on our route home. This is ominous.

On our arrival home, we learned that the same degree of silence was observed. The reason is obvious—the Democracy of our State has been insulted—a spurious, conservative, slavery-extension Delegation, elected by nobody, were allowed to sit by the side of our Delegates, in adjoining pews of the Universalist church in Baltimore—the place in which the Democracy of the nation, through their representatives, assembled to make a nomination for the highest office in the gift of a free people. This insult was too great to be overlooked, our Democratic Delegates withdrew from the Convention."

The Evening Post employs language not less forcible:

"The general disposition in this quarter in regard to the nomination made by the fragment of a convention at Baltimore is to consider it as a nullity. If the Utica delegation were entitled to their seats, the rejection of their claim vitiates the proceedings; the convention is not regularly constituted, and its doings do not represent the will of the democratic party. It is entitled to just as much consideration, and no more, as

if it were an accidental meeting of persons on board a steamboat, taking a vote to ascertain who was the favorite candidate of the greatest number of individuals present.

And the Albany Atlas and the Troy Budget, as will be seen by the paragraphs which we subjoin, are equally decided in their positions:

"Mr. Cass receives only 179 votes, and this is attempted to be called a nomination, because it amounts to two-thirds of the votes cast, excluding New York. The exclusion of the State was the unjust act of the Convention, and that body could, under no circumstances, be justified in taking advantage of its own wrong, to evade a rule which had been applied with signal injustice against this State. Mr. Van Buren, in 1844, received on the first ballot 146 votes out of 266. If the game had then been pursued on the part of the candidate of New York that has been set in operation against her now, of getting some sham delegate to give to her candidate the eleven votes of South Carolina, (which then as now refused to be represented in the convention) and then excluding the votes of some of the other states to the amount of that of New York, the requisite two-thirds would have easily been obtained.

"Whether other states will regard as of any obligation a nomination secured by this kind of juggling remains to be seen. As to New York, she has had no place in this convention, no voice in its rules, no participation in the nomination, and has had no judgment and no honest hearing on her claims. To say that she will repudiate the nomination might imply that some shadow of obligation or seeming tie bound her to the decision of the convention. It is not so. We believe we speak the sentiments of the democratic masses of the state, when we say that they will regard this nomination as a thing concerning which they have no responsibility, which is not addressed to them, and concerns them not. They will take their own action in regard to the future. They are powerful enough to do so, as the intriguers and fanatical sectarians, who have broken the seal of the democratic party and scattered its fragments, will find to their sorrow."—Atlas.

"A convention at Baltimore to whose action the people looked with some little interest, has nominated General Cass for the Presidency. When the news reached here, it fell like a dull, dead weight, upon all classes except the Whigs.

"The Baltimore Convention has accomplished a feat which will long be remembered among the remarkable events in the political history of the country.—It has broken up the democratic party of the nation!"—Budget.

But, with all the subserviency of Mr. Cass to his southern task-masters, it turns out that he has not thrust his neck far enough into the collar, to conciliate and win the entire "chivalry." The Charleston Mercury, in announcing that the democracy of that State had refused (notwithstanding the pretensions of Mr. General Commander to represent the State) to send delegates to the National Convention, says they were not going to place themselves in a situation where they might appear to be bound to go for "Lewis Cass or some other equivocating betrayer of our rights."

And let us see what Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, himself a delegate, and a most active and influential one, declared on the floor of the Convention after the nomination had been formally made and sanctioned. Speaking of the chances of success he thus argues:

"Cast your eyes over the States.—Let me enumerate—Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, are Whig States. They cast 105 electoral votes. New York cannot be otherwise than Whig at the election. The whigs, abolitionists, and barnburners united, will inevitably give her 36 electoral votes to the whig candidate. This runs up 141 electoral votes certainly against us. Now how is it on the other side?—Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, are democratic. They cast 149 electoral votes. Can you get all these votes without a clear, explicit avowal of adhesion to our constitutional rights? I know South Carolina—her people—her statesmen—their principles and feelings. Her delegate here—I say it, as he knows, with kindness and respect—has assumed a fearful responsibility in giving her votes to General Cass. He has, as I humbly conceive, less influence in that State than any man who has had any pretensions to the Presidency.—If you pass a rigid set of high-toned principles, there is but a bare possibility that South Carolina may vote for the nominee. If she does not, you will be reduced to 140 votes, or six less than the number required to elect your man. Will Georgia vote for your ticket?"

