

# Huntingdon Journal



BY JAS. CLARK.

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## THE JOURNAL.

**CONTRASTS.**  
**The Soldier and the Demagogue.**  
READ AND THEN DECIDE.

Gen. TAYLOR (a soldier) has written:—  
"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, or the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, 'WHY SHOULD WE QUIT OUR OWN TO STAND ON FOREIGN GROUND?'"

But just the reverse of this is the common language of the demagogue, Mr. Cass! On the 17th of January last, in reply to gentlemen who had expressed something like horror at the tone of the President's message concerning the war, and the eagerness of certain Senators to carry out his recommendations of farther conquests, and of the occupation, if necessary, of all Mexico, Mr. Cass ridiculed the apprehensions of Senators who had spoken of the present as a perilous crisis.

"Let me say (remarked Mr. Cass) that it takes a great deal to kill this country. We have had an alarming crisis almost every year. But we have out-lived them all, and advanced in all the elements of power and prosperity with a rapidity heretofore unknown in the history of nations. If we should swallow Mexico tomorrow, I do not believe it would kill us. The Senator from North Carolina and myself may not live to see it, but I am by no means satisfied that the day will not come, in which the wheels of the vast country around us will form one of the most magnificent empires the world has yet seen."

"Swallow all Mexico!" Nothing alarms the voracious Michigan! But hear Gen. TAYLOR (the soldier) again:—

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, to be avoided, if compatible with National honor."

"The soldier, aware of the honors of war, shrinks from the 'National calamity,'—but the Anaconda Demagogue thinks nothing of swallowing a nation at a gulp. But hear again! On the 20th of January, upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Mangum, calling for information in regard to the reported orders of Major Gen. Scott, (in conformity with the policy suggested in the President's preceding annual message) to spread our army over the whole of Mexico, Mr. Cass expressed his hope that the Executive would communicate fully to the Senate and to the House, the whole objects which the proposed call had in view."

"I hope," said he, "that the Executive will say, in so many words, that its object is, in any circumstances, to conquer Mexico."

Mr. Mangum, (in his seat)—To conquer Mexico?

Mr. Cass—I repeat, to conquer Mexico. Several Senators—The whole?

Mr. Cass—The whole; but not to hold it all. To conquer Mexican injustice—to conquer Mexico until she seeks a fair and honorable peace; and I hope the Executive will carry on its operations in every part of the Mexican country till that object be accomplished."

In a subsequent part of the same debate his formal declaration about "swallowing all Mexico" being brought into question, the General said:—

"Well, sir, I repeat again that I have no belief that, if Mexican independence were annihilated to-morrow, and the whole country annexed to the United States, it would kill us."

On the same point, later in debate, he took occasion to express himself yet more plainly:—  
"We may have to make the great experiment, so dreaded by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Kentucky, and annex the domains of Mexico to our own. This is the penalty which national injustice has often been called upon to pay, and which Mexico may be preparing for herself."

Which of these men is preferable for the Presidency, the Soldier or the Demagogue?—for one or the other must be the man. Who makes the best Chief Magistrate, a Caviagnac or a Ledru Rollin?

No men are so dangerous to the Peace and Prosperity of a People as the Demagogues.—None so shatter and shake the stability of a nation. None are so flippant in negotiations, or diplomacy, as they who think so little of the horrors of war as to believe that blood-bought conquests are but pastimes, that never "kill us."

If Gen. Cass is elected, the People approve, in electing him, of the levity and flippancy, and the spirit with which he speaks of conquering, annexing, and swallowing a neighbor's soil.—What reproof could such a man give to a Buffalo Hunt on the Rio Grande, or how could he rein it in?

To merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, ship-builders, sailors, stevedores, workmen, in short, to all, we commend the perusal and the re-portal of the contrasts that we above present. Then decide which is the safest President: The Soldier Taylor, or the Demagogue Cass.

By the election of Lewis Cass we gain—  
1st. A Federal Loco Foco old Hunkee for President.

2d. A Tory Cabinet.

3d. A Congress that will be subservient to the arbitrary and monarchical views of the President.

4th. A renewal of war for more territory;—it may be Cuba, Canada, California, Jamaica, or the whole of Mexico.

Now what do we gain by the election of Gen. Taylor?

1st. A Whig President.  
2d. A Whig Cabinet.  
3d. A Whig Congress.  
4th. Whig policy of Government.  
This is the true position now occupied by the parties, and the choice is with the People.

