THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 8, 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.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE!

Journal for the Campaign!

PATRIOTS READ!

Believing that hundreds of patriotic individuals, in this county, who are generally averse to mixing in the din of party politics, are, nevertheless, at this time, anxious to learn more of the public and private history of the *peoples'* favorite, Gen. Winfield Scott—to familiarize themselves more fully with all the interesting, soul-stirring incidents in the life and character of the great hero-statesman—the most renowned military leader in the world, and scarcely less distinguished for the sagacity and success of his civil diplomacy—we propose to devote a large portion of the "Journal" to reminescences of his life and actions, both as the leader of our armies and the agent of our government—all drawn from authentic history, public documents, and other reliable sources—and to furnish our paper to new subscribers from this time till the first of December, at the following low rates, viz:

Single Copy, paid in advance,	50
7 Copies to one address,	3,00
15 " "	6,00
25 " "	9,00

Friends, send in your orders. Spread the light of truth broad-cast over the county, by placing the "Journal" in the hands of every unprejudiced voter, and we promise glorious results on the second Tuesday of November. Circulate the documents and the response at the ballot-box will be at least ONE THOUSAND majority in this county for "Old Chippewa."—Any pecuniary profit we may derive from this enterprise will be appropriated to part payment of a new press, and the enlargement of our paper.

☞ The Somerset County Whig Convention has made its nominations. Maj. Samuel M. Haller is the nominee for Assembly, and the county Convention nominated Maj. Alexander Stutzman for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Conference, and authorized him to appoint his Conferees. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of Scott and Graham, the National Whig Platform, in favor of Somerset county having the first Congressman, and strongly recommending Mr. Stutzman as a good man for the office.

☞ The Blair County Whig Convention has appointed Conferees and instructed them to support S. S. Blair, Esq. for Congress. Her candidate for Assembly to be supported with one to be selected by our County Convention, is James L. Gwin, of Logan township. Wm. Reed, Esq., for Sheriff, Hugh McNeal for Prothonotary, and James M. Hewitt for Treasurer.

Cheapest and Best.—Our friend, Simon Levi has just received, at Maguire's Corner, an extensive assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and Liquors, which he offers at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.—Advertisement next week.

☞ "All at once the Whig leaders would take to their bosoms the people they have ever denounced and despised."—*Globe.*

The people referred to in the above are foreigners and adopted citizens. It is a sweeping charge, that the Whig party has "ever denounced and despised" foreigners, and is utterly devoid of truth. The Whig party has never attacked the present beneficent system of naturalization; and Gen. Scott, in his letter accepting the nomination, has declared himself in favor of giving to all foreigners, who may serve one year in the army or navy of the United States, certificates of naturalization, although they may only have lived that one year under the laws of the United States. This is in conformity with the noble and liberal stand he took forty years ago, after the battle of Queenstown, in favor of the duty of this government to protect her naturalized citizens. While he is willing to shorten the time of probation in the instance above mentioned, there is no manifestation of willingness to alter the law as to persons not embraced in the above category, that is, that all foreigners except those who shall serve in the army or navy one year, shall be admitted to citizenship after a residence of five years and a compliance with the law as it is. The Whig party has never laid down any other doctrine, and it is a baseless slander to assert otherwise. We look upon every industrious foreigner who lands upon our shores, as a valuable acquisition to the general wealth of the country, and we hope the government will open wide its arms to receive all that Europe can send. It is estimated that the surface of the United States can subsist eight hundred millions of people, nearly the present population of the world, and therefore we have ample room for them. Every foreigner who goes to the west and clears out a farm makes for himself a home and adds to the general prosperity. By the help of foreigners, this country has become what it is, and by their help the time is coming when we will have a belt of cultivated land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Whig party never has and never will be guilty of such short sighted policy as throwing difficulties in the way of the naturalization of foreigners.—We are most unequivocally for the measure, and in a reasonably short time.

In our western possession, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, we behold the novel spectacle of the inhabitants of Asia flocking to the land of liberty. They come to dig gold and engage in any other vocation which is likely to pay. They are an orderly and industrious class of people, coming principally from China, many of whom after making some money return home, while others remain and become permanent citizens of the country. Those who go back to their native homes, will not only take with them the products of their industry, but they will whisper, in the ears of their fellow subjects of the Celestial Empire, the golden story of human freedom. Curiosity and avarice will lead others over the placid bosom of the Pacific to see and hear and earn for themselves, some of whom will return and others remain, until finally a free communication will be effected between the two continents, when a Chinaman in America will be no rare sight, and American citizens will help to make up the crowd in the Imperial Streets of Pekin. The ports of wealthy and populous countries will be open to our shipping, and the empire of Japan may eventually vouchsafe to our merchants the rare treasures of her trade. The Australian gold mines, in that great island to the south east of Asia, will attract people from all parts of the world, our own among the rest—and thus there will be a continual current from Asia and the Polynesian Islands to America, and from the latter to the former. The results in a mercantile point of view are beyond all calculation and all prophecy.

