



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 9, 1852.

BY STEWART & HALL.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. GENERAL ELECTORS.

A. E. BROWN, J. POLLOCK, S. A. PURVIANCE, DISTRICTS. 1.-Wm. F. Hughes. 2.-James Traugair. 3.-John W. Stokes. 4.-John P. Verree. 5.-S. McIvaine. 6.-Jas. W. Fuller. 7.-Jas. Penrose. 8.-John Shaeffer. 9.-Jacob Marshall. 10.-Chas. P. Waller. 11.-David Alton. 12.-M. C. Mercat.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY. SUPREME COURT, JOS. BUFFINGTON, OF ARMSTRONG. WHIG DISTRICT TICKET. CONGRESS.

JOHN McCULLOCH, OF HUNT. CO. ASSEMBLY. S. S. WHARTON, OF HUNT. CO. JAMES L. GWIN, OF BLAIR CO.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET. COUNTY COMMISSIONER. SAM'L WIGTON, OF FRANKLIN. POOR DIRECTOR. JOHN BREWSTER, OF SHIRLEY. AUDITOR. RALPH CROTSLEY, OF CASS.

State Legislature. The undersigned offers himself as an independent candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, and respectfully solicits the support of the independent voters of the district, promising, if elected, to perform the duties of a faithful representative. JOHN K. MCAHAN. Birmingham Aug. 31, '52.

We call attention to the advertisements in to-day's Journal. Bargains are always to be had from those who advertise.

Our neighbor of the Globe has been regaling his readers, since the nomination of Gen. Scott, with lists of persons who have bolted the nomination. We hope none of our readers who may see that paper will be green enough to believe the accounts there given. Some Georgia Whigs who sometime ago attached themselves to the Union party, it is true, have not come back to the fold; but they were not expected back, although recent events indicate that they may return strong enough to carry the State for Gen. Scott. There is some considerable rejoicing over the conversion of Col. McRaig, of Maryland—a man who was so unpopular that when he was nominated by the Whigs for Congress, he was defeated in a Whig district. They are welcome to such fugitives. The Whig party is as nearly solid for Scott, except in Georgia, as it ever was for any candidate. But in addition to this great force, there are droves of Democrats who are wheeling into his support every day. A gentleman in Ohio says that he knows ninety-six such persons in his own county. The same thing is true to a greater or less extent, in every section of the Union. The very few persons that have bolted from us are old political rats, but the bolters from them are the honest rank and file of the American people.

The Chippewa Club met pursuant to appointment at Captain Carmon's on last Saturday evening. We expected Geo. A. Coffey, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, to address the Club but unfortunately his services had been previously secured for a meeting, at the same time, at Tyrone City, in his own county. Nevertheless the ball went on. Music and transparencies were out in full force, and speeches were made by John Williamson and J. Sewell Stewart.

Col. S. S. Wharton.

We notice, from an article in the last Huntingdon Journal, that an effort is making to produce discord in our ranks, by the introduction of a volunteer candidate for the Legislature, who, we presume, is intended to interfere with the election of the gentleman whose name heads this article. We give our hearty assent to the course pursued by Mr. STEWART, the editor of the "Journal," and hope he will always maintain the same decided and manly stand. He is fearless, and deserves the approbation of his party, for repudiating, and nipping in the bud, the efforts of a few, to disorganize on the Legislative ticket.

Col. WHARTON has always been a Whig, and the early organization of the party in "Old Huntingdon" is much indebted to his efforts. He battled manfully and faithfully for twenty years in order to secure the establishment and permanency of those principles which are dear and beloved by every man who feels that Whig measures are calculated for the general good. His liberality is known and appreciated by his neighbors. To the poor, to seminaries of education; in a word, whenever and wherever his generosity could be displayed he was never found backward in generous and kind acts; and, withal, is a man who will be attentive to his business, and watch with care the interests of the people. Neither is Col. WHARTON bigoted in his views, but pursues that liberal and courteous manner which always makes him friends.

We feel as much satisfaction in rendering him our support as any other man who could have been placed in nomination by the Whigs of Huntingdon Co., and will give it to the best of our humble ability. The Whigs of Blair, we are satisfied, will render him an unanimous and hearty support, and assist in rolling up one of the largest majorities ever received by any man in the district. His enemies might as well cease, as the independent and united Whigs of the district, will pull down all opposition by giving our worthy friend WHARTON a triumphant election.—Blair County Whig.

Parson Brownlow on Pierce.

