



BY J. A. HALL.

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### Poetical.

#### Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely four square walls,  
 Though with pictures hung and gilded;  
 Home is where affection calls,  
 Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!  
 Home!—go watch the faithful dove  
 Sailing 'neath the heaven above—  
 Home is where there's one to love!  
 Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,  
 It needs something to endear it;  
 Home is where the heart can bloom,  
 Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!  
 What is home with none to meet?  
 None to welcome, none to greet us?  
 Home is sweet, and only sweet,  
 Where there's one we love to meet us!

#### ARE YOU READY?

BY J. D. L. GANTT.

Freemen, hark! your country calls  
 For assistance at the polls;  
 Firm, united, one and all,  
 Are you ready now?

Now's the day and now's the hour,  
 See the front of battle lower,  
 See the fainting Locos cower!  
 Are you ready now?

Lo! the battle is at hand;  
 Will ye fly, or will ye stand,  
 Round your banner hand in hand?  
 Are you ready now?

Lo your leader, true and tried,  
 Is our country's noblest pride,  
 Joined like brothers, side by side;  
 Are you ready now?

Scott, our nation's brightest star,  
 Scott, whose name is known afar,  
 Leads you boldly forth to war,  
 Are you ready now?

Where the morning breezes stray,  
 Lift your banners, let them play,  
 While echo asks from far away  
 Are you ready now?

Come and join our noble cause,  
 Count all British gold but dross,  
 Fainting Pierce doth lead our foes,  
 Are you ready now?

Franklin Pierce, why who is he?  
 Why, the Loco nominee,  
 Rally, Whigs! and Pierce shall see  
 That we're ready now!

Winfield Scott, whose noble fame  
 Still ascends the mount of fame,  
 Will win a field for you again,  
 Are you ready now?

Soldiers! you who nobly fought  
 Side by side with Winfield Scott,  
 Will ye stand and falter not?  
 Are you ready now?

Firmly joined, come one and all,  
 Sons of freedom, great and small,  
 Roll ahead the great Whig ball;  
 And be ready now.

### Political.

#### Gen. Scott's Mexican Offer.

We extract the following from Gen. Scott's speech at Sandusky, and give it a place that our readers may learn from his own lips, the truth in regard to the offer made to him, to stay in Mexico. Read it with care, and you can see how his love of his own country rose above personal advantage, or power.—*Ed. Jour.*

"One word more about myself, my friends. My friend has adverted to the proposition seen floating about in the newspapers. I have nowhere seen it correctly stated that an offer was made to me to remain in that country and to govern it.—The impression which generally prevails, that the proposition emanated from Congress, is an erroneous one. The overture was made to me by private citizens—men of wealth and prominence. During our stay in Mexico our system of government and police was established, which, as the inhabitants themselves confessed, gave security—for the first time perfect and absolute security—to person and property.—About two-fifths of all the branches of Government, including nearly a majority of the members of Congress and the Executive, were quite desirous of having that

sons belonging to the American army would stand disbanded, and would be absolutely free from all obligations to remain in the army another moment. It was entirely true of all the new regiments called regulars, and eight out of ten of the rank and file of the old regiments, after the war was over. The Government overwhelmed me with reinforcements, after there was no possibility of fighting another battle.

When the war commenced we had but one-fourth the force which we needed.—The Mexicans knew that the men in my army would be entitled to their discharge. They supposed if they could obtain my services, I would retain those twelve or fifteen thousand men, and that I could easily obtain one hundred thousand more from home. The hope was that it would immediately cause annexation. They offered me one million of dollars as a bonus, with a salary of \$250,000 per annum, and five responsible men to become security in any bank in New York which I might name. It would be so arranged that I might get it in five days. They expected that annexation would be brought about in a few years, or if not, that I could organize the finances, and straighten the complex affairs of that Government. It was understood that nearly a majority of Congress was in favor of annexation, and that it was only necessary to publish a pronouncement to that effect to secure the object. We possessed all the arms of the country, and occupied their cannon foundries and powder manufactories; had possession of their ports of entry, and might easily have held them in our possession, if this arrangement had gone into effect. A published pronouncement would have brought Congress right over to us, and with these fifteen thousand Americans holding the fortresses of the country, all Mexico would not have disturbed us. We might have been there to this day if it had been necessary. I loved my distant home. I was not in favor of the annexation of Mexico to my own country. Mexico has about eight millions of inhabitants, and out of these eight millions, there are not more than one million who are of pure European blood. The Indians and mixed races constitute about seven millions. They are exceedingly inferior to our own. As a lover of my country, I was opposed to mixing up that race with our own. This was the first objection on my part to this proposition. May I plead some little love of home, which gave me the preference for the soil of my own country and its institutions, and here I am. I believe I have no more to add in reply."