But the results in a moral point of view will be more stupendous still. Our merchant vessels and men-of-war will take with them the American constitution, whose principles will be engrafted on the minds of the slaves of despotism and the votaries of superstition. Juggernaut and the Ganges will yield up their victims to a healthy theology; the Turk, the Mogul and the Tartar will abandon their nomadic habits and profession of robbery; the descendants of the followers of Zingis, Tamerlane and Akbar will reduce themselves to constitutional government; free schools and free thought will renovate a dilapidated and brutal society; and a new and happier religion will take possession of the altars of the Indian Pagodas and the temples of the Grand Lama, to molify and elevate savage peoples and barbarous races, from Cape Comorin to the North Pole. Human anticipation cannot conceive the mighty consequences which will flow from this intercommunication.

Vast as they are, they all depend on proper naturalization laws of the various nations of the earth and the right of migration. If upon all this earth there is a man who can find no home in his own country, and there is an unoccupied spot in the U. States, it belongs to him, if he will come after it and take possession of it under our laws—and such a person is worthy of admission to citizenship. We hope we have been sufficiently explicit, not to be misunderstood or misrepresented on this subject hereafter.

☞ The "barricks" is no longer to be Whig head-quarters. What's up—is the square too large? or is the "barricks" too common a place for the young Esqrs. to rub against?—*Globe.*

An acquaintance of ours once said to a gentleman in conversation, "My God, Mr. B——, this is a good world enough and I like it and like to be in it. It is mixed up, it is true, with some things that are not pleasant, but we can get along with them—we can keep burglars out of the house by bolts and fastenings and can keep thieves, with proper care, from stealing our property—but—d—n a liar."

We are almost tempted to excuse the harshness of the language used in the above, in appreciation of the virtuous indignation of the utterer, at the whiffet vice of lying. In consideration of which we hope the "recording angel as he writes it down, will drop a tear on the word and blot it out forever," as he did the benevolent oath of "My Uncle Toby." No body but a journeyman fiend from the Kennels of perdition would work at the dirty trade.

The insinuation at the close of the extract is one of the great and much used locofoco arguments. It is a kind of an argument, which, we can not suppose to be directed to an order of intelligence higher than a ground-hog or a Berkshire pig; and if the editor desires his paper to circulate among that class of things, we have no doubt he is holding out the proper inducements. It is one of those reptile arguments which approaches with its tail in the mud and its face in the grass, throwing off its poison indiscriminately on both friends and enemies. It is intended to create low prejudices and minister to class jealousies; which, the more they are entertained, the worse is the man who fosters them. We despise all such vulgar insinuations—and hope the editor will learn to spell "barracks" correctly, before he indulges any more of them.

Congress.

We have received a communication, signed, "Walker Township," strongly recommending J. G. Miles, Esq., for Congress. It is quite lengthy and partakes largely of the character of eulogy and panegyric, and makes a comparison unfavorable to the other candidates. The names of all the candidates have been announced through our columns to the public, none of whom are unknown to the people of this county—and as far as Mr. Miles is concerned, we suppose there is not a man within her limits, to whom he is not known, either personally or by reputation. We have endeavored to do exact justice to all, through our columns, without distinction—in furtherance of which purpose, we rejected a eulogistic notice of ourself. At the time we were announced, together with Dr. M'Culloch and Gen. Green, we were unaware of the fact, that Mr. Miles and Mr. Benedict were candidates. Since that time, the latter gentlemen have been brought distinctly before the public; and we hope that our esteemed correspondent will find sufficient reason in the above for not publishing his communication. We will state to the friends of all the candidates, that if they wish to discuss the relative merits of the aspirants, our advertising columns are open to them at the usual rates, as long as they keep within the bounds of fair discussion.

☞ We had in preparation an article on the subject of "Teachers' Associations" for this week's Journal, but have been induced to defer it to make room for the spirited communicatian of our young correspondent R. A. M., which will be found on our first page, and will doubtless be read with interest, not by teachers only, but by all the enlightened, *thinking* friends of Education into whose hands it may fall.

Farm Journal for July.—This valuable periodical is, as usual, filled with interesting and well-written articles of the highest importance to the farmer and gardener.

Obsequies of the Hon. Henry Clay.

