



## PROCLAMATION



### Notico 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 CROWNER, 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 and 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 Entrekens' 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 Shirleysburg.

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 Entire, in Orbisonia.

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 Brumbaugh, in said tp.

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 executions 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 CROWNER, Sheriff.

## Relief Notes.

We have rarely seen, even in the columns of that paper, an editorial more replete with corrupt denunciation and vulgar assertion, than the leading article of the "Pennsylvanian" of the 12th inst., on the subject of Relief Notes.—It asserts that "the present Federal candidate for Governor has secured for himself an infamous immortality, by the Relief Law of 1841." It asserts that, "it was a scheme of financial villainy," and "the only one who flourished upon it was the broker." It asserts that "it was a base invention," and that the farmer and mechanic were plundered by the law of near "nine millions of dollars." These are grave charges, and should be made only on the clearest proof. An editor, cautious of his character, and unwilling to deceive the public, would accompany these assertions with direct, incontrovertible evidence of the facts stated. He would not rely on assertions merely; particularly so, when his own credibility was doubtful, and carried with it a suspicion, that would prevent him from testifying in a Court of Justice. The author of these assertions is well aware that the general government is his employer, and pays according to the faithfulness of the calculator. We speak not of the man, but of the editor and politician.

A plain statement of facts will give to the public the reasons for the passage of the law—what were its uses and benefits, and by what party it has been fostered and sustained.

Prior to the passage of the relief law of 1841, the tariff act of 1833, commonly called the compromise law, passed by Congress to allay the excitement of the south, had done its work. The manufacturers of our country unable to stand up against the influx of British goods, had stopped their works. The British manufacturers had the market to themselves, and while their goods flooded the country, the gold and silver necessary to the business wants of the community, were exported to Europe.—The banks of this commonwealth feeling the general pressure, found themselves under the necessity of stopping their discounts or suspending specie payments. Knowing the ruin that must fall upon thousands, were they to call in their notes, they chose the latter alternative, and suspended. *We were without a circulating medium.* Who does not remember the state of things existing immediately prior to May 1841!

Who forgets the irrisponsible paper with which the country was flooded? Commissioner's notes—Borough notes—Individual shiplasters, were the miserable substitute for a currency. By a resolution of the Legislature, approved April 3d 1840, the banks of the state were required to resume specie payments on or before the 15th day of January, 1841, or their charters were to be forfeited.—This was requiring of them an impossibility; and by the same act it was provided that if the said banks should loan to the commonwealth the sum of three millions of dollars at an interest of five per cent., "the said banks shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said banks, during said period, continued to pay their notes, &c., in gold and silver." The 15th of January came and the banks had failed to resume specie payments or to loan to the commonwealth the sum required. What was to be done? The state was bankrupt, and could not borrow a dollar; the public creditors were knocking at the door of the Treasury, and desiring the payment of their acknowledged dues; the interest due to widows and orphans was unpaid, and these helpless people implored the state in vain to save them from destitution! The banks were without the means to take the loan even on the terms offered, and the people were suffering all the evils of the worst kind of depreciated currency. It was to remedy these evils that the Relief Bill of May, 1841, was passed.

Where was the editor of the "Pennsylvanian" then! What prevented his voice from being heard against this now odious bill, at the time of its passage! Why does he not now proclaim the "infamous immortality" of William Hopkins, W. T. Rogers and David R. Porter, who signed the resolution of April, 1840, upon which the act of May, 1841, was founded! It requires a large share of sturdy hardihood for the editor to assume his present position.

A moment's attention to the resolution of April, 1840, may not be thrown away. It required as before stated, the banks to resume specie payments before the 15th of January, 1841—it pointed out a convenient and effectual mode by

which the charters should be declared forfeited, in case of non-resumption; and it then legalized the suspension of specie payments until the said 15th day of January, on condition of a pro rata loan to the commonwealth of \$3,000,000. It provided that when the loan should be made, certificates of stock shall be issued, in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the Governor may direct, reimbursable at such time, not exceeding twenty-five years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the Governor and the banks taking such loan." Here is the origin of the act of May, 1841, passed by a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and approved by a Democratic Governor. The real difference between this Democratic act and the act of May, 1841, is, that the former could not be carried into effect, while the latter was effectual in giving relief to the state and the people.

