THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 24, 1852.

BY STEWART & HALL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

GENERAL ELCTORS.

A. E. Brown, J. Pollock, S. A. Purviance,

Districts.	Districts.
1.–Wm. F. Hughes.	13.–Ner Middleswarth,
2.–James Traquair.	14.–Jas. H. Campbel.
3.–John W. Stokes.	15.–Jas. D. Paxton.
4.–John P. Verree.	16.–Jas. K. Davidson.
5.–S. McIlvaine.	17.–Dr. J. McCulloch.
6.–Jas. W. Fuller.	18.–Ralph Drake.
7.–Jas. Penrose,	19.–John Linton.
8.–John Shaeffer.	20.–Arch. Robertson.
9.–Jacob Marshall.	21.–Thos. J. Bigham,
10.–Chas. P. Waller.	22.–Lewis L. Lord.
11.–Davis Alton.	23.–C. Meyers.
12.–M. C. Mercur.	24.–D. Phelps.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT,

JOS. BUFFINGTON,

OF ARMSTRONG.

SCOTT

RATIFICATION MEETING

AND FORMATION OF A CHIPPEWA CLUB!

To take place on next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Alex. Carmon's. Let all the friends of Gen. Scott turn out to put the ball in motion. Now is the time to strike, and the last armed foe must expire!

Locofoco Platform.

The series of resolutions passed at the late Locofoco Baltimore Convention is one of the rarest productions in the history of political villainy. Except probably the two or three in relation to the compromise measures, every one in the whole string looks like a thief, and carries in its countenance the conscious guilt of the convicted felon. Those that dont look every way have their eyes prone to the earth to hide the reflection of perdition which glooms on their brows. Sneak, thief and deceit are as plainly impressed on them as they would be on the human carcass that might be caught issuing at midnight, with his booty from a hen-roost. They appeal entirely to the gullibility and humbuggible character of the persons for whom they were intended, and fail to present practical ideas and measures for the consideration of the American people. Professing a hypocritical devotion to popular rights, the party that made them is willing to favor any thing which can curse a progressive age and country, if by such means sufficient strength could be gained to enable the leaders to thrust their arms into the public treasury.

There is one resolution in the batch which may be intended to refer to the tariff, the principal ingredient of which is, that justice and policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another. The object of this one is to leave the impression that the Whigs are the special friends of one branch of industry and the enemies of others; when the fact is that we demand protection for the purpose of making all interests equal. It has probably another object more in consonance with its paternity; and that is, to say something on the general subject without meaning any thing—a mere fly-trap to catch fools in. It indicates no line of policy, but creates a phantom and then fights it. It is a porcupine resolution.

Another one declares that government has no power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements. This is another porcupine resolution. It is not in favor of any thing, but is still playing the Ishmaelite. There is not a word said about the improvement of rivers and harbors. If the convention had spoken in favor of these improvements, South Carolina would have been deeply offended, as also other stand-still Southern Locofoco States.

The resolutions go on to state that the general government should not assume the debts of the States; that the most rigid economy should be practised; that Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that there should be no attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of property; that the proceeds of the public lands should not be distributed among the States; that the veto power is necessary to guard the public interests; that the party will abide by the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798; that the war with Mexico was just and necessary; that the restoration of friendly relations with Mexico is a subject of congratulation; and that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, it is necessary to maintain the rights of the States and thereby Union.

We have heard that it was proposed to pass a resolution in favor of the Christian religion, but some fellow swore that if that was done he would leave the party. We are rather surprised that one was not passed in favor of the American revolution or against the expulsion of Adam from the garden of Eden. They would have been about as appropriate to the times as those which were passed. The whole platform shows that the locofocos are unable to give one sensible reason why they should be permitted to regain power. Their whole effort will be a scramble for the spoils, to secure which, they would willingly blight the industrial prospects of the country.—Such a desolate, skulking, sneaking programme of principles was never presented to an intelligent public. There is not a bold open expression in one of them, nor a measure proposed which has any necessary connection with the progressive times in which we live. They have not even the conservative character of inertness, but like the crab, they are moving tail foremost. Several of them contain common place truth, which nobody denies, but there is not one except those on the compromise, which dares to face any living subject, that is, one which is agitated at the present day. They are as silent as death on Kossuth, down-trodden Hungary and Intervention. If the party platform is any indication of the party, it is full of reasons, why such political old maids as Pierce and King should not receive the vote of the American confederation. Gen. Pierce is very much like the Baltimore resolutions, for his legislative life shows him to be opposed to every thing and in favor of nothing.—He uniformly voted in Congress against the right of petition on the subject of Slavery. He always voted against all and every improvement of rivers and harbors. He voted against appropriations to the Delaware Breakwater. He voted against extending the Cumberland road into Ohio and Indiana which Jackson approved. He opposed in the Senate with deadly venom, the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, the widow of General Harrison. The locofoco party could not have found in its ranks, a more oppose-everything, do-nothing, snapping-turtle character than Gen. Pierce.