### The Dictator, Or One-Man Power.

Among all the inroads and abuses of the Loco Foco progressives upon the rights of the People and their representatives, as guaranteed in the Constitution, there is nothing that calls more seriously the attention of the people at this juncture of change and reform, than the encroachments and usurpations of the Executive Department of our Government. For years past the people have had mere nominal representatives. Their voice has been swallowed up and silenced by the imperious injunctions and prerogatives of the Executives; and, as a last resort, the kingly veto has been introduced when all other means failed to thwart the will of the people. The honest and intelligent masses of the land have felt the humiliating yoke of the one man power, and the country has groaned and suffered under its tyrannical and oppressive sway. Too much power and authority has been centered upon, and exercised by, the Executive head of the great progressive party of the day, and the people have had an eye on its injurious and downward tendency too long, we hope, to submit to its unequal and unconstitutional reign any longer. What has not been done by party cunning and deceit, has been easily accomplished through the agency of Executive favor and patronage; and the corrupt and unhealthy condition into which our country has been plunged by this Executive interference with the Legislative department, is truly heart-rending and astounding to all lovers of their country, and its pure and unswerving constitutional guaranties.

And now, to obliterate and sweep from existence this spirit of Executive interference with the legislation of Congress, who is most likely to serve honestly the views and wishes of the people, Cass or Taylor? Certainly not the vassalizing Cass. With him you have a man who will follow in the wake of the corrupt and disorganizing dynasty, the grievous ills of whose mis-government you have been laboring and groaning under so disadvantageously for the last twenty years—a man who will thwart the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, by the exercise of the kingly veto—a man as opposite and inimical to the wishes of the people and their rights and interests as monarchy itself, and one who would unhesitatingly entail upon his country all the direful evils of "war, pestilence and famine," in order to satiate his inordinate propensities and gratify a wild and selfish ambition. With such a man, the people have no business; and from the contaminating touch of a man so corrupt, the Chair of State should ever remain free and unstained.

But to wipe out and strike from existence this stain upon the escutcheon of the Executive department of our Government, and reinstate it in all its purity and virtue, as unspotted and unstained as when surrendered to his successor by Washington, we have the honest, pure, and uncorrupted ZACHARY TAYLOR. It is to wash out and purify these cankered stains on the Executive department that we urge his claims. It is to insure the voice of the people, as expressed through their delegates, that the shouts of the multitude are raised for him; for he stands pledged to acknowledge and respect the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, on any of the great measures of public policy that may come up for action. To settle the matter, the following short paragraph will unfold to you his real position, and the sentiments entertained by him on this particular subject. With one blow he strikes at the very root of the evils under which the country has been suffering so long. Hear what he says:

"I have thought for many years past the known wishes and opinions of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative departments of Government, and from this cause I thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy. . . . Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvements of our great highways, lakes, harbors, the will of the People, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

To the ordinary desires and wishes of a free people, what could be more explicit or satisfactory; what more to the point; or what more in keeping with the true intent and meaning of our Constitution and its vouchsafes and guaranties? To sum up in a few words, we have a strong yet plain and simple pledge from an honest man—one whom

we know and can trust—that he will not interfere with the known wishes of the people by the exercise of his veto; that he will not oppose, under any circumstances, any measure which has previously been sanctioned by the sovereign will of the people, and which is calculated to redound to the interests of the people and the honor and glory of the country. Under his reign we will have no vetoes—no stubborn opposition to the known wishes of the people; but we will have one who, standing upon the broad platform of true Republicanism, with the Constitution for his shield and support, will delight in being the President of the whole people, free and untrammelled by the shackles of faction or party.

### HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

As an act of justice to Mr. Corwin, we transfer to our columns the following extract from a speech delivered by him at Cleveland on the 11th ultimo. It effectually crushes a calumny which has been widely circulated by the Loco-foco press, and under circumstances which leave no other conclusion than that it was premature and deliberate.

