

turbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influences, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he had to do the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity, and religion.—It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame, and I am happy to offer this tribute, because I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament in a public man.”

Gen. SCOTT'S career, while conducting the war with Mexico, was marked with instances exhibiting him in the light in which he was viewed by the gifted Channing.—Then he exerted himself to the utmost to bring about an honorable peace, and his clemency to the vanquished, and strict adherence to the “obligations of patriotism, justice, and humanity,” then, have given him a “purer and more lasting glory” with his countrymen, than the brilliant victories he achieved over the enemies of his country.—*Saco Union.*

## THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 21, 1852.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.

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. PERVIANEC,  
DISTRICTS.  
1.—Wm. F. Hughes. 13.—Ner Middlewarth.  
2.—James Traquir. 14.—Jas. H. Campbell.  
3.—John W. Stokes. 15.—Jas. D. Paxton.  
4.—John P. Verree. 16.—Jas. K. Davidson.  
5.—S. McVane. 17.—John Williamson.  
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. Wall. 22.—Lewis L. Lord.  
11.—Davis Alton. 23.—C. Meyers.  
12.—M. C. Mercier. 24.—D. Phelps.

### The Result—and its Effects.

The first election is over, and contrary to the hopes of all our friends, and the opinions of many, we have been defeated. Never over sanguine ourselves, still we thought we saw some evidences that our State ticket would be carried, at least a part of it. We never were confident that the Canal Commissioner would be carried. We knew the death-like tenacity with which that party clings to every thing which furnishes spoils; and added to that, we knew that many esteemed the election of one Commissioner as of little worth to our party. One, in a Board of three, could avail nothing; and we saw too, what others did not, that the allegation that the influence and power of the Pennsylvania Rail Road were wielded against Hopkins, was not true. We did not, it is true, make any effort to ascertain the why and the wherefore, but we felt assured that we were not mistaken. Of the defeat of Woodward, we had large hopes. The surface presented some evidences of deep-seated disease in their party; and many of their own shrewdest partisans, anticipated defeat,—we, as well as they, were mistaken. His notions, as expressed in the Reform Convention, in relation to the ignorance and worthlessness of foreigners, it would appear, had made for him a new army of friends in the Native American party, who sympathized with him in those opinions; and what was more strange, lost him none of the votes of the people assailed. All this matters but little, only as it develops the unity of purpose, of all the elements of the Loco Foco party; and illustrates how easy some of its foes are led into its snares.—The Natives, we doubt not, will look a little scared, when they see who they have been voting with.

How will all this effect the prospects of General Scott in this State? This question needs a truthful answer, based upon an enlarged and sound view of the field after the battle.

Had we carried the State ticket, as we might, and ought to have done, our opponents would have abandoned the field on the 2nd of November. But defeated, although by the neglect of the lazy Whigs to go to the election, it excites our enemies, and seems to give them some assurance of success.

One look at the vote polled, will satisfy every Whig, that SCOTT CAN CARRY

THIS STATE. The State ticket elected on the Second Tuesday, with all its boasted victory and majority, has less votes, by many thousands we have no doubt, than the Whig vote polled for Wm. F. Johnston, last fall; and every man knows that many thousands of honest Democrats, who voted with that party at the late election, will “come out” and manfully work and vote for Scott. Who forgets the fall of 1840, when we were so badly beaten in the State for Congressmen, and yet how gloriously old Tip triumphed? This year, our State is full of men who love Gen. Scott,—who have fought by his side—who know and value his worth; and they will vote for him.

A defeated politician will be disheartened at defeat—the spoils—the fat offices—the rich contracts, fade from his vision.—A patriot who loves his country and his political creed, rises above the depression of a single defeat. Gen. Scott's first battle at Queenstown Heights, was a defeat. At its close he found himself a prisoner of war. Did it abate his zeal and bravery? No! from that day, until the present, his life has been one victorious march,—over England's army—over her savage allies—over “foes in the rear”—over Marcy and his meanness—over the armies of Mexico, and over Polk and his panders.

Would the Whigs of our State prove their patriotism—they must show that they have will success, and may not be disappointed. They have the strength—energy and action will secure the victory.

### Progressive Democracy.

There are no arguments, that can be wielded, with so much truth and force, against the Modern Democracy, as those which call up the memories of the past.—If you desire to drive an honest and intelligent member of that party to the wall, in a discussion about which of the two great parties of the day, are in truth the Democratic Party,—you have only to refer to the (by them) forgotten records of the early history of our Republic,—to some of the principles, and questions of policy, which in that day, when the doctrines and deeds of the patriot moulded our institutions, into the liberal, as well as beautiful proportions, which now give them their chief excellence.