The following from the New York Tribune, we commend to the careful perusal of every reader. Nothing that we can say, could be more to the purpose; and we say, by way of endorsement, as Peter Bush said, "them's our sentiments":

#### "If we had known."

After an election is over, if our side happens to have been beaten, we are always favoured with a bevy of Job's comforters, who tell us *how easy* they could have polled the additional vote necessary to carry their State if they had only known that it was wanted. If they had not supposed that we were certain to succeed, they could have got out the few votes necessary to turn the scale. But they thought it was all safe, or all lost, and so made no serious effort. They will try to do better next time.

Friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM! understand now and henceforth that every vote is wanted in your Town and County!—Don't say your State is sure, or is hopeless: for there are not five States in the Union that are fixed beyond controversy, and even in these we want the last Whig vote called out. Effort in Vermont is desirable and needed, though Vermont will give a large majority for Scott and Graham. So is effort in Alabama, though it is morally certain to vote for Pierce and King. Enthusiasm is contagious, and effort in one State stimulates efforts in others. With proper effort on the part of his friends, Gen. Scott is not beaten.

But the cause needs work. First in putting information into the hands of the voters; next in affixing such an Organization as will secure a full attendance at the polls. There are thousands of Whigs (we say it with sorrow) who will go a journey in October and fail to reach home till after the Presidential election in November if they are not entreated to do otherwise.—Many will start on voyages of business or pleasure who mean to do the right thing, but, under the deceptive plea that "ONE VOTE can make no difference," they will severally abstain from voting, and perhaps collectively defeat the Country's cause.—We care little for great meetings, but let Documents be everywhere diffused and a thorough Organization effected and we may then feel assured of a Scott triumph.—Whigs everywhere! rest not a moment until your own County is thoroughly supplied and organized—then turn your attention

#### To the Whigs of the Union!

There is nothing in the result of last Tuesday's election which can dishearten any true hearted Pennsylvania Whig.—We have yet to meet the first Whig who has a knowledge of the State, and for whose judgement in political matters we have any respect whatever, that regards the result of the State election as indicative of our defeat in November when Gen. Scott is in the field. There may be here and there a political croaker, who in political contests, like Gen. Pierce in the battle field, becomes faint and sick when the enemy's citadel has to be taken by storm, and who now trembles in his shoes as to the result. But such, we assure our Whig friends in other States, is not the sentiment of the Whigs of Pennsylvania. All who are acquainted with the politics of the State, and understand the causes which produced our defeat on Tuesday last, are as confident now as they have ever been that Gen. Scott will obtain the electoral vote of the State by a majority equal to that given for the lamented Taylor. No elaborate explanation need be made to them that the State is safe for Old Chippewa; but as our Whig friends in other States cannot be supposed to be so familiar with the state of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, and as many of them may be induced to regard last Tuesday's result as indicative of our inability to carry the State for Gen. Scott, we propose to submit a plain and unvarnished statement of the causes which led to our defeat, and of the reasons which induce us to feel confident of success in November.

Our Whig friends in other States must, in the first place, bear in mind that the office of Canal Commissioner, although an important one, has not that political importance attached to it in the minds of the great mass of the Whigs which it deserves, or which is necessary to arouse them to active exertions, and concentrate and rally all in support of the candidate for that office. As an illustration of the truth of this remark we need but refer to the vote cast in 1848 for the respective candidates of the Whig party for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Mr. Middleburgh, one of the very best and most popular men in the State, who was then Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, fell short more than 4000 of the vote polled for Governor Johnston, and, as a consequence, was defeated by his Locofoeo opponent, Mr. Painter, who, singular as it may seem, had some 12 or 1500 votes less than Judge Longstreth, the Locofoeo nominee for Governor. The same was again the case last year. At the election of October, 1851, Mr. Clover, the Locofoeo candidate for Canal Commissioner, with a less aggregate vote than was cast for Gov. Bigler, had about 1500 more of a majority over Mr. Strohm in the State, than Gov. Bigler had over Governor Johnston.—These instances show most clearly that there is never that interest taken by the Whigs in the success of their candidate for Canal Commissioner which there ought to be, or which, at all events, should be, if the vote for that office is to be taken as a test of the strength of parties in the State.