These solemn services were performed on Thursday, in the Senate Chamber, the theatre of Mr. Clay's renown being appropriately chosen for paying the last sad respects to his remains. Business of every kind was suspended in the city during the day, and the houses, both public and private, closed and draped with emblems of mourning; whilst on all countenances were depicted the evidences of grief and sorrow. Near noon the procession, composed of the Committee of the Senate, the mourners, and military escort, the President and members of both houses of Congress, Gen. Scott and officers of the Army and Navy, the Municipal Authorities of Baltimore, Washington, and the adjoining cities, and a vast concourse of citizens and strangers—moved slowly towards the Capitol, amid the mournful tolling of church, fire, and city bells, and the solemn booming of minute guns.

About half past twelve the procession arrived at the Capitol and proceeded to the Senate Chamber where were present many of the Diplomatic corps. The remains, enclosed in a patent metallic coffin, suitably ornamented and shrouded in crape, was placed in the centre of the Hall, and the funeral throng disposed in the places assigned them. Amid the solemn silence which pervaded the vast assemblage in hall and galleries, the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, arose and read a portion of the 15th chapter of First Corinthians, and preached an appropriate and impressive sermon from the text in Jeremiah,

"How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod."

After the sermon and closing prayer, the silver plate covering the glass over the face of the corpse, was removed, and all present drew near and gazed sadly on the features of the illustrious dead. The Senate was then adjourned and the coffin removed to the spacious rotunda of the Capitol, where for more than an hour, the multitude continued to file past and look their last look at all that now remains on earth of Henry Clay. After all were gratified, the coffin was again placed in the funeral car, and escorted by the military to the Baltimore Railroad Depot, followed by a dense crowd of sorrowing hearts.

The funeral train arrived at Baltimore at six o'clock, and the procession formed at the Depot, and proceeding immediately to the Exchange, placed the corpse in the rotunda, where multitudes thronged to see it till a late hour of the night. In the morning the body lay in State and was visited by mourning thousands up to the time of leaving for Philadelphia. At eleven o'clock precisely the train started, amid the firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells. The feeling evinced by the citizens of Baltimore and the public concourse present was universal, intense, unparallelled. We have not space to particularize the proceedings at Wilmington and Philadelphia. In the city of Penn they were conducted on a stupendous scale. The procession which conducted and followed the escort to Independence Hall, was grand and imposing beyond conception, and with the proceedings there had, does infinite honor to the benevolence and patriotism of the Quaker City.

At New York the remains of Mr. Clay were detained in the City Hall from Saturday 3 P. M., till Monday and received every token of respect. The funeral escort is now on its way bearing him, by the Erie route, to the bereaved widow, there to repose in the quiet shades of Ashland.

Chippewa Club.

This enthusiastic, numerous band of devoted adherents of Scott and Graham, according to a resolution passed at their last meeting, assembled in the Street before the "Black Bear" Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst.; but many having a curiosity to hear Mr. George Lippard, of Philadelphia, deliver a patriotic address the same evening, President Campbell being on the ground, on motion, the 'Club' adjourned to meet again at the call of the presiding officer.

Notwithstanding the immense feeling that prevailed in the public mind to hear the author of the "Quaker City" talk on the subject of patriotism, nearly all the friends of the brave old soldier and the scar-covered hero of a 'hundred battles,' at the tap of the drum, flocked to their post, thus exhibiting a desire not only to discharge their duty as Whigs, but manifesting a strong determination that he shall be elected. S. L. G. Secretary.

☞ The Chippewa Club will meet at the House of Alex. Carmon on Saturday evening next.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prest.

Gen. Scott's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington, June 24th, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G. Chapman, President of the Whig National Convention—Sir: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy.

This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart, and remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel—oppressively—the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position. Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I, therefore, barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance, and also to commend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws suggested by my military experience viz:—Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year, on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteer—on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription, to exact conformity to my own views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty to the Constitution and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenace nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, resistance to the law or the Union on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the legislature the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention, and herein suggested, with sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic; and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union, I can offer nother pledge or guaranty than the known incidents of a long public life now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies,

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

Winfield Scott.

Strange.—One half of our citizens knew nothing of the Sabbath School Celebration and Procession which took place on Saturday, until the hour of its starting out of town. We chanced to witness the return of the multitude in the evening, and confess ourself charmed with the inspiring spectacle. May all who partook of the delightful exercises of the occasion, live to enjoy often the same rational recreation; and may others, stimulated by their praiseworthy example, on the recurrence of our next national Sabbath,—"Go and do likewise."

The Mexicans are so hard run for funds that one of their papers says that nothing but another war with the United States will save the nation from bankruptcy.

