

Huntingdon Journal

BY JAS. CLARK.

HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1848.

VOL. XIII, NO. 89.

FEVER & AGUE
Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermitent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases
SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED
By Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

This excellent compound is for sale by the proprietor, T. READ & SON, Price \$1 50 per bottle.

What is the matter with me, Doctor? What the cause of this sallow complexion, jaundiced eye, depression of spirits, pain in the side and shoulder, weariness of body, bitter taste in the mouth? Such is the enquiry, and such the symptoms of many a sufferer! It is the fever which is diseased, and the Cholagogue is the remedy always successful in curing it. Try it, and judge for yourself. For sale by T. Read & Son, agent for the proprietor.

Better die than live. If I am to be tortured from day to day with this horrible Ague, exclaims the poor sufferer whose life has become a burden from the racking prostrations of an intermittent, and whose confidence in human aid is destroyed by the failure of remedies to produce the promised relief. Such has been the situation of thousands who are now rejoicing in all the blessings of health from the use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. In no instance does it fail of effecting a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by the proprietor's agent, T. READ & SON.

How few who think aright among the thinking few. How many never think, but only think they do. The sentiment implied in the above exclamation is on no subject more fully exemplified than on that of health. But few give it a single thought, and fewer still reflect upon it with the observation and good sense which matters of minor consequence receive. As one valuation teaches the fact that Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue is a never failing remedy in Fever and Ague, good sense would surely indicate its prompt and immediate use. To be found at T. READ & SON'S, agent for the proprietor.

Certificate. JULIA PARKINSON of Huntingdon desires to say that she has used the "India Cholagogue" for Ague and Liver complaint with entire success. She therefore recommends it to all similarly afflicted.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION! CHEAP PUBLICATIONS!
A great variety of the latest-most interesting and thrilling works of fiction have just been received at the "HUNTINGDON JEWELRY STORE," which will be sold at Philadelphia prices. No advance asked in mental breadstuffs!

Administrators' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Thomas Carberry, late of Tod township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted will come forward and make payment, and all those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of George W. Haugh, late of Franklin township, dec'd, 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 to present them duly authenticated for settlement to SOLOMON HAMER, Administrator.

CENTRE NURSERY. Persons wishing to enrich their orchards or adorn their homes by planting reliable fruit trees, will find particular advantage in consulting the catalogue of this establishment, which will be promptly supplied to all post-paid applicants. Address W. M. G. WAINING, Centre Co. Boalsburg, Centre Co. References—Gen. S. Miles Green and Dr. H. Orady, Petersburg; Jonathan M'Willis, Esq., Franklin township, Huntingdon County.

TAKE NOTICE. JAMES SEXTON having closed his old books, accounts previous to that date settled. All accounts and Notes not satisfactorily arranged before the 1st day of September next, will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Huntingdon, August 8, 1848.

Fisher & McMurtre Having closed their old books on the 1st day of April last, are desirous of having their accounts previous to that date settled. All accounts and notes not satisfactorily arranged before the 1st day of October next, will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Huntingdon, July 18, 1848.

NEW GOODS! GEORGE GWIN, in addition to his large variety of new goods, has just received a general variety of hand goods, which he is selling at his former low rates. [July 4.]
To Housekeepers. FINE Jersey cured Hams, Fresh Shad, Herring & Mackerel, just landed, and for sale at FISHER, McMURTRIE & Co's.
QUEENSWARE, & C. GEORGE GWIN invites house-keepers to call at his store and examine his large assortment of Queensware and Table Cutlery.

PROCLAMATION

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]
Notice of General Election.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D., 1839, I, MATTHEW CROWNONER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a

GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (and 10th day) of October 1848, at which time State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to represent the 17th Congressional district, in connection with the counties of Blair, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata.
One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Clerk of the Oyer and Terminor of Huntingdon Co.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon Co.

One person for the office of County Commissioner for Huntingdon Co.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon Co.

One person for the office of County Auditor for Huntingdon Co.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of Henderson township, and all that part of Walker township not in the 16th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at the house of Matthew Taylor, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Henry Zimmerman, near Entreen's new mill in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston (formerly John Harper), in the town of Saulsbury, in said township.