The eccentric and erratic Parson Brownlow has been quoted by the Locofocos as authority against Gen. Scott. We will now quote what he says of Gen. Pierce:

"When (the Pension of 41) was sent to the Senate it was opposed by the 'strict constructionists,' and the cool blooded Yankee, who now aspires to the Presidency."

"When Gen. Pierce was first elected to Congress from his own State, he was a 'drag' upon his party. It was in 1833, when the General Ticket system prevailed in New Hampshire, Pierce fell more than three thousand votes below the average vote of his party, and if the parties would have been anything like divided, he would have been shamefully beaten."

"Much may be known of the man by the company he keeps. Pierce is on the most intimate terms with Prince John Van Buren, and is as he ever has been the fast friend of Old Grimalkin of Kinderhook, whom he styles 'A TRULY PURE AND GREAT MAN!'"

We cannot support such a man, until principles with us become obsolete. If Brownlow's opinion of one candidate is worthy of attention, so is his opinion of the other. And as the Locofocos commenced by printing one, will they also print the other?

What are the Whigs fighting for!

We came across the above in an exchange. It is so easy to satisfy the querist, that we cannot refrain from doing so. Perhaps it will reform him. There's much truth in the line "While the lamp holds out to burn," &c. Well, sir, the Whigs are fighting for the man who has been fighting for his country more than forty years—for river improvements—for harbor improvements—for American industry—for the development of the resources of the country—for the elevation of our people, socially, intellectually and religiously for the perpetuation of the Union and the liberties of our happy land—for all the vast and varied interests of our country, which we desire shall be placed on a stable and prosperous foundation—for true men and tried patriots—in fine, for SCOTT, GRAHAM, OUR COUNTRY AND VICTORY!—That's what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes valuable beyond comparison, and worth any struggle to secure them? They are—and they shall be secured.—N. O. Bulletin.

The Difference.

An exchange, in noticing the difficulty experienced by the Opposition in proving that General Pierce distinguished himself in Mexico, that fact being so much involved in doubt and obscurity, very justly remarks that the Whigs have no trouble of the kind. Gen. Scott's military fame is no more in need of proof than the existence of the Mississippi river; and no more to be missed or overlooked than the Alps by a traveler in Switzerland. Gen. Pierce's glory, on the other hand, already lies buried under the common rubbish of the Mexican campaign, and his friends have to root it out; like pigs hunting for acorns.

From the West Chester Examiner.

Letter from Jacob Hoffman, Esq., Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The following letter from Jacob Hoffman, Esq., our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is in reply to a private letter in which the present miserable management of the Public Works was freely discussed and to which Mr. Hoffman, as will be seen, has given a reply, exhibiting in a masterly manner, the wretched fruits of Democratic misrule, as compared with the immense debt incurred in their construction, and the business calculations of profit by the very men who have had them under their control as members of the Canal Board.

Unwilling to write what he is unwilling to publish, Mr. Hoffman has anticipated the request we most certainly should have made, and has authorized the publication of his letter; of which permission we gladly avail ourselves, and ask the earnest attention of every tax-payer to the facts and views contained in it.

READING, August 12, 1852.

JOHN S. BOWEN, Esq.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor, and thank you kindly for the interest you feel in the approaching election.—I fully agree in the importance you attach to the success of the Whig ticket at the State election, not; indeed, on account of any supposed aid it might afford us in the election of our distinguished candidate for the Presidency; but, as you truly remark, in connection with the interest of our State affairs; which, under their present management, loudly call for reform and economy.

The question at issue between the two parties, in respect to the Internal Improvements of the State, will be best presented and brought within the comprehension of every intelligent voter, by a recurrence to the manner of their construction and subsequent management, by the party, who, with the single exception of an interval of three years, had the control of them during the entire period of their existence. The original cost of construction, exceeded the amount by at least one third, for which under practical and economical management they could have been built.

By reference to the last report by the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, it will be seen, that the original cost of the public works, was \$31,476,245 36

The amount of expenses for keeping and repairing, to the 1st of Nov. 1851, was 15,505,050 58

And the further sum of interest paid on loans directly applied to the same time, was 30,735,242 42

Total outlay to Nov. 1st 1851, was \$79,717,547 36

Gross amount of revenue to Nov. 1st 1851, was 21,163,812 40

Deficiency, 58,553,734 87

From this deduct, also, the value of the works at the original cost, 31,476,255 36

Total Loss since their completion, 27,077,489 51

And upon a closer and more detailed examination, it will further appear, that during the last nine years, the average annual net revenue, from the entire public works, has been only \$253,842 26; although the income for a single year during that period, exceeded the sum of \$1,700,000 00; while the annual interest on the present debt, is a fraction over \$2,000,000 00; leaving a deficiency, (after applying the net revenue from the works,) of \$1,750,000 00, to be wrung from the hard earnings of the people, by a swarm of Tax gatherers, at an annual commission of \$90,000 00; an amount sufficient to sustain a small army of their tribe.