☞ The absence of the senior editor will account for any deficiency in the political department of this week's Journal, as also any omission of political correspondence.

A Mistake.—The call for a Ratification Meeting at Carmon's on Monday evening, was intended for Saturday as announced in to-day's paper. The error was committed by some ardent Scott men, in the absence of the editors.

☞ During the storm which passed over this place on Monday after noon, hail fell at McConnellstown and up Woodcock Valley, in great quantity, and some of it more than an inch and a quarter in diameter.

☞ At two o'clock on Monday, one hundred guns were fired in the city of Baltimore, in honor of the nominations of the Convention.

☞ The Lewistown Gazette says:—A suspension bridge, erected over the Juniata, near Newtown Hamilton, about a year ago, we think, on the Remington plan, gave way on Thursday of last week, while a four horse team, heavily laden, was passing over it, precipitating the horses, wagon and two of the men into the river. The Democrat states that the men and two of the horses were saved. No bridge of this kind has thus far stood the test of time.

PRIZE CONCERT.

The Aeolians will will give one of their inimitable prize Concerts in Huntingdon on Friday evening, June 25th. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Jewelry Store of E. Snare, where the prizes may be seen and examined.

WHIG

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings, at large, of this body have reached us, but too late for insertion in this week's Journal. We shall lay them before our gratified readers in our next issue. At present we have only time and space for the strong, clearly defined, national, unexceptionable Platform of *principles* adopted by the Convention; and the protracted ballotings which have resulted in the choice of the glorious hero-statesman, WINFIELD SCOTT, as the Whig standard-bearer in the important presidential contest before us. On the fifty-third ballot, it will be seen, the nation's favorite received the nation's sanction, through her representatives in council. The child of military renown is born to civic fame. In November next it will be adopted by the votes of a nation of freemen, and on the 4th of March '53 installed in the White House amid the rejoicing of jubelant multitudes.

PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhere to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed; and now, as ever, relying on the intelligence of the American people, with abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as their political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Resolved, That the State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched as the palladium of our liberties.

Resolved, That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessing of self-Government, and the advantages of free institutions.

Resolved, That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its Constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect, which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Resolved, That the Government should be conducted on principles of strict economy, and that the revenue should be sefficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.

Resolved, That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Government should exercise its power, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

Resolved, That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

Resolved, That the series of acts of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise measures, including the act known as the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and in substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the several ballottings:

Ballots	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
First	131	133	29
Second	133	131	29
Third	133	131	29
Fourth	134	130	29
Fifth	130	133	30
Sixth	131	133	29
Seventh,	131	133	29
Eighth,	133	131	28
Ninth,	133	131	29
Tenth,	135	130	28
Eleventh,	134	131	28
Twelfth,	134	190	28
Thirteenth,	134	130	28
Fourteenth,	133	130	29
Fifteenth,	133	130	29
Sixteenth,	135	129	28
Seventeenth,	132	131	29
Eighteenth,	132	131	28
Nineteenth,	132	131	29
Twentieth,	132	131	29
Twenty-First,	133	131	28
Twenty-Second,	132	130	30
Twenty-Third,	132	130	30
Twenty-Fourth,	133	129	30
Twenty-Fifth,	133	128	31
Twenty-Sixth,	134	128	30
Twenty-Seventh,	135	128	29
Twenty-Eighth,	135	128	28
Twenty-Ninth,	134	128	30
Thirtieth,	134	128	29
Thirty-First,	135	129	28
Thirty-Second,	134	128	30
Thirty-Third,	134	128	29
Thirty-Fourth,	134	126	28
Thirty-Fifth,	134	128	28
Thirty-Sixth,	133	128	28
Thirty-Seventh,	136	127	28
Thirty-Eighth,	136	127	29
Thirty-Ninth,	134	128	30
Fortieth,	134	128	29
Forty-First,	132	128	32
Forty-Second,	134	128	30
Forty-Third,	134	128	30
Forty-Fourth,	133	129	30
Forty-Fifth,	133	127	32
Forty-Sixth,	134	187	31
Forty-Seventh,	135	128	29
Forty-Eeigth,	137	124	30
Forty-Ninth,	139	122	30
Fiftieth,	142	122	28
Fifty-First,	142	120	29
Fifty-Second,	148	118	26
Fifty-Third,	159	112	21

At the close of the fifty-third ballot, the Chair announced that Winfield Scott was duly nominated as the candidate of the Whig party of the United States for the Presidency. After the protracted cheering subsided, the Convention proceeded immediately to ratify the action of the majority, which they did by unanimous acclamation.