No man who regards truth, and is familiar with our history, pretends to deny, that Jefferson was the advocate of national Internal Improvements—of a Protective Tariff—and of a careful and well guarded protection of the men who sought their livelihood by their toil, at the plough the loom and the anvil, from the encroachments, of the power of place, and the oppressions of office holders, and their hungry, and vicious attendants.

It is gratifying, in these days of democratic degeneracy, when all manner of political sins are perpetrated in the name of Democracy,—When to act under the banner of that miscalled Democratic Party, seems to be a license, to say anything, no matter how much violence it does to truth; to see occasionally, a bold spirit, who is willing to avow the truth manfully. In 1844 we saw one or two, who then said Polk was for free-trade, and that the Kane Letter was a swindle. They were then abused as traitors, but the future sustained them and, wrote “falsehood” on the Tariff professions of their party orators.—Their progress has been at the expense of honor.

On this subject of modern Democracy sustaining, and still defending the principles of the ancient Democracy, we occasionally hear a report from the pop-guns of their party, when they are mounted on some of their platforms, and are “touched off” on township occasions. But when you wish to hear some of their real thunder,—a great-gun, then go to the gatherings of the schemers of their tribe.

It is not long since Senator Douglass, as he is familiarly called the “Little Giant” met their master spirits, in council at Tammany Hall, N. Y., and in a speech on that occasion, the Statesman—the Senator—the would be president, comes down to avow their notions of progress as follows viz:

“The Whigs don't understand the doctrine of progress. They point always to Washington as the Father of his Country. Suppose he had pointed to the policy of his fathers, what would have become of the American revolution! [Cheers and laughter.] Or, again, of Jefferson; if he had stood still and abided by the law and government which prevailed in the time of his fathers, how would we ever have achieved our present independence? [Cheers.] The fact is, our fathers were all progressive Democrats. They accomplished more in the way of progress in their lives than the world had done for six thousand years before. [Cheers.] Our duty as successors of those great men is to show

that the spirit that governed them should govern us. The spirit of progress governed all their acts. Would it be a good argument against rail-cars that GEORGE WASHINGTON never rode on one! Or against jibbusting, because Jefferson never thought of it! Or against the Collins steamers, because Benjamin Franklin never crossed the Atlantic in one of them?”

Some, we doubt not, would take exception to the pot-house tone, and style,—the loose levity, with which the great “Little Giant” treats the question which he seeks to avoid, that is, does modern Democracy maintain the principles of that once pure faith? We are glad to see that he has enough of self respect left not to assert that it does.—In truth he admits that the principles of ancient Democracy are abandoned by the modern Democracy, and attempts to justify the departure, as the spirit of progress. How he justifies a school boy can see.

We cannot close this article without calling attention to the following extract from a speech of Senator Bell, in which he gives the Whig opinion on this question of progress. Read it. We could not say what are our views in so few, nor so appropriate words.

“I should like, if I had time, to say a word about this age of progress. That it is an age of increased population, wealth, and power in this country, and of an increased knowledge and science every where, no one doubts. That is all for good. But I should like to know in what consists that progress of the age which is announced as the basis of reforms in regard to the political institutions. The highest moral institution on earth, except religion, is that of government. What is the progress of the age in the science of government? It is an experimental science. New revelations of facts lay the ground-work for reforms and improvements in government. What is that progress in America? We have seen what modern progress has done in Europe in this department of science. But I ask, what progress has there been in America? Have any new and better forms of government been discovered? Any new principles brought out by experience better calculated to advance and secure the happiness of mankind than the institutions as they were devised and digested by the architects of our revolutionary period? What new theories have been developed in the lapse of the last half-century which show an advance in the science of government? Has our legislation become wiser and purer—founded in more patriotic ideas, and better calculated to advance the interests and happiness of the people? Are our public functionaries, executive, legislative, or judicial, of a higher order of intellect, of enlightenment, of patriotism, and of fidelity to their great trusts? Is there less of corruption, waste, profligacy, and favoritism in the public administration? And, to notice some of the ordinary tests, has crime diminished? Are frauds less prevalent in trade? Are life and property more secure? Is the spirit of personal ambition less pestilent? Is the spirit of faction less turbulent and mischievous? And in regard to the great distinguishing characteristic of a people competent to self-government, and to uphold a Republic—LOYALTY TO THE LAW—is that more prevalent and abounding? But I cannot dwell longer upon this subject. I fear, sir, that this idea of progress is to be our ruin. Ninety-nine hundredths of those who talk of it, and of those who proclaim it to the country, do not discriminate between change and progress. We are all progressive. There is a progress in time—a change in every thing. We are not what we were. We cannot remain what we are. We must go forward. But a true progress in public morals and in society, WHICH MAY JUSTIFY MATERIAL CHANGES IN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, I WAIT THE PROOFS OF.”