The indifference thus manifested about the Canal Commissioner by Whigs, in 1848 and '51, who attended the polls, and voted for Governor, but neglected to do so for Canal Commissioner, affords a key to the non-attendance at the ballot box of so many thousand Whigs on Tuesday last. The office of Judge of the Supreme Court is not a political office, and, although there is none of more direct importance to the people than it, they yet seem to take less interest in it than that of Canal Commissioner. These being the only State officers to be voted for, we could not rally the Whigs to the polls as we should have done with a gubernatorial candidate in the field.

Other causes operated against us.—Thus in Allegheny county, where Gen. Scott is certain of a majority of no less than 4000, the unofficial reports give our candidate for Canal Commissioner but 5 or 600. There, it appears, the contest for Sheriff absorbed the whole attention of the party, there being serious apprehensions on the part of many Whigs; that the notorious Joe Barker, who was a candidate on his own hook for that office, had some chance to succeed, and as a matter of course all the energies of the party were directed to ensure the success of the Whig candidate. So in the Luzerne Congressional District. There the great issue was between Wright and Fuller, and in the contest for Congress, the Whig candidates on the State ticket were lost sight of. So in Montgomery. There the Whigs saw a prospect to elect a State Senator, and directed all their energies to that object. They were successful, but it was more or less at the expense of the State ticket. So in Northampton, where two Whig Assemblies were elected.

We had other objects to accomplish, and other subjects of no less importance

sional Delegation to elect, and, although unsuccessful in securing a majority, we have yet an increase of two or three compared with the delegation now in Congress. We had a State Senate to retain or lose. The effort to retain a majority in that body has been successful, and we shall have a Whig Senate during the next session of the General Assembly. These and other objects occupied the attention of Whigs and must be taken into account when we sum up the result for Canal Commissioner.

We have the full vote of twenty-three counties besides the city and county of Philadelphia, and they add up as follows:

For Canal Commissioner,  
 Hoffman, ..... 82,525 | Hopkins, ..... 92,255  
 For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
 Buffington, ..... 87,946 | Woodward, ..... 94,336

In November of 1848, for President, it stood as follows:  
 Taylor, 108,321 | Cass, 88,715 | V. Buren, 2,531  
 At the October election, 1851, the vote was:

For Governor,  
 Johnston, ..... 98,823 | Bigler, ..... 100,152  
 For Canal Commissioner,  
 Strohm, ..... 98,641 | Clover, ..... 98,970

It will be thus seen that the vote for Canal Commissioner in the counties officially heard from compares as follows with that given for President in 1848:

Taylor, ..... 108,321	Cass, ..... 88,715
Hoffman, ..... 82,525	Hopkins, ..... 92,255
Deficiency, ..... 25,796	Increase, ..... 3,140

Compared with that for Governor and Canal Commissioner, in 1851, it is as follows:

Johnston, ..... 98,823	Bigler, ..... 100,152
Hoffman, ..... 82,525	Hopkins, ..... 92,255
Deficiency, ..... 16,298	Deficiency, ..... 7,897
Strohm, ..... 98,641	Clover, ..... 98,970
Hoffman, ..... 82,525	Hopkins, ..... 92,255
Deficiency, ..... 16,116	Deficiency, ..... 6,745

A careful examination of these figures will show that while the Locofoeo vote, as compared with Gov. Bigler's vote, is actually diminished seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, SIXTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT WHIGS DID NOT GO TO THE POLLS! And while the Locofoeos have polled the full vote, which they gave for Gen. Cass and M. Van Buren, in 1848, and its natural increase of about 1000 votes, in the counties officially heard from, no less than TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX WHIG VOTERS REMAINED AT HOME ON TUESDAY LAST, WHO VOTED FOR GENERAL TAYLOR IN 1848!