"Fellow citizens—A placard was placed in my hands this morning, containing a garbled extract from a speech which I had the honor to address to the American Senate, and calculated to mislead you in reference to myself. When the President of the United States had, without the authority of Congress, plunged the nation into the recent atrocious war with Mexico, it became my duty, as a member of the Senate, to investigate the facts connected therewith. After thorough examination and mature reflection I believed that the war was unequalled for, unnecessary, and therefore an unjust war; and while I stood ready at all times to vote all necessary supplies for those gallant and patriotic young countrymen of ours who so nobly flew to the standard of their country, yet I was in favor of an immediate order to the General in Chief of the army, for a prompt withdrawal from the territory of Mexico. And in my speech to the Senate, to which I have already alluded, in showing the Mexicans' powerful inducements for a protracted struggle, I stated that ours was an invading army, and that the citizens of a weak and distracted sister Republic were called upon to defend all they held most sacred—the ground rendered consecrate by the blood of their sires, the graves of their fathers—their mothers, sisters, offspring, and their firesides; and I stated that were I a Mexican I would meet this army with bloody hands and welcome it to hospitable graves.—And who of you, fellow-citizens, were a foreign army to invade our own soil, no matter what the cause might be, would not thus meet and thus welcome them? The man who cannot respond to such a sentiment is a traitor, and unworthy a place among men. And for uttering this sentiment, to which no true patriot would take exception, I am represented as wishing my brave countrymen to be slaughtered in a foreign country, in this execrable war!"

### Free Soilism Defined.

A colored gentleman who was loading a dray yesterday on the Levee, stopped the sable cook of one of our steamers with the question:

"Jake, whar's Buffalo?"

"In the State of Canada," answered Jake, with a geographical shake of his head.

"Well, whar is dis free soil politics de white folks is startin' dar—is it gwine to help de coloa people?"—inquired the drayman.

"Ob course," says Jake, "dis last movement is 'spressly for settin' de soil free—dat is settin' de corn and cotton plantations goin' whar day pleases—now de niggers bein' diggers de soil, which means b'longin' to it, ob course when de soil goes, day go too; jess like when you start de coon ob course you follow him, darfore, when you declar's de land free, you gib de colored pussons a general pass to take demselves off jess as fast as dey can travel, heah! ha! yah!"

"Ah, ah, dat's it eh? Well, sees fro' dat now; dat's jess as plain, dat is, as a colored man in de dark—I is gwine in for lass movement, I is."—St. Louis Reville.

NOT THE RIGHT "STRIPE" FOR CASS.—W. C. Stripe, formerly Editor of the Lee County Democrat, (Iowa), has abjured Cass and Locofoolism and declared in favor of Van Buren and Adams. He says that there are hundreds of other Democrats in Iowa who think as he does in relation to the views of Lewis Cass on the Free Soil question, and who will do as he has done, and support Van Buren in the election.

We Democrats stand upon our own platform.—[Wash. Union.  
You stand upon your own and let upon ours!—[Louisville Journal.

### Democratic Testimony.

At a Loco-foco meeting held at Raymond, Miss., on the 23d of September, Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS paid the following beautiful tribute to Gen. Taylor. It is much to be regretted that such men should confess the obligations of party to be paramount to those of patriotism. Still the remarks will be read with interest, as they contain the free offering of a soldier's heart and the testimony of a witness, who speaks not from idle report, but from a personal knowledge and appreciation of Gen. Taylor's qualities and character:

He ran over some of the prominent measures of public policy in which he took an interest during the late session of Congress—spoke in terms of severe condemnation concerning the "defection" of Benton and Houston on the Oregon bill—said nothing about Polk—gave out that the Northern Democrats were no longer worthy to be called "allies of the South," and he should never again speak of them as such, and came at last, with evident reluctance to the Presidential contest. He said if any person expected him to speak evil of General Taylor they would be disappointed. He knew no evil of the old hero, and spoke of him as one of the purest and noblest men the world had ever seen. The Colonel seemed greatly moved in speaking of Gen. Taylor, and his eulogy on the old man was beyond all question the finest we ever heard. It was received with thunders of involuntary applause. He referred to the kindness and almost paternal regard shown by Gen. Taylor to the Mississippians under his command, and was again interrupted by a storm of cheers.

He said the old General stood god-father to the sons of Mississippi when, amid the war and smoke of the fight, they were baptized in blood on the heights of Buena Vista—and was again compelled to pause by a hurricane of applause. He said that during the progress of the battle, after he (Col. Davis) was wounded, Gen. Taylor came and sat down by him—the firm determination on his brow seemed struggling with an expression of deep sorrow for the brave fellows who had fallen, and those who were yet to bite the dust—when, on being interrogated as to his purpose, he replied, while the fire of an unconquered will gleamed in his eye—"My wound is behind me, and I shall never pass them alive!" About this time the crowd became so excited that they were almost ready to carry the Colonel from the stand. But he was not done yet. He said that, after all, Gen. Taylor, in a political point of view, must be regarded as identified with the party which had nominated him, and that therefore he (the Colonel) would be obliged to vote for Cass and Butler.