### The British Candidate for President

The English press, English capitalists, and English manufacturers continue to manifest a warm and active interest for the election of a President who represents a party friendly to British interests, and hostile to American prosperity. Here is further evidence of the truth of the statement:—*State Journal.*

From the London Despatch of Sept. 5.  
The two parties of the Republic, Whig and Democrat—that is, conservative and progressive, protectionist and free trader—appear to have marshalled their forces and selected their candidates for the coming election. Exery Englishman, of almost every class, rejoices in the expectation of success for the Democratic, progressive, free trade party.

From Blackwood's Magazine for July.  
The manufactures of America cannot exist under competition with England without a higher Tariff; and the simple question is, whether manufactures shall cease or not.

### SCOTT TICKETS.

The tickets for the Presidential election are now ready for delivery. Whigs in the several townships, when in town, will please call at the Journal office, and procure a supply.

### WHIGS, WAKE UP!

The Loco Focos at the last election, notwithstanding they have a large majority on their State ticket, did not poll as many votes, by thousands, as the Whigs polled last year for Governor Johnston, judging from the returns as far as heard from.

The Whig vote is not out. Arouse to action! Will you let General Scott lose this State by your laziness?—Shall Scott be defeated because Whigs were not at the election?

Every Whig in Huntingdon county must be at the election in November. Who dare stay away, and claim the name of Whig?

### The State Senate.

The State Senate, we are glad to learn, will still be in the hands of the Whigs.—Of the eleven Senators who went out this year eight were Locos, and three were Whigs. By the returns we see that the Whigs have gained two and lost one. They lose one in Bucks and gain one in Schuylkill and one in Montgomery county.

### WHAT FORTY YEARS WILL DO.

Forty years ago, our country was engaged in a fierce war with her old, powerful, and relentless foe. Then the recollections of the war of 1776, were fresh in the minds of thousands who had lived and fought, in that struggle for national being. Then a young law student, “who could speak, and write and fight,” first appeared in our army. At the battle of Queenstown Heights Winfield Scott, gave the evidence of his prowess in the field, and from that day onward, through that bloody and savage war, as one battle after another was fought, the people of the United States, every where, gave one long and universal shout of praise to WINFIELD SCOTT. His name was on every tongue. His deeds of daring—his triumphant bravery, were related by every fire-side, and the hurrahs of the school boys, were for the “Hero of Lundy's Lane”—the College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts; and the orator of the day (commencement) whose theme was “the duties of a good citizen in peace and war”—made Gen. Scott the personification of the civic and heroic virtues. In 1814 Congress ordered a medal to be made and presented to him, “for his uniform good conduct throughout the war.” In 1816, the Legislature of Virginia, unanimously voted him a sword, “with proper emblems and devices thereon.” The Legislature of New York did the same. These, readers, are the events which are inscribed on history's page, forty years ago.

NOW, what do we see? American citizens, whose “legs are faint” with the haste to assail the fair fame of Gen. Scott. Some call him a coward—some a dunce—some a stolid soldier—and the Loco Foco party, all unite in traducing Gen. Scott.—It may be asked, has the forty years done this? Oh, no! we answer. Party does this,—party, made the infamous Callender say that the day of Washington's death, ought to have been a day of rejoicing, and party now demands of the people, that they condemn the man they once delighted to honor. Honest citizens of America, native or naturalized, will you not stand by him, who, forty years ago, defended your homes. For party's sake, will you endorse the vilifiers of the brave and good Scott? We feel assured that you will not. No, no, you will prove that forty years has only increased the debt of gratitude, and that you will pay it now with your votes, and your zeal.

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### ELECTION RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

[OFFICIAL.]  
Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

Henderson	193	198	192	199
Dublin	63	57	64	55
Warriorsmark	71	91	72	90
Hopewell	68	33	68	31
Barree	58	150	59	151
Shirley	133	126	136	122
Porter	146	117	152	110
Franklin	133	90	136	87
Tell	28	75	28	75
Springfield	65	12	65	12
Union	65	34	62	36
Brady	88	66	87	67
Morris	98	44	99	44
West	107	150	107	147
Walker	61	80	60	80
Tod	109	150	110	50
Murray's Run	28	14	29	13
Cromwell	145	81	148	78
Birmingham	27	19	29	16
Cass	105	26	105	26
Jackson	130	116	130	115
Clay	74	36	77	31
Penn	81	45	80	46
Buffington, 2076		Hoffman, 2095		
Woodward, 1710		Hopkins, 1681		
Buffington's maj.	366	Hoffman's maj.	415	

Congress, Samuel S. Wharton, James L. Gwin, Andrew Friedman.