At best, her political position is a doubtful one. Never, I believe, has her gallant democracy been able to carry that State twice in succession. Like

the Irishman and the log, in the anecdote I have heretofore told, she is as often underneath as on the top; and when she triumphs, is so wearied by the conflict, as often to be unable to enjoy the fruits of victory. Without an avowal of this principle, I believe you cannot rely upon Georgia. If so, you are reduced to 130 electoral votes. Will Florida vote your ticket? I know her principles by heart. I know her high-toned delegates. They have kindly given me a seat amongst them during your session, more convenient than that allotted to me. Florida will never support Gen. Cass with his present opinions—unless you cover them with an avowal of such, that if he accepts, Florida will have some assurance that her rights will be safe in his hands. As to Alabama, I have some right to speak. Her democracy never has been questioned. She has never been for an instant in the hands of the whigs. But she respects party merely for the sake of principles. Whenever it becomes subversive of them, she will look about for some surer method of asserting her constitutional rights. She has sent us here instructed, "under no political necessity whatever," to support any man for office who entertains opinions on the slavery question such as are entertained by your nominee. He has no personal influence in Alabama. He was the last man her delegation here would have voted for. Many would not avow the principles of Alabama, if you expect Alabama to befriend your nomination. It is clear, then, you cannot succeed with a set of resolutions which blink this great issue. I do not speak to destroy your nomination, but to point out the means by which you may secure its success."

Thus it is apparent that Gen. Cass in his great anxiety to seat himself in the Presidential chair, falls between two stools.

SENATOR BENTON.—A Washington letter says that Senator Benton embosoms himself with freedom against the Baltimore Convention, speaking of it as a band of selfish speculators, met to devise ways and means to get possession of the spoils. The Senator from Missouri is good authority. When one of the high priests of the party tells us the object and character of the Convention, it is our duty to receive the opinion with respect.

THE BARNBURNERS' PLATFORM.—At the Syracuse Convention, held on the 2d October last, Mr. FIELD, of New York, on behalf of the "Barnburners," offered the following, which was rejected by the "hunker" majority:

"Resolved, That while the democracy of New York, represented in this Convention, will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved Rights of the States—they declare—since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met—their uncompromising Hostility to the Extension of Slavery into Territory Now Free, which may be hereafter acquired by any action of the Government of the United States."

It is in the maintenance of this resolution, that they have separated from the spoilsmen of the old regency, and refuse to support the Baltimore nominees.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that the Commissioners of this Railroad Company have secured the services of Mr. Mifflin to survey the route of their road. Mr. Mifflin is an Engineer of skill and character, and a favorable report from him will be of great advantage to this enterprise. The survey will be made, we understand, the latter part of the present month. The Commissioners say they have the strongest assurances that the stock will be taken, and the Road made. This is an enterprise in which our community has a deep interest, and we feel assured that when the proper time comes the citizens of this place will subscribe liberally for the stock.

DRAKE'S FERRY AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—We are informed that Wm. B. Foster, well known as a skilful engineer, has been engaged to survey the route of this road sometime during the present summer. A considerable portion of the stock has already been subscribed; and the friends of the road speak confidently of its success.

**THE BIG DODGE.**

Gen. Cass has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. He retires to Detroit to await the Presidential issue, and avoid a discussion upon the River and Harbor bill.

The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on Friday, the 29th of September next, of Harris Bell, convicted in Wayne county of the murder of Mrs. Eliza Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams of that county.

**THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.**

The editor of the York (Pa.) Republican, shows, in a lengthy article, that the delegates to the National Convention will be very much divided in their choice of a candidate for the Presidency. His opinion is that Mr. Clay will show the greatest strength upon the first ballot; but his friends will not be numerous enough, in all probability, to secure a majority of votes in his favor.—Gen. Taylor will be at least second in strength in the Convention, while Gen. Scott's friends will be respectable in numbers at first, with a prospect of continual accessions, should the ballottings be prolonged. He then concludes with the following patriotic language, which should be adopted by every WHIG in the Union:

"In this state of affairs it becomes the duty of every good Whig to await with calmness and composure the determination of the National Convention, resolved to support its nominee, whoever he may be. That he will be Honest, Patriotic, Sincere—a friend of Sound Principles and Judicious Measures—we know, because no other than such a man is named in connection with the nomination. Be he Clay, Taylor or Scott—Clayton, Corwin, Webster, Crittenden, Mangum, or any other of our distinguished Whigs, let us all unite cordially in his support, for any one of such men as we have named, is fully worthy of the confidence and exertions of every true Whig. We have our choice—a decided and uncompromising choice—one which we have entertained ever since we became capable of forming a judgment about public men and public measures—the enthusiastic preference of youth, and the confirmed and deliberate selection of manhood—but we have yielded it ere now in favor of that pure patriot and sound statesman, the lamented HARRISON; and though we should rejoice to see the great man of the age—the noble and generous CLAY, once more placed in a position to receive our suffrage, we are prepared to surrender him, if need be, to the deliberate decisions of the Whig National Convention. Will not all Whigs do the same with their respective preferences?"

AN OMEN.—Amos Kendall made himself very busy in croaking over Whig accidents during the canvass of 1841; and we see that Yancey expressed the hope that the alarm produced by the cracking of a bench, during the sittings of the Convention the other day, would not prove as a similar accident in the Whig Convention did in 1841—the precursor of the defeat of the nominee of the Convention. But we think it will. Cass stands but a slim chance. He will find it about as "inconvenient" to be at the White House on the 4th of March next, as it was to be at the Chicago River and Harbor Convention a year ago!—Daily News.

Worth got as many votes in the locofoco convention as he wrote political letters, (3) and Dallas, we believe, had the same number. The "favorite son" fared a little better, but he and the "casting vote" are now both laid upon the shelf, where they can chew the cud of reflection over their declarations in 1844, as compared with their subsequent acts—no pleasant task we should think.