☞ See first page for interesting reading.

THE JOURNAL

Thursday Morning July 8.

ITEMS.

Errata.—In the communication on our first page, paragraph 3d, near the middle, for sentiment read *sentient*, and at the end of the first sentence, 5th paragraph, for professional read *professions*. We hope the author will excuse the oversight this time.

☞ If you wish others to respect you, you must respect yourself.

☞ A coffin (says Pat) is the house a man lives in after he is dead.

☞ Soft hands and soft brains generally go together.

Busy—The Farmers in this vicinity in their hay fields.

Delightful—The weather from Thursday till Tuesday.

☞ The first Locomotive arrived at Easton on Thursday.

☞ Three eminent Physicians—Water, Exercise, and Diet.

☞ $1000 was realized at a recent Fair in Lawrenceville, Pa.

☞ Pears and luscious Peaches are abundant in New Orleans, and other Sothern cities.

☞ Ohio railroads in opperation 987 miles, in process of construction 1000 miles, and at lest 1000 miles more contemplated.

☞ Barnum, the showman, was once a poor jour printer,—now he is worth hundreds of thousands. Lucky, isn't he?

☞ The joint-worm is doing great injury to the wheat crop in Virgnia.

☞ The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs nine hundred clerks.

☞ He is not as good as he should be, who does not strive to be better than he is.

Not Bad—During the month of May 1554 persons were committed to the city prison of New York.

Folly—to think that you can make pork out of pig iron, or become a shoemaker by drinking sherry cobblers.

Plenty—patriotic gentlemen willing to serve the people in the capacity of Congressmen, Representatives, &c.

☞ The ladies of Philadelphia wear upon the right arm a black ribband as a badge of mourning for the illustrious Clay.

☞ Some people seem to think that an editor is a kind of bellows, bound to puff every thing and every body that wants to use them.

Cheap—Twelve and a half cents is the price of steamboat fare between Philadelphia and Salem N. J. a distance of sixty miles.

☞ A returned Californian is exhibiting at Peoria, Illinois, a Grizzly Bear, of the Pacific coast, weighing upwards of 2000 pounds.

☞ The culture of Wheat, as a general thing, was not introduced into Alabama till about ten years ago. It is now one of their best and most certain crops.

☞ A countryman had at the Dayton, Ohio, market, on Thursday last, four hundred wild pigeons. They were caught in a net, and sold alive at 50 cents per dozen.

☞ Do not be angry because you can not make others as you wish them to be, since you can not make yourself what you would wish to be.

☞ It is a strange fact that the bodies of men when drowned, always float face downwards; and the bodies of women always face upwards.

☞ The only speech of note made by *Pierce* while in the Senate was against giving the poor widow of Gen. Harrison the compensation due her husband.

Modest—Gov. Kossuth is urging the naturalized Germans to run independent candidates unless the Whigs or Democrats shall embody *his* views an Intervention in their Platform.

Enlarged—"The Warren Mail" and "Shippensburs News," always favorites with us, have been enlarged and much improved in appearance. This is alike crediable to the editors and their readers.

☞ A lovely Lake containing several islands, some of which embrace as many as 3000 acres, and abound in scenery of surprisng beauty—has been discovered in Minnesota. The waters swarm with every variety of fish, and are covered with innumerable wild fowls.

☞ A book-seller sent to the city publishers the other day for some copies of the "Life of Gen. Pierce," and received for answer that there "is none published, nor any material out of which to make one; but that the publishers were about to employ a writer of fiction to get one up."

New Idea—That the Whigs of Huntingdon cannot call a meeting without the presence and permission of the editors of the Journal.—*Globe.*

Sorry that the Globe's 'Fancy' fowl has forsaken the eggs to hatch potatoes. Better call it back neighbor, lest its plumage should become ruffled in its new vocation. The *Whigs* of Huntingdon understand the difference between a molehill and a mountain, and are willing that the 'rest of mankind' should possess the same knowledge.

☞ Officers of the Juniata Fire Engine Company:

Captain,—Geo. W. Garrettson.
Pipeman,—John H. Africa.
Assistant Pipeman,—Robert Carmon.
Axemen,—John W. Black, J. B. Peightal.
Secretary,—Samuel G. Whittaker.
Treasurer,—J. Simpson Africa.
Doorkeeper,—Edward K. Nash.

☞ The authorities of Lowisville Ky., have laid a *tax* of five dollars a day on the Misses Fox, to be enforced as long as they continue to give spiritual manfestations in that city, Thus they treat Ladies in Louisville. Wish our authorities would lay a similar tax on the spiritual manifestations of gentlemen—It would, if it could be collected, yield a handsome revenue.