6th district, composed of the township of Shirley, at the house of David Fraker, in Shirleyburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and Walker townships, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the Southwest corner of Tobias Cauffman's farm on the bank of the little Juniata River, at the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northeasterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along said line to little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house, opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Jacob Mattern now occupied by Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union tp., at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady tp., at the mill of James Lane, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris tp., at the house now occupied by Abraham Moyer, (Inn keeper), late Alex. Lowry Jr., in the village of Waterstreet, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part

of West township not included in the 7th district, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis (formerly owned by James Ennis), in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying southwest of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, at the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Jacob Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the house now occupied by J. Henderson, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south-east side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said Ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murry's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Entrie, in Orishonin.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and William Gensimer, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by John Hirst, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs, in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the school house on the farm of Jacob Brunbaugh, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or the judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be then eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also that in the 4th section of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section in the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 13th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon the 10th day of September, 1848, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-second.
MATTHEW CROWNONER, *Suff.*

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

His Position as Presidential Candidate.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4th, 1848.

DEAR SIR—On the 22d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim for me a candid but connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party as represented by the National Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, in June last. These letters and scraps of letters have been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject. I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine, or of the manner in which selected passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press.

But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American Army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army and to the republic, whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late Presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the rigorous interpretation given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formal declaration of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. It was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command, when in front of an enemy to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and for those very reasons, I wanted unity in the people, and for those very reasons, I wanted unity in the ranks. I have not my letters written, at the time, before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the very assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings—I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had the nomination been presented to me in a form unobjectionable to all parties, or in a form unobjectionable to the friends of the party to which I was attached. I say it in sincerity and truth, that part of the inducement to my consent, (was the hope that by going into the canvass, it would be conducted with candor, if not with kindness.—It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be nominated for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination, in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations, could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now, I have declared myself to be a Whig, on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to awaken acrimony or re-probation in the minds of those who attend popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth, that part of the inducement to my consent, (was the hope that by going into the canvass, it would be conducted with candor, if not with kindness.—It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last.—The letter and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.
The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States—a manifestation the more grateful, because it was not cumbrd with exaction incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibility of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.
The National Convention adopted me as it

found me: a decided Whig, but not ultra in my opinions. I should be without excuse if I were to shift the relationship which then subsisted. They took me with the declaration of principles I had made to the world, and I would be without defence, if I did anything to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from the democrats, but in so doing, I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a concordance of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavour, and as a personal compliment to myself, it should not be expected I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side, and I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which should prevent my being President of the whole people in case of election. I did not regard myself as one before the National Convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was, nor did they fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule in all, and in spite of all, contingencies that might arise during a Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands, indiscriminately upon all public officers who may differ in opinion from me. I am not expected to force Congress by the coercion of the Veto power to pass laws to suit me.

This is what I mean by being a party candidate. I would not be a partisan President, and should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make me one. This is the substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with and dependent on one or the other.

I refer all persons who are anxious, to this statement, for a proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. In taking leave of this subject, I have only to add, that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak upon pending the canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all an honest zeal may effect to cement the body of our Union, and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

A GOOD STORY.—An exchange paper prints a story about Mr. Cass and a pet parrot, with the significant title of more "noise and confusion," in allusion to the speech made by Mr. Cass at Cleveland or somewhere else. The story is that Mr. Cass has a favorite parrot, which from the very universality of the cry even around Mr. Cass' own neighborhood, had caught up the words, "Hurrah for Old Zack." Its owner, surprised that some untidy boys were purposely insulting him, sent the footman out to disperse them, who returned with the word that the street was clear of youngsters. Still the ominous cry was heard, "Hurra for Old Zack." The distress of Mr. Cass, when the vociferation was traced to the actual vociferator, "may be more easily imagined than described."—Pittsburg Gazette.

Shooting an Eagle.

Col. Haskill of Tennessee, speaking of the impotent assaults on the character of Gen. Taylor, says, that they remind him of an attempt he once made to kill an Eagle. "The noble bird was perched on the summit of a lofty mountain, secure from smooth bores and small shot. I shot at him twice. The first fire was a clear miss. The second shot, I hit precisely where I missed him the first time." Just so with the assaults of Gen. Taylor, if they bit him at all it is precisely in the spot where they missed him before. Like the bird of Jove he sits on an eminence beyond the reach of that kind of small shot that the office holders and demagogues of the day are incessantly firing at him.

The Foreign Coal Trade.—Beauties of Fife Trade.