That it had its uses, and was at the time beneficial to all concerned, may well be remembered by every class of citizens. The first great effect was to relieve the State from its manifold embarrassments, and to enable it to meet its engagement with the public creditors. It enabled it to appropriate, and it did appropriate, as follows:

To Common School purposes,	\$330,000
Colleges, Academics, and Female Seminaries,	45,000
Pensions and Gratuities,	60,000
Repairs of Railroads and Canals,	400,000
Debts due for repairs prior to '40	268,000
Orphan Asylum and House of Refuge,	7,600
To Expenses of Government	350,000
Lock keepers, collectors, weigh masters and other persons necessarily employed on the public works,	60,000

These, beside a number of others we have not room to mention, were the payments made by virtue of the bill, and which would not have been made had not the bill passed.

Its second use was in driving that flood of irrisponsible paper money by which we were inundated, out of circulation, and giving to the people a better safer and more responsible currency. Such was its undoubted effect. It also gave to the banks the opportunity and time to relieve themselves from the pressure which was upon them; to draw in their discount lines without injury to the community; and finally, to resume specie payments on a basis secure to themselves and satisfactory to the people. No suspension of specie payments has occurred since the passage of that bill.

Will the lock keepers, collectors and others necessarily employed on the public works, respond to the assertion of the "Pennsylvanian," that it was a scheme of "financial villainy," a measure giving to its author an "infamous immortality," to enable the State to pay to them the wages of their toil? Was it "financial villainy" to secure for the use of the common schools, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars?—Will the old soldiers of the wars of the revolution and of 1812, and the bereaved widows of those who died in the service of their country, be found aiding the editor of the "Pennsylvanian," in his abuse of the man whose efforts secured to them the small allowance which the State furnishes as pensions and gratuities? Let these answer to the charge.

It would doubtless be considered a sufficient answer to this charge against Governor Johnston, were we to stop here, and leave to the people the duty of deciding on the propriety of the measure. A few observations on the course pursued by the party, of which the Pennsylvanian is the organ, will close our present remarks. This abused law which is to bring "infamy" on its author, was passed on the first day of May 1841. The notes authorized to be issued, were by the terms of the act, to be redeemed by the State at the end of five years. They might have been redeemed earlier "at the pleasure of the Legislature," but it was peremptorily required that their redemption should take place at the end of five years. The period allowed by the act expired on the first day of May, 1846. Did the State at that time—did the democratic party, having the same holy horror with the editor of the "Pennsylvanian," of the original issue, redeem and cancel these notes? In 1846, if we remember rightly, the democratic party was in the ascendant in the State, had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and a democratic executive officer. Can any man believe, after reading the editorial of the "Pennsylvanian," that the democratic party suffered the relief notes to remain uncanceled, thereby "plundering the farmer and mechanic," and in-

fringing upon the Constitution? Gentle reader, be not surprised when informed that on the first day of December, 1847, not a year ago there were relief issues in circulation to the amount of nine hundred and thirty one thousand six hundred and sixty four dollars! Here is the evidence of indignation in the editor, at the Legislature and the executive, for continuing in circulation a currency so detrimental to the public interests! "The process of this plundering system," says the editor, "was curious but simple." "The heavy manufacturer bought up the depreciated paper, to pay his hands at the end of each week, at the value on the face of each note, and his poor workmen in buying the necessaries of life, were shaved in the full amount of the discount upon every dollar." This is his homily.

A democratic Legislature has suffered this system to continue for two whole years, without even an attempt to cancel the issue and relieve the people. Do they not hereby make the act complained of their own? At any time during the period of five years mentioned in the law, the Legislature had the authority to redeem the notes—why, we would ask, if they were so oppressive to the poor, to the farmer and mechanic, were they not cancelled. PUBLICUS.

### INTERESTING SCENE—SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON.

Perhaps the most interesting scene to which the present political canvass has given rise, was presented on Wednesday afternoon last, at a Barbecue in Alexandria county—recently receded by Congress from the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia—where a large company of both political parties, and of both sexes, partook of a sumptuous repast at well spread tables. Mr. Smith, the first representative of the county in the State Legislature, Mr. Brady, and Wm. Cost Johnson having spoken, Mr. Upton, President of the feast, introduced the venerable stepson of General Washington,—Geo. WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, a hale, fine looking gentleman of the olden time, eighty years of age, who has been for forty years the leading orator of the country for the cause of Ireland's emancipation. Mr. Custis stepped forward, and in a rich, full-toned voice, spoke as follows, holding his auditors spell-bound in admiration, except at such intervals where spontaneous applause would break forth:

*Fellow-Countrymen and Friends:*—You see before you on this occasion, an old man with whitened locks and a bald head, who was born here in the infancy of your country, and has grown up with it, in your midst, and seen it become vigorous, and strong and powerful, while he has become old and enfeebled—and yet, strange as it may appear, this old man has never yet cast a vote in his life. Although possessing the necessary free-hold qualification to entitle me to vote at several counties, had my residence not been in the District of Columbia, yet, owing to an injudicious and unjust law, I have had no privilege of giving a vote.