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was then on the second ballot duly nominated as the Whig candidate for Vice President. Glory enough for one day.

The Stick of Candy.

General Pierce was first spoken of in connexion with the Presidency at the Locofoco State Convention in New Hampshire, some time last winter, and that body adopted a resolution requesting their delegates to bring him forward as a candidate. Gov. Steele in addressing the convention, expressed his gratification at the selection, and related the following anecdote to "exhibit the character of the man." We give it in the Governor's own words:

"Sir," said Governor Steele, "I know the career of General Pierce from the day he first took his seat in this Hall. I have admired his exploits in Congress, in Mexico. But I have an incident in my mind which I will relate, which in my humble judgment exhibits the character of the man in a more illustrious light than all his efforts in the forum or the field.

"It was more than twenty years ago General Pierce was then somewhat younger than he is now was travelling through one of the western towns of this State, and as he entered the principal village he beheld three boys eating candy. At a brief distance he beheld another boy sitting alone and not eating, but he was crying.—General Pierce feeling interested in so strange an occurence, inquired into the case, and ascertained that he was crying because he had no money to buy candy.

No sooner had he learned the facts in the case, than with that noble generosity which has ever distinguished Pierce thro'gh his whole life, *he put his hand in his pocket, drew forth a cent, bought a stick of candy, and gave it to the boy although the boy was a total stranger to Gen. Pierce.*"

His nomination for the Presidency, taken in connexion with such a remarkable instance of benevolence and unbounded liberality towards an entire stranger, must be another illustration of the proverb "that good actions meet with their reward,"—*Hartford Courant.*

☞ The Pennsylvanian, the organ of locofocoism in this State, says, "No man except he who is *grossly ignorant*, need ask 'Who is Franklin Pierce?'" If the Pennsylvanian is right in this wholesale assertion, there are lots of the democracy in this region who, in its estimation, must be GROSSLY IGNORANT, as not one in fifty who could have answered the question of who is Franklin Pierce? on the day he was nominated.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce was first seriously supported by Virginia. What could have been more natural? The same intolerant and proscriptive feeling are characteristic of these two States. In New Hampshire men are disfranchised for their religious opinions, and in Virginia a man must be the owner of a certain amount of property before he can vote. Pretty *Democratic* States, aint they?

☞ Foreign small notes circulate freely in Philadelphia.

Triumphant Refutation.

The *National Intelligencer* thus cuts up into mince meat the charges made against the Whigs of New Hampshire by Geo. M. Dallas at the late Ratification meeting. Ever since Mr. Dallas told the people at Reading, as he did in 1844, that they must elect Mr. Polk if they were in favor of the Tariff, we have been satisfied that he will not hesitate to tell a *fib* when he is making a political speech; but we really did not suppose that he would venture upon such an unqualified falsehood as the *Intelligencer* proves his statement to be:

We regret that we have to correct an error of fact coming from an authority so eminet as Mr. Dallas, who, in defending the candidate of his own party from political asperison—if the charge referred to be such, for we do not know what position Mr. Pierce occupied on that question—has been greatly misled in casting upon the Whig party of New Hampshire the responsibility of an odious decision, made by the popular voice of that State, in which it is notorious that the Whigs have always been in a minority.

The facts in the case are widely different from what is stated by Mr. Dallas.—The very day (in March, 1851,) when the people of New Hampshire rejected the amendment to their Constitution which proposed to abolish the property qualification and the religious test, an election was held for Governor, at which the Whig candidate received only eighteen thousand votes out of a poll of fifty-seven thousand. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Sawyer, Whig,	18,431
For Mr. Dinsmoor, Dem.,	17,123
For Mr. Atwood, Free Soil Dem.,	12,083

Mr. Atwood was the regularly nominated Democratic candidate until within a few days of the election, when, owing to his Free-soil predilections, he was thrust aside, and Mr. Dinsmoor substituted in his place. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. A. received the support of many Whigs; indeed, it is rendered certain that he did not receive their support, from the fact that on this occasion Mr. Sawyer's vote was nearly the same in amount as the Whig candidate for Governor had received at the several annual elections immediately preceding that of 1851.