Assembly, Samuel S. Wharton, James L. Gwin, Andrew Friedman.

John McCulloch, Enoch Shaffer, Samuel S. Wharton, James L. Gwin, Andrew Friedman.

County Commissioner, Wigtou, 2101

Auditor, Crottsley, 2062

Director of the Poor, Brewster, 2114

Burket, 68

Sale of Poor House, Against the Sale, 2702

For the Sale, 892

Locos in total.

### Splinters and Shavings.

SEARCH—Splinters and Shavings.

GOOD—the clean Whig victory in Blair Co.

A GEM—the Nov. No. of Gody's Lady's Book.

WHO IS CHEATED—the Natives, or their allies in Judge Woodward.

HERE AT LAST—Jack Frost; he paid his first visit on Saturday night.

THE FAIR commenced yesterday—does our neighbor take his “chicken?”

PLANK UP—two dollars and a half for plank, is a little high—See Canal Bills.

DAB—the conduct of the Whigs in Dauphin county, in beating part of their regular ticket.

REV. Mr. Bryant, will preach in the Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

THE FAIR—a number of ladies and gentlemen from this town and county, are attending the Lancaster Fair.

GETTING FITS—the customers of our neighbors Willoughby, and Snyder,—it is cheaper now to wear good that it is to wear bad clothes.

PENNY—Wool-wads vote in the Native American Districts, and in those Districts where their especial friends, the Catholics, reside. Each will laugh—on the wrong side of their mouth.

FIRE—a small stable at the lock below town, was consumed by fire, on Tuesday,—a horse and some hay were also burned,—the prompt energy of the Juniata Fire Company, saved the adjoining buildings.

ALLEN, Whig, has been elected Sheriff of Philadelphia County.

DRUM has been elected to Congress by the Democrats of the Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana Districts.

OLD NER goes to Washington from Dauphin and Lebanon.

AS far as heard from, the Whigs will have a majority in the State Senate.

THE Whigs gain throughout the State in the Congressional representation.

THE Whigs of Schuylkill county, have elected their Sheriff, State Senator, and two Representatives. Three cheers for old Schuylkill!

WE learn with sorrow, that Hon. Andrew J. Ogle died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence in Somerset borough.—*Cambrian, 15th inst.*

### Ancient Democracy.

There is no man, who five and twenty years ago, was on the stage of being; and who now claims to belong to the party, called Democratic, who has not been compelled by the necessity of the case, to claim Gen. Jackson as the master spirit of Democracy,—that party now rear their “hickory trees” as their flag staffs and, banner polls. Jackson's name has been a kind of charm, a magic-spell, which protected the beleaguered politicians. If he could but remember Gen. Jackson and his deeds of glory, and his political principles he was safe. Even now you can hear the little orators and their township stumpers tell how that good man Jackson has been abused by the whigs,—how his principles have been condemned by them, and how true to his purposes, and how faithful to his notions of political economy, this new light Democracy have ever been.

We have many times, in our day and generation, proved the base swindle; still they shamelessly persist; we cannot resist showing them up once more—the question of the protection of American Manufactures is directly involved in the present election. General Scott is a protective Tariff man, Pierce is a British Free trade man—and no man of sense and truth in his party denies it.

Which party, now advocates the principles of the old Jackson Democracy, is a question which will not be hard to answer after the following letter has been read.—Our readers must call the attention of their Democratic neighbors to this letter, and ask them how they like it.

WASHINGTON CITY }

April 26, 1824. }

Heaven smiled upon us and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blest us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which have been extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with mineral, with lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have been extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants; it is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

### The Ohio Election.

Cincinnati, Oct. 16.—Fifty-three counties have been heard from. In five of them the vote is the same as last year. In thirty-eight the Whigs gain 11,000, and in ten the Democrats gain 861.

The official vote for Supreme Judge in Lawrence county exhibits a majority of 241 for Haynes, Whig. For the Board of Public works, Beardsley, Whig, has 249 majority.

The Whigs of Philadelphia county have re-elected Joseph R. Chandler to Congress. Gilpin, Whig, is re-elected Mayor. In the city, Buffington's majority is 4,260, being a Whig gain of 1000 over Johnston's majority.

WANTED.—A boy between the age of 14 and 16, to learn the printing business.

SIXTEEN cents will be paid for good butter from now till 1st of May. Apply at this office.—The market price is but 12 cts.

OF an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory: and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster round that incomparable preparation, Hootland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy.—In all cases of disease of stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c. are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.