"CASS AND BUTLER—MEXICO AND OREGON" are the watchwords with which the Pennsylvanian hopes to catch geese. It announces a meeting in Spring Garden with these startling words. We should like to know what they signify. Do the Locofocos mean to make the issues which these words would seem to imply, viz: the annexation of all Mexico, and the restoration of that part of Oregon which was so basely surrendered to England by Polk, Cass & Co. in 1844. The people of this country have learned by dear bought experience that this miserable play upon words—meaningless and senseless—is nothing more nor less than a miserable game of deception. So far as Oregon is concerned our readers need not be told that this cry was raised in '44, and the most deadly vengeance threatened against any foreign power that should dare to interfere with our "clear and unquestionable title" to that territory. That issue answered its purpose. The western States gave their votes to Mr. Polk, and the first thing Mr. Polk did when he came into power, was to give away three degrees of our soil to Great Britain! And now the very men who thus ignominiously skulked from the defence of our "clear and unquestionable title" in '44, to the 52d parallel, have again the ineffable meanness to bawl "Oregon in our ears!"—Daily News.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Convention of the Whig Delegates of this County, assembled in Gettysburg, on Monday last, and nominated the following ticket:—Assembly, James Cooper; Sheriff Ephraim Swoope; Prathontary, John Pickering; Register and Recorder, William W. Hammersly; Clerk of the Courts, H. Deuwidie; Coroner, C. Horner; Commissioner, John G. Morningstar; Director, H. Brinkerhoff; Auditor, Samuel Durboraw.

**Gen. Cass an old Federalist.**

We presume, says the Daily News, it has not escaped the observation of our readers, that all the prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination by the Baltimore Convention, were old Federalists, dyed in the wool. That a party calling itself "Democratic," and professing a holy horror for the Federalism of the olden time, should now set up as its champions and leaders, the men who are the very embodiment of that Federalism, is singularly strange and inconsistent. But then, we are getting used to political paradoxes, of all sorts and varieties, and are not unusually disturbed by this last one of the series.

Mr. Buchanan, who received 55 votes in the Baltimore Convention, was one of the most bitter and uncompromising Federalists in Pennsylvania. He opposed Madison and the war, and as every school-boy knows, went so far in his opposition to Democracy, as to declare that "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out." This man is now profuse in his professions of "Democracy," and is held up as an exemplar and pattern of that much abused term, by unscrupulous partisans!

Mr. Woodbury, who received 53 votes in the same Convention, was a Hartford Conventionist, in the late war, and denounced the cause of the country as "unwise and unpatriotic." He wore the black cockade, and gloried in his Federalism! He is now a "Democrat" of the straightest sect, and may be regarded as a fair specimen of what constitutes the modern Democrat.

Gen. Cass, who has been the successful candidate of the Convention, is more than any of the disappointed candidates, identified with old Federalism, and was, therefore, thought most worthy of the confidence and support of modern Democracy! As to Gen. Cass' Federalism, there can be no doubt. He wore the black cockade, the great and distinguishing badge worn by the Federalists of 1800. If any one doubts this statement, we refer them to Niles' Register, the highest authority of the kind in the country.

The following is a literal extract from Niles' Register, of September 13th, 1834.—See vol. 47, page 18:

"The fact is, that while his father, Major Cass, superintended the recruiting service in Delaware, 1709—1800, for what we Democrats styled the "provision eating army," he (the present Gen. Cass) was the preceptor of the Grammar School in Wilmington, and always appeared with a BLACK COCKADE in his hat."

[By Telegraph from Charleston.]

**PEACE AT LAST!**

The North American of Saturday last says:—We received last evening, from the office of the Charleston Evening News, a telegraphic despatch, announcing the arrival of the steamer Edith at New Orleans, bringing the glad tidings that the Mexican Congress had RATIFIED THE TREATY OF PEACE. No further particulars were given, and we trust there may be no mistake in the information, which comes from a most respectable and reliable source.

On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in Allentown, Lehigh county, which destroyed an immense amount of property, including forty houses in the most business part of the town. The Odd Fellows' Hall and seven stores are among the ruins.

SHORTENING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The process of shortening a river may appear something new under the sun, but it has actually been accomplished in the Mississippi, one of the largest rivers of the United States. During a recent freshet the river made a "bolt" through its banks at Raccourci, where there was a considerable turn, and took a straight course for the nearest point of this stream, cutting off twenty eight miles in length of the stream. The largest class of steamboats pass through up and down, without any difficulty. It is about four hundred yards wide, and the banks constantly caving.

The graining mill attached to Beaty's Powder works, near Baltimore, blew up on Tuesday last, killing two men.

CONNECTICUT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The choice by the House of R. S. BALDWIN and TRUMAN SMITH, to represent the State of Connecticut in the United States Senate, has been confirmed by the Senate.

**DIED.**

At the Castle of Perote, Mexico, about the 9th of March last, Dr. GEORGE A. MILLER, formerly of this borough, aged 28 years and 6 months.