In view of this statement it is there unprejudiced man in the community, who will pretend to affirm that the public improvements have not been grossly mismanaged? The fact is as clear as the universal light of day; and even is admitted by many prominent Democrats.

Another fact is equally evident; which is, that instead of improving, according to all practical experience, the management of them is becoming worse; and if the present system is to be continued, they had better be sold or in some way disposed of, to relieve the people. They are an enormous drain upon the Treasury, and the sooner the Commonwealth is rid of them the better.

It is but a few days, since the Canal Commissioners have, under a fearful responsibility, and in opposition to sound policy and uniform practice, assumed the exercise of a doubtful power, to say the least of it, by terminating existing arrangements, to create a monopoly of the passenger business on the State Road; ostensibly for the benefit of the State, but really, as it is alleged, to promote the interest of a favored few; and, that too, in the face of a refusal by the Legislature, to sanction or even entertain a somewhat similar proposition. This act, is of a character, which, under all the circumstances, cannot be justified by the Canal Board; and which has received, at the hands of the late President of that board, and recent candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, the most unqualified condemnation. He says, "During every year of my official term, attempts were made to induce the Canal commissioners to create a monopoly of the passenger business on the Public Works. My opposition to any such proposition from any quarter, was founded upon the conviction that it was beyond our jurisdiction, so to circumscribe business and fair competition, and that it could not be justified by any authority short of a special act of the Legislature.—I could see neither principle nor policy in

closing the business of carrying passengers on the great highway of the State against all save a favored few."

It is manifestly the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of those entrusted with the management of the Public Works; to change and reform the present defective system of superintendence; and, on the one hand, by the introduction of a system of retrenchment and practical economy, curtail the annual expenditures to the lowest standard consistent with the successful operation of the works; and on the other, by exacting from the agents and employees, strict accountability and an honest and faithful discharge of their various and respective duties, increase the net revenue to an amount approaching, if not equal, to that required for the payment of the interest on the public debt; and justify the application of a large part, if not the whole amount derived from the collection of the State taxes; to the speedy extinguishment of the public debt.

That this suggestion, in favor of a measure so ardently to be desired, is founded in a practical idea is proved by the fact, that during the recent session of the Legislature, a powerful effort was made by an associated company, composed of two former Canal Commissioners, (one of whom had just retired from office,) a practical Engineer, a superintendent and several transporters, to obtain a lease on the Public Improvements for a term of ten years, at a net rent of one million of dollars per annum. And it will scarcely be contended, that these gentlemen were not fully informed of the value and productiveness of the Public Works, or, that they were not equally confident of realizing a profit, under a proper and economical system of management, to the rent proposed to be paid to the Commonwealth; as, it is not likely, that they would be willing to encounter the risk and furnish the heavy capital, required for their successful operation, without receiving a corresponding benefit. It is for them to satisfy the public in respect to the extraordinary discrepancy between the annual amount accounted for to the State in their capacity of public agents, and that offered by them as intended Lessees, and private individuals.

I have, thus, given you an outline of my views in respect to the matters contained in your letter, in the same spirit of frankness and freedom in which they were solicited. You are at liberty to make such use of them, as, from your greater experience and better judgment, you may deem proper. I write nothing in regard to public matters, which I am unwilling should meet the public eye.

I remain, Dear Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JACOB HOFFMAN.

The Pennsylvania's Opinions of Gen. Scott.

The following are opinions of the Pennsylvania, the leading democratic paper of this State, at times when it had no political interest in saying anything but its convictions: SCOTT'S ACHIEVEMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

"We may point with equal gratification and pride to the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and its far famed castle as one of the most brilliant achievements of ANY AGE." [Pennsylvanian, April 12, 1847.]

GLORY TO WINFIELD SCOTT.

"GLORY TO WINFIELD SCOTT! AND FOREVER SILENT BE THE RIBALD TONGUE THAT WOULD SLANDER HIS NAME WITH AUGHT THAT IS NOT GLORIOUS IN ACTION, INVINCIBLE IN COURAGE, AND UNFAILING IN RESOURCES AND WISDOM."—Pennsylvanian, May 10, 1847.

WORTHILEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED OF SOLDIERS.