These are facts which speak for themselves, and which should impel every Whig voter to do his duty in November next!—*News.*

#### To the Whig Farmers.

The man who would go into his fields expecting to gather corn where he had not sown the grain, would be esteemed a fool. "Seed time" before "harvest," all the world over. Not only is the seed needed, but it must be placed in the ground prepared for it; and if the ground is unprepared, the wise man gets it ready before the season of taking root is past. Every farmer and every boy knows and acts upon this common sense principle. Now we have a harvest to gain or lose on Uncle Sam's farm.—The crops we want to reap are—

1. Protection to our own household, affording to the operative better wages, that he may have more to save and spend.
2. A market at home, in order that half of the profits of the farmer's labors shall not be eaten up by the cost of transportation.
3. The removal of obstructions in our harbors and the improvement of our rivers, that our sailors may be saved from many of the dangers they are now needlessly compelled to undergo, by which thousands of valuable lives and an immense amount of property would be preserved from destruction.
4. The preservation of the farm, and the keeping of it in "apple-pie-order," and having all of it well tilled.

We might name others, but let this suffice. We are now in the midst of seed time, and yet some of us have not taken the first step to get seed and cast it in. Now, to such we want to say a few plain words.—Have you a life-interest in the concern?—Have your children a similar interest?—Do you expect your neighbor to work, while you are idle? If you are a Whig farmer we have named some of the crops you desire to see gathered in November. We don't leave your sowing to be done a few days before you wish to shout "Harvest Home!" Come, go to work; don't wait for your neighbor to speak to you first. That is what, perhaps, he is going to do.

Begin now, in your own school district, at home. Call a few, if it be but three, together. You all know what is needed, is wanted; you don't differ there. Consult then how it is to be accomplished, and go to work. That is your share of the labor. It may cost you a little time and labor, but

don't succeed—if you have done your duty—the shame of defeat will rest upon others, not you. Don't be disheartened, if you can't do all you wish. Don't be deterred from going ahead, and doing what you can, by the senseless slang and low abuse of those who assail your candidate and your party. Let that rather make you work the harder. Don't allow them to vex you, and make you in turn assail theirs. That's what they want you to do. You can tell something that Scott has done, in forty years' service, for his country—her glory, her honor, her prosperity. You can show that in every situation he has been called to fill he has "done up his work" in a masterly manner. His faithful services are a sure enough guaranty that other duties will be performed as well. Everybody has heard of Scott—everybody knows his deeds.

Now if your opponents can show what their candidate has done, let them show it. Not by lying, political squibs, nor apocryphal lives written for election purposes.—Like Scott, he has seen some considerable public services, and if he was any thing of a public man, his votes, speeches, and other acts would be recorded. Here you will stamp them. For if you should put together all his public services—scanty as they may be—you will find them in opposition to that which you believe to be for the good of the nation.

Now we affirm and believe that General Scott will win the field, and gather in the harvest, as he oft has won the battles of his country. And as in every battle no soldier (if it is a victory, wants to have it said that he was absent from the contest, or that he at least did not do something that entitled him to a share of the glory, remember that the nation has ever honored her real warriors when candidates for office. Who would take "bogus" money when the pure gold was to be had? Who would sow his fields with unknown grain when the best seed was offered at the same price? And who ought to vote for an untried, unknown man for President, when his competitor is one whose life has been spent in the defence and for the benefit and honor of the nation?

Up, then, farmers, and begin now the preparation for the November harvest.—See that your districts are thoroughly organized; that each and every honorable means are used to scatter light and truth where darkness or indifference now exists. Don't let your enemies catch you napping. If you do this, when the election day closes, you may with Perry say: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!"

[From the Middletown (N. Y.) Press.

#### How it works—Iron.

We commend the following extract from an article in the N. Y. Tribune headed "Who pays the Duty?" to the candid consideration of both producer and consumer:

Two years since the price of railroad iron in Wales was \$22 80, or £4 15s. per ton, the duty on which was about \$7, whereas, in 1846, when the tariff of that year was passed, it had been about \$18 per ton.—Under the circumstances, application was made to Congress to fix the duty at what it had been at the date of the present revenue system, or at least to add six or eight dollars to the amount levied, raising it to thirteen or fourteen dollars per ton. Congress was then told "So long as domestic competition is maintained, we shall be enabled steadily to improve our machinery, and iron will not only continue low, but there will be a steady tendency to fall in price; but if the English iron masters be permitted to destroy our competition, the price of iron will go up, and the money that should go into the Treasury will go into their pockets." To all these representations Congress turned a deaf ear, and the consequence has been that step by step our iron masters have been ruined, and their works have passed into the hands of the Sheriff. Essex County, but lately the seat of a thriving manufacture, is now almost entirely silent. Booton has been sold for we think one-fifth of its cost, and this after having distributed three millions of dollars in wages. Armstrong and Clarion Counties have witnessed the downfall of forty out of forty-two furnaces, twenty of which will shortly have been sold by the Sheriff within a period of twelve months. Such has been the case in almost every portion of the Union. Everywhere the men who were engaged in establishing competition for the supply of the world with iron have been ruined, and the domestic make of iron has now fallen from \$50,000 to about 450,000 tons, when it might have risen to a million and a half of tons, and would have done so but for British free trade.