Now, in contrast with the above vote, we insert from our own columns of the 31st March, 1851, the returns of the vote on the several constitutional amendments submitted to the people. These returns were originally copied from the New Hampshire *Patriot*, and professed to give the complete vote of the State, with the exception of one town:—

	Yeas.	Nays.
On adopting the Bill of rights	10,434	16,753
Relating to House of Representatives	4,714	22,546
Do do Senate	6,015	21,333
Do do Governor & Lt. Gov.	8,013	18,802
Do do Biennial Elections, &c.	5,552	22,959
Do do Election of Co'ty Judge	7,440	17,916
Do do Trial Justices, &c.	10,111	17,221
Do do *Test and property qualifications*	9,862	17,122
Do do Future Amendments	9,023	17,687
Do do Election of Judges S. C.	7,316	19,769
Do do Supt. Public Instruction	5,553	21,177
Do do Commissioner Agriculture	5,182	21,447
Do do Election by plurality	6,291	20,901
Do do Abolishing the Council	8,993	18,209
Do do Other alterations	7,040	18,698

That the Whigs were not accountable for the defeat of the amendment abolishing the religious test and property qualification was clearly demonstrated by the press of the State at the time, which gave publicity to the following facts, in contrasting the votes given in the strongholds of both parties in favor of the amendment. The comparison is made between fifteen towns of each party, as follows:

Democratic towns.	Yeas.	Nays.	Whig towns.	Yeas.	Nays.
Barnstead,	53	330	Merrimack,	139	69
Centre Harbor,	19	97	Nashua,	647	16
Gilmanton,	61	494	Nashville.	255	95
Effingham,	1	136	New Ipswich,	94	53
Ossipee,	12	281	Dublin,	91	14
Tuftonboro,'	42	149	Fitzwilliam,	94	1
Wakefield,	1	212	Jeffrey,	74	42
Wolfborough,	11	363	Keene,	233	6
Bow,	26	130	Marlborough,	81	32
Chichester,	11	172	Troy,	61	13
Warner,	36	235	Winchester,	203	6
Wilmot,	43	151	Claremont,	245	186
Alexandria,	12	196	Bath,	107	34
Ellsworth,	1	72	Littleton,	100	50
Hill,	11	148	Lyme,	88	57
	360	3,186		2,512	574

This table shows that the above named Democratic towns gave almost ten votes to one against the amendment, whilst the Whig towns gave nearly four to one in favor of it. The town of Concord, in which Mr. Pierce resides, gave 122 votes in favor of the amendment, to 509 against it.

These facts contradict the statement attributed to Mr. Dallas, and exhibit the liberality of the Whigs of the Granite State in a much more favorable light than that of the Democrats.

"Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, it is said, has been compelled to avail himself of the insolvent law. His liabilities are reported at one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

So says an exchange. Yet, if, at any time within fifteen years preceding the last six months, we had been asked to say, who, of all the Bostonians, was the least likely to go into bankruptcy we should probably have pronounced the name of Josiah Quincy, Jr. Alas for the uncertainties of traffic!—*Cleavland True Democrat.*

A Shocking Incident.—The Mobile Tribune says:—"A terrible incident occurred a few days ago, which illustrates the sanguinary nature of the Indian. A member of the Choctaw tribe, which has an encampment on the line of the railroad near Citronelle, recently murdered another. The deed, we believe, was committed in Mobile. The victim was a son of "Billy" a drunken Choctaw, whom, doubtless, the reader has frequently encountered in the streets begging, and exhibiting written testimonials of his claims on public charity.—The body of the dead man was born on the railroad cars and buried according to Indina rites. Billy, it is stated, subsequently threatened to shoot and skin the slayer of his son; and it seems that he and his friends in the tribe have literally fulfilled the oath. We learn that the offender was seized, tied in the woods near Beaver meadow, and there deliberately shot. The body was then taken and skinned, as hunters skin a deer, and the skin was stretched and hung up on the limbs of a tree. The flesh was cut into pieces, born about on sticks and afterwards burned. The skeleton, as we are told, was absolutely brought afterwards to town and offered for sale."

MARRIAGE,

HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT?

That we behold many females, scarce in the meridian of life broken in health and spirits with a complication of diseases and ailments, depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life at an age when physical health, buoyancy of spirits, and happy serenity of mind, arising from a condition of health, should be predominant.

Many of the *causes* of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so light as to pass unnoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefitted by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our ignorance.

What would we not often give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years! And what days and nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still,—not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (wish in the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands.

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she neglect to avril herself of that knowledge is respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price—healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

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