And now that that inestimable privilege, the right of suffrage, has come within my reach, and I am about to avail myself of it, you will see an old grand-father cast his maiden vote!

We are a nation of freemen, the proudest, the most prosperous and happy in the world. Our system of government and our institutions are admirable, conceived by wise heads, and improved upon, here and there, by good men. It becomes us all to cherish a fond love and regard for our beloved country.—We should try to keep the union and harmony of the States in good preservation, and look well to the character of those whom we select to guide the destinies of the Republic.

It has been objected to military men, that they are not suitable persons to place at the head of a civil government. I think otherwise. My experience teaches me that there is nothing to fear from the just ambition of a military man at the head of the nation. I think military men are the best to command, for they first learn to obey. We have some experience in the matter of placing military men at the head of Government. Gentlemen may differ about Gen. Jackson, but I believe he was a true patriot, and that he would have given the last drop of his heart's blood to have saved and preserved the Union and its liberties, had the personal sacrifice been required.

No, no—the old orator before you has lived a long time in this Republic, and he has not yet seen the time to fear

to have a military man at the head of affairs!

In casting about among the Presidential candidates to decide which one shall receive my suffrage, it will be my aim to select the best man. I have already scanned their claims. The father of Gen. Cass was a high-minded officer, in the old Continental army. The father of Gen. Taylor was a brave and meritorious officer of the Revolution. Gen. Butler also comes from good stock.

In making my choice, I shall pay regard to the services which each candidate has rendered to the country, and I shall prefer the honest man, who has been ever ready to peril his life in the defence of his country, preferring the tented field and the hard ground for his bed, when his country calls for his services, to him who prefers wealth and luxury, and lounges upon silken couches in perfumed chambers. *I shall give my vote cheerfully for honest ZACHARY TAYLOR!* And when I deposit it in the ballot-box on the 7th of November next, that vote will hail from the sacred shades of Mount Vernon! [Long continued applause, with scarcely a dry eye in the assemblage.]

But, my countrymen, the setting sun, emblem of myself, is departing from among you, and admonishes me that I must close my remarks. May God protect and preserve our beloved country, and watch over the rulers whom the people may select to guide its destinies!

Thus, says the Baltimore Patriot, to whose correspondent we are indebted for the report, spoke this venerable surviving member of the Washington family, the son of Mrs. Washington, by her first husband. I never witnessed a more thrilling scene. It seemed as if the immortal George Washington himself was almost speaking to his countrymen!

Three hearty cheers were given for Taylor and Fillmore, and three times three for "Custis, the old man eloquent!" and then the company dispersed.

### Gen. Taylor—His Writings.

The locofocos and Van Burenites affect to doubt Gen. Taylor's ability to write good English, and although they admit that his public despatches and most of his letters are excellent in style and composition, yet they insist that they were all written by Major Bliss, or some other friend. Now the fact is, the old Hero does his own writing as well as his fighting, without shrinking from responsibility, and here is proof of the assertion. Read the evidence.

Col. Gibson, an old and distinguished officer of the Army, says in a letter to Mr. Crittenden:—

"I have been for many years associated with Gen. Taylor in military service, and frequently on courts martial and of inquiry with him, and General Taylor always drew up the proceedings and reports of the courts."

The Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, late Secretary of War, in a letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, says:—

"You ask me to communicate the opinion, which you understand has been expressed by me, in reference to the attainments of General Taylor, derived from his correspondence with the War Department during the time it was in my charge. It is very true, I have often stayed my high opinion not only of the sound judgment and unsurpassed discretion of Gen. Taylor, but also of his capacity as a writer; and when doubts were cast upon the authorship of the admirable despatches which came from Mexico under his name, I declared unequivocally my thorough conviction that he was the author of them. And I stated my reasons for this conviction; that his official letters and other communications which had fallen under my observation contained the same condensed vigor of thought and expression, the same peculiarities of style and beauty, and force of language that characterized his Mexican despatches; and that from circumstances personally known to me, I was certain that he could not have had the aid in writing the letters and communications referred to, which some of the newspapers alledged had been rendered to him in Mexico. This opinion I now deliberately reiterate."

In addition to this we have the testimony of Major Bliss, who says: "Every despatch during the campaign was written by the General himself, and the most I ever did was to dot an i or cross a t."

Is further proof necessary to establish the fact that he does his own writing?