Such vast destruction of property should have been followed with benefit to somebody, and such has certainly been the case, but to whom? To the people of the Union? Certainly not, for their production of iron is far less now than it was four years since, although in the interim we have added four millions to our population. To whom then? To the British

iron makers, whose prices have risen precisely as our furnaces and mills have been closed, and who now put in their pockets the whole sum that was, two years since, asked to be claimed for the Treasury.—Two years since the price was, as we have stated, £4 15 in Wales. A year since, it had risen to £5 5s, being an addition of \$2 40. Now, it is £6 5s, being a further addition of \$4 80—and thus the foreign price has risen to the whole extent of the seven dollars that was then asked to be added.

In 1850 the British iron masters paid the cost of getting to market, but as competition has diminished their prices have increased, and now it is the consumer who pays the duty. With another year prices will rise again, and it must be regarded as quite extraordinary if we do not see iron go up to seven or eight pounds, the foreign producers pocketing the whole difference between that and the £4 15s, at which it stood when Congress was urged to interpose and prevent them from destroying all our own furnaces, forges and rolling mills.

#### Gen. Scott with his Soldiers. The Testimony of a Democrat.

In our paper of last Saturday we copied from a Michigan paper an article which gave the particulars of an incident that occurred during the Florida war. The substance of the article was, that at night, after a weary march, a party was detailed to erect a shelter for the commander-in-chief, who had not yet reached the ground. Shortly after the work commenced, Gen. Scott came up and inquired of the working party what they were doing. He was informed, when he immediately replied:—"Well, cease work, and return to your company. I can participate in the privation of my men. I will not have a weary soldier to perform a moment's unnecessary labor for my convenience." And on the sod of the everglade, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his faithful soldiers.

This article happened to meet the eye of a gentleman now living in Covington, who served under Gen. Scott in Florida, and who has up to this time acted with the Democratic party. This gentleman called at our office on Tuesday last, to say that he was one of the men detailed to erect the shelter for Gen. Scott, and that he knows the statement that Gen. Scott requested the men to desist from the work to be true.

Our informant says that Gen. Scott was a disciplinarian, but that as a general thing the discipline was enforced rather against the officers than the privates; and that Scott was uniformly kind and attentive to the wants of his soldiers.

Our informant further said that had Gen. Scott been nominated he would have supported him; but that between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce he must vote for his old Florida commander.—*Covington, Ky. Journal.*

#### "For the sake of our British Friends."

We desire to see the Free-Trade Democrats in power for the sake of the universal commerce of North America; for if Pierce shall be President, our Northern friends shall have the benefit of it; therefore, pray for the Democracy for the sake of our British Friends.—*Canada International.*

Thus the British press, in Canada, as in England, are for Pierce. They "pray for Democracy for the sake of our British friends." British prayers and British gold, will both be liberally expended to promote British interests. Gen. Pierce, because of the principles which he advocates, is the candidate of the moneyed aristocracy of Great Britain. The same paper which thus "prays" for Gen. Pierce, "for the sake of its British friends" calls Gen. Scott, "an old fool." The British Tories can never forgive General Scott for having whipped the red coats at Sandy Lane, Chippewa, Fort George, &c. They would be exceedingly chagrined at his election, while they have a dozen reasons for desiring the success of General Pierce, whom the London Times eulogizes as "the practical ally of British interests."—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

#### Won't Vote against Scott.

An active, influential German Democrat, of Berks county, said to a friend the other day that he had read of Scott for the last thirty years—that he knew him to be honest and patriotic, because his own party papers so pronounced him, and he never heard anything against him until he was nominated for the Presidency. "I will not," he candidly continued, "vote for Pierce, because I never heard of him before; if I do not vote for General Scott, I