Following up his remarks, he denounced Van Buren, and expressed the hope and confidence that Cass would prove more honest than the Sage of Lindenwald. Throughout his speech, at every turn, he confessed in substance, that nothing but his allegiance to the party which had elected him United States Senator, restrained him from voting for Gen. Taylor. He substantially admitted, that his duty to his party was more imperative than his duty to his country.

### AUTUMN.

"The melancholy days have come,  
The saddest of the year!"—

and yet the most beautiful—for however bright and gay, and joyous, other seasons may be, there is a rare beauty in the dying away of the many hued vegetation, which makes a deep impression on the lover of God and nature, filling the heart with piety, and imparting to the season a glory surpassing far the grandeur of Spring. There is in fact, more heart in this season, than in all the others of the year, and it is justly calculated to turn the mind to that Supreme Beneficence which has made even decay and death so glorious; while as the once green leaves fall to the ground, we are reminded that man, too, cometh forth as a flower and is cut down—"that all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of the grass." It is the figure of the down-hill of life, and even the silent falling of the leaf, speaks to us in the voice of HIM who "changeth the times and the seasons," telling of the approach of the autumn of life, and winter and death, when the murrering rills shall be stopped, and the vital current frozen.

FATAL BONFIRE.—Two young men named Robert and Andrew Harrison, at Bergen, N. J., welcoming a political procession from Jersey city on Saturday night, set fire to a tar barrel. Andrew imprudently pouring spirits of camphine on the flames, his clothes were set fire to, and his brother, in endeavoring to extinguish them, was so horribly burned himself, that he died the same night. The other is not expected to recover.

### THE CONGRESS OF '76.

We take from the Knickerbocker an interesting picture of the old Congress of '76:

"In the President's chair sits Hancock, crowned with a demeanor graceful and splendid, like the 'blazing Hyperion on his robed throne.'" Prominent in the heroic band, and oldest of their number, is he who at the same time snatched the lightnings from the skies and the sceptre from the oppressor's hand. There too, is Morris, the financier of the revolution, whose generous aid, advanced on his own credit, paved the way for the victories at Trenton and Princeton, and in the gloomiest hour caused the American eagle to soar aloft towards heaven. More retired, but not less interested, is that old Puritan, Samuel Adams, "his front engraven with thought and public care." He was among the first to excite popular rebellion against wrong, and he is here to aid the progress and pray for its consummation. Of few words, but abounding in great and beneficial deeds, he sits in council grave and taciturn, like grey-haired Saturn quiet as a stone, his soul firm as granite, and unbending before the storm. His more oratorical namesake, John Adams, with watchful eye and ear is scanning the proceeding, while every look betrays his readiness to exemplify his favorite maxim, "I would rather be in the wrong with Plato, than in the right with Epicurus."—Lee, whose inimitable assiduity and elaborate grace, moves in chivalrous majesty of the scene. Witherspoon, the divine, "visible written blessed in his looks," is there with the meekness of a Minister of Jesus Christ, but with a firmness that never quailed in the presence of his country's foe. In the alternative between the sacrifice of freedom or the loss of life, like the Spartan mother, he would rather have seen his son brought home a corpse upon his shield, than dishonored by its loss.—And Rutledge, the youngest of the patriots, comes forward to illustrate in his own person, the ancient apologue of the youthful Hercules, in the pride and strength of beauty, surrendering his entire soul to the worship of exalted virtue. But it is needless any further to specify: all, as one man, are ready to proclaim our mother is America, our battle is for freedom, purity of purpose is our breastplate, and the favor of heaven is our shield!"

### Class Loco-foco! Stand up.

Schoolmaster. How are salaries divided?

Answer. Into salaries legal and stealings.

Schoolmaster. What is the technical name by which stealings are known among the uninitiated?

Ans. Extras.

Schoolmaster. Who is the most extraordinary statesman of the age?

Ans. Lewis Cass.

Schoolmaster. What was the amount of his stealings?

Ans. About ninety thousand dollars.

Schoolmaster. How large a salary and what amount of stealings is a loco-foco entitled to, according to the usages and platform of the party?

Ans. All he can get.

Schoolmaster. Is it a good evidence of firm faith in democratic principles, to hold office 40 years, and to bag salaries and stealings to the amount of half a million of dollars?

Ans. Nothing surer.

Schoolmaster. How many rations per day were paid Lewis Cass, besides the stealings?

Ans. Ten.

Schoolmaster. How many rations per day is a common soldier entitled to?

Ans. One—if a loco-foco of the Cass stripe, one ration and all the chickens he can steal.