"The military genius and foresight of Scott shone out conspicuously on the steeps of Cerro Gordo. With signal tact he planned the details, and with singular precision prepared for the defeat which his soul must have told him was at hand.—THE COUNTRY WILL BLOT OUT ALL OF HIS CIVIL HISTORY THAT IS SUBJECT TO CRITICISM OR COMPLAINT, AND WILL GREET HIM AS ONE OF HER WORTHILEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS." [Pennsylvanian, May 10, 1847.]

The Associates of Scott.

Look at the associates of Scott! "Birds of a feather flock together," an old but a true saying.—Dem. Union. Yes, "look at the associates of Scott!" Who are they? Gallant old soldiers of every political party, who, like Scott himself, have fought and bled for their country! Men who, like Scott, risked their lives, their fortunes and their all, upholding the honor and glory of their Country, when the editor of the Union was puking in his nurse's arms! Men who sustained the gallant arm that tore down the British flag, and whipped the British Lion back to his lair to growl over his defeat! Men who followed the shining track of his victorious sword from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, achieving a succession of triumphs the most brilliant on record! The scarred Heroes of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa! The gallant defender of their country's flag in Mexico! These are the "associates of Gen. Scott!" Look at them! And when the time arrives that speak through the ballot boxes, they will rebuke, in thunder tones, the foul libelers who have sought to tarnish the fair fame of their old commander—the "greatest Captain of the Age." Birds of a feather do flock together.—State Journal.

Availability.

The locofoco presses are constantly harping on the theme of the availability of Gen. Scott, and labor hard to prove that that was the only inducement to his nomination. Why were Webster, Fillmore, Corwin, Wm. &c., &c., set aside, "for a mere soldier?" is the oft reiterated question. This cuckoo note was heard with as great pertinacity in 1848, only the theme was somewhat varied. It was then why was Clay set aside? Or if you wanted a soldier, why did you not nominate SCOTT, the real hero of Mexico? You thought Taylor the most available candidate, therefore you nominated him over head of more deserving men. It is wonderful with what facility these locofocos harp upon one string, and how excessively anxious they are, that justice should be meted out to the prominent men of our party, according as they profess to think them most worthy.

We might answer that it was the will of the Whig party that Gen. SCOTT should be the nominee, and therefore it was nobody else's business; but this might be thought uncourteous. We therefore reply, that Gen. SCOTT has served the country long and well, that he is deep-seated in the hearts of the American people, and that his fidelity has been attested by a lifelong service, without any other thought than of repaying his years of toil and devotion, the people have willed that he should be President, and accordingly he was nominated. Having thus given a reason other than that of availability, for his nomination; may we be permitted to ask why Gen. Pierce was nominated had availability nothing to do with that? Why was not Cass, Buchanan, Douglass, Marcy or Houston nominated? Were they not true exponents of democratic principles? or were they not available? How does it come that a man who was never thought of before the meeting of the convention, was nominated over their heads? Had he ever done as much for the party, or the country, as any of these? Or was he more available, because little known? Why was he dubbed a hero in the face of history, if not to add to his availability. In brief, if it was not his supposed availability because of his obscurity, how comes he to be the locofoco candidate? It won't do, gentlemen, availability is the only card—mark your candidate has, therefore we pray you, cease harping on the availability of Gen. SCOTT, the cry of availability won't avail you in this crisis.—Somerset Herald.

The Rush for Scott in Ohio.

The Cleveland Forest City says every day increases the strength of Gen. Scott in Ohio. The people have determined to give him the electoral vote of the State, and he will get it by a respectable majority. We give below a few more specimens of the manner in which the honest yeomanry desert the candidate of the Locofoco National Convention:

"A friend in Mahoning county, sending us a third instalment of subscribers, says: 'Enclosed is \$3 for the Campaign Forest City. Nine of the ten subscribers are, or rather have been Democrats. They now all go for Scott. This will make forty names I have sent you. There are only four Whigs among them. This township gives about six to one for the Democratic ticket, but my candid opinion is that Gen. Scott will have a majority in it.'"

We received last week, a large list from one of the strongest democratic townships in Columbiana. The writer of the letter remarks that the usual Whig vote of the township does not exceed 65 to 70, but at least 100 votes will be polled for Gen. Scott, and adds: 'You have now 17 democratic subscribers in this township; all for Lundy's Lane.'"

Our heaviest Club is in Richmond county. It numbers about 80 Campaign Weeklies, many of which are taken by men who heretofore always voted the sham democratic ticket.

A postscript to a letter from Wayne, containing the names of 55 subscribers, says: 'This township will give Gen. Scott 50 more votes than were polled for a Whig candidate before. The township east of ours will give a Scott majority. No Whig ever carried it before.'"