A gentleman from the East, states that upwards of two hundred vessels, laden with Foreign Coal, have arrived at Boston and vicinity within a short time! The extensive Iron establishment near Boston, the machinery of which was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, in this Borough, now use English coal. If any person should doubt this statement, we refer him to Mr. Geo. W. Snyder of this Borough, who recently visited the above works, and which, we may add, were erected to use the Pennsylvania Anthracite, but the proprietors state that they can procure the Foreign article cheaper, (under the present Tariff law,) even at the present low rates of our staple, which is purchased this year on cheaper terms in Boston than it ever was before! The other mills in operation, also use Foreign Coals.

Our impression is clear that, notwithstanding the unparalleled depression of our domestic trade, the importations of Foreign coal for the current year, will exceed the quantity imported in any previous year, since the foundation of our Government!

People of Pennsylvania! what think ye of this! Shall this ruinous system continue?

[Miner's (Pa.) Journal.]

VERY BAD, INDEED.—The Washington Union complains that Mr. F. Mallory of Virginia, formerly a member of Congress from the Eastern Shore district, has joined the Whigs in support of Gen. Taylor and in opposition to Mr. Cass.

Gen. Taylor on the night before the Battle of Buena Vista.

We take the following highly interesting article from the Staunton, Va., Spectator:

The following well authenticated occurrence manifests the existence, in Gen. Taylor, of the elements of true greatness in a highly eminent degree.—On the night before the battle of Buena Vista he sat down and drew his will, and enclosed it in a letter to his wife, in which he stated that he had passed one of the most trying hours of his existence, that his best disciplined troops had been withdrawn from him by the Executive, of whose treatment it was not his purpose then to complain, and that he was against the advice of his officers in council, and with a vast disparity of numbers and discipline, about to engage the finest army Mexico ever had, headed by her ablest General, in a battle likely to result in the most momentous consequences. That as he might not survive the severe conflict that must ensue, he deemed it proper to place in her hands the means of doing justice to his memory, by stating to her the reasons that had influenced his conduct on the important occasion. These were, that the Mexican army, having just crossed a great desert, their forces, both in men and horses, must be in a condition so exhausted as much to impair their capacity for physical exertion. That on the other hand, he himself held a strong position, well adapted to enable him to repel a superior force, in which alone he could hope successfully to contend with the immense odds against him. That should he quit this position and fall back upon Monterey, as he had been advised to do, his own little army would be discouraged, and the enemy elated, and admitted into a country in which they could not only thoroughly refresh themselves, but moreover double their numbers by the addition of rancheros.

That with such a force Santa Anna might hem him up in Monterey, while he swept every post from thence to the mouth of the Rio Grande, guarded as they were by small forces of raw troops who would in such a catastrophe, doubtless, be indiscriminately butchered by the merciless rancheros, to whose ravages our own frontier settlements would moreover be thereby exposed. Thus would be wrested from us all the advantages we had gained, our country injured, and her honor tarnished. Such he believed, would be the disastrous and humiliating consequences of a retreat.—He had therefore resolved to maintain his position at all hazards, with a determination to die rather than to suffer the flag of his country to be disgraced while under his care. In order to make a successful defence with a force such as his, consisting as it did, (with the exception of a few hundred) of undisciplined troops, it would be necessary that he should be exposed throughout the engagement to the most imminent peril. The chances were as ten to one that he should not be a living man at the setting of the sun on the following day. Should he fall, he exhorts her not to give way to grief, but to bear her misfortunes with the fortitude becoming a soldier's wife.

All can now see the wisdom of Gen. Taylor's course; but in that hour of peril, in a council consisting of the wise and the brave, there was found but one man equal to the occasion! But one man who, rising above the fearful responsibility of hazarding everything as it were upon the cast of a die, could calmly and serenely survey the whole ground—weigh every circumstance, and arrive at a just conclusion. That man was GEN. TAYLOR—the man who "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility."

"POLITICS MAKE STRANGE BEDFELLOWS."—The fortunes of Dewitt Clinton were blasted by Mr. Van Buren: yet long before the turf was green over the remains of that great Statesman, his eldest son was among the most obsequious followers of him by whom the Father had been maligned, overthrown and destroyed!

Mr. Van Buren was the leader of a party which, by means as profligate and wicked as ambition could suggest and recklessness execute, prostrated the Administration of John Quincy Adams. And yet the warning voice of the "Old Man Eloquent" is scarcely hushed in the grave, before his "Son and Heir" is a delegate to a Van Buren Convention, and actually links his fortune to that of his Father's most bitter enemy!

"Tom," said a drunkard to his friend, "where shall I find the poor house? I should like to see it."

"My dear friend, continue in your present course a short time longer, and you will not need to ask the question," was the pointed reply.