Schoolmaster. Had Gen. Taylor a right to denounce or punish a loco-foco soldier for stealing chickens in the enemy's country?

Ans. No.

Schoolmaster. How do you prove this?

Ans. By the thief himself.

Schoolmaster. Who backed the chicken thief?

Ans. Joe Bennet.

Schoolmaster. Who is he?

Ans. The same fellow against whom the Grand Jury of Franklin county, Ohio, at the term of April, 1846, found as follows: "On the 15th day of December, 1845, at said county, ONE SWINE of the value of ten dollars, of the goods and chattles of one William Lisle, then and there being, did feloniously STEAL take and carry."

Schoolmaster. Did General Taylor ever receive any stealings or extra allowances?

Ans. No sir-ree!

Schoolmaster. What kind of times will we have under Cass' administration if he shall be elected?

Ans. Elegant. We shall have extras and stealings as we please—gold breast pins charged as stationary, and Brandy and Champaign, as fuel. For the people, by electing Cass, will establish the principle, that the stealings are a legal incident to official station.

### From the Germantown Telegraph.

#### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

As winter approaches there are many things which claim the attention of the husbandman, especially in the arrangement of his domestic concerns. We shall be pardoned, perhaps, for indicating a few of the most important duties incumbent upon him at this inclement season, and when nothing that can contribute to his comfort, and enhance the enjoyment of his dependants should be neglected or overlooked.

In the first place, let him study economy in all things, but be particularly cautious never to let this sterling virtue degenerate into meanness. In the management of his affairs he should endeavor to circumscribe his expenditures within the prudential limits of actual necessity. Not a dollar should be expended uselessly, or for the gratification of any whim or caprice, or to indulge a useless pride in those who naturally look to him for protection and support. A farmer, above all men, should be a man of principles, and this will always insure, on his part, a ready conformity to such practices as will ultimately lead him to affluence, and a respectable and honorable station in society of which he is a part.

#### WOOD HOUSES.

Wood houses, provided the business has not already been accomplished, should now be filled. It is a good plan to have a mixture of green and dry fuel for winter use, as by burning that which is seasoned, a greater consumption is necessary than where a part is green or partially dry. Recent experiments in heating rooms with fuel in different states of dryness, have established the fact that wood recently cut, when ignited by the assistance of a quantum sufficit of a thoroughly seasoned article, produces a more durable and steady, as well as a more intense heat. It is wrong to suppose that all the fluid matters contained in wood are lost by evaporation, in burning. The sap of the sugar maple, for instance, disproves this theory.

#### BARNS AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

See that these are made close and comfortable. Animals do much better when sheltered from the cold. Less food is required, and they are not so liable to be attacked and debilitated by disease. The more comfortable an animal is kept the less sustenance will demand. Hogs especially should have warm quarters, and be supplied with clean, dry straw for nests. Their food should also, at this season, be warm and stimulating. With such treatment, they will thrive rapidly, and be fit for the tub much earlier than when treated with less care.

#### A MONTGOMERY COUNTY FARMER.

CAMP-MEETING—SINGULAR.—A camp-meeting was held in the vicinity of New Lebanon in this State, on the 1st inst. During the meeting 136 members were added to the church, and 90 professed religion. On Tuesday evening a phenomenon occurred which created no little excitement. During an intermission of services, a young lady 22 years of age, who had been deaf and dumb from infancy, was sitting in a tent where some persons were singing, when she was observed to be somewhat excited.—In about two minutes after this observation was made, she sprang from her seat shouting "glory!" She has spoken several times since.—*Connersville (Ind.) Telegraph.*

#### COOL RECEPTION.—

A widow lady named Dawson, in Steubenville, shot a young man by the name of John Conley, when attempting to enter her house through the window, a few nights ago. She warned him to keep out, but finding her entreaties would not prevail, she dropped him upon the pavement beneath the window. The ball entered his forehead, just between the eyes.—*Ohio N. Y. Gazette.*

#### IRISH EXILES.—

There are now in our City some ten or twelve of the patriotic young Irishmen who were engaged in the recent movement for Ireland's emancipation. Some of them have come with a price upon their heads. We welcome them to our hospitable shores. They have sacrificed fortunes and risked their lives for their enslaved nation.—We would suggest that a public meeting be called (say at Vauxhall) to welcome them among us, and to show that Mitchell, McGee, Drumm, Cantwell, O'Flaherty, Mansfield, and others, though hunted from the land of their love by her cruel oppressors will find friends, protection and a welcome in the land of Washington.—*N. Y. Tribune.*