Is Scott a Statesman.

Such is the question belloped out by every Locofoco press in the country. We know that these canting hypocrites are well aware they are asking a question which none but a simpleton, who is ignorant of the history of his country, would ask seriously. But still they bawl on as loud as they can, "Is Scott a statesman?" We once more answer this query by referring these anxious inquirers after truth to the history of the United States. They will find some evidences therein recorded that he has performed civil services which have won him the title of statesman. Let them but read the order drawn up by him and published immediately after the capture of Mexico and they will find it conclusive evidence of his legal and administrative abilities. Without that order, it has been well observed by Mansfield, discipline could not have been maintained in the army, the inhabitants of Mexico could not have been conciliated, and consequently the campaign would have failed, for the sole object of the campaign was to make peace. Gen. Scott was bred a lawyer, and the reader will see that this order is drawn up with an accurate knowledge of the principles bearing upon the case, and the best means of administering justice, where civil law cannot be applied to. It is one of the best legal documents ever issued by any functionary of the Executive Government.—Philadelphia News.

The Poor House Farm.

FOR THE SALE OR AGAINST THE SALE? It may not be generally known to the voters of the county, that at the next general election, it will be their duty to vote either "for the sale" or "against the sale" of the poor house farm. The following is a certified copy of the section on the subject, received from the Secretary of State:

SECTION 12. That for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of a majority of the citizens of Huntingdon county, respecting the sale of the Poor House Farm in said county, and investing the proceeds of such sale in a Tract of Land in a central and convenient location, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the several townships and boroughs in said county, at the next general election, to receive "Facts," either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled upon the outside "Poor House," and on the inside "for the sale" or "against the sale," and make return of the same to the meeting of the return Judges, as is provided for in the case of county officers; and if it shall appear upon counting up the votes that the highest number of votes of those voting on the subject are for the sale of the poor house farm, the Directors of the Poor House in said county, or a majority of them, shall as soon as practicable proceed to sell the poor house farm at public sale upon giving six weeks notice by hand bills, and in two newspapers of said county, upon such terms as shall be by them considered most advantageous, and after the sale thereof to purchase a tract or parcel of land situate within seven miles of the borough of Huntingdon for the purpose of giving employment and support to the poor in said county:—Provided, That the purchase money thereof shall not exceed the amount realized by the sale of the Farm which the said Directors are required to sell.

The Whig leaders hereabouts had better look out. We shall wake the rascals up in a few day.—Stanton Dem.

You wake up a great rascal every morning.—Prentice.

Bogus.—The Illinois Statesman says a large amount of bogus money is in circulation in the north of that State. Five franc pieces, half dollars, dimes, double eagles, eagles, and half eagles.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative cathartic, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street.—We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—Philadelphia City Item.

MARRIED.

In this place on Tuesday Aug. 31st, by the Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Mr. JACOB LONG, of Centre Co., to Miss HANNAH BURLEY, of this county.

In this place on Friday Sept. 3d, by the same Mr. SAMUEL C. CONNER, to Miss REBECCA W. BAKER, all of Alexandria.

Reported for the Journal.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Table with columns for date and temperature in Fahrenheit (F.) and Celsius (C.).

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The subscriber is selling off his large stock of Dry Goods at cost. He intends to have Auction on the 17th and 18th, inst., where all desirous of buying cheap goods can be accommodated. SIMON LEVY. Sept. 9, '52.

Huntingdon county Mutual Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Huntingdon county mutual Insurance Company held at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon on Monday Sept. 6th 1852. On motion said Company was organized, by appointing James Gwin, Esq., Pres., and David Shure, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. James Gwin, David McMurria and John Huyett were appointed an Executive committee.

As soon as Banks and instructions can be prepared proper agents will be appointed to secure applications for Insurance against fire. David Shure of the Borough of Huntingdon is authorized to grant Insurances immediately on application. Payment for Insurances will not be required until the Policies are tendered to the applicant. By order of the Board. JAMES GWIN, Pres. Sept. 9, 1852.

Blasting Powder and Safety Fuse always on hand and for sale at the cheap store of J. BRICKER.

Nails, all kinds and sizes, for sale at the new store of J. Bricker.

Bed Pins, already turned, for sale at the new store of J. Bricker.

A splendid article of Carpet Chain always on hand and for sale at the cheap store of J. Bricker.

Fresh Cheese always on hand and for sale at the new store of J. Bricker.

KOSSUTH HATS for sale at the new store of J. Bricker.

Timothy Seed for sale at the new store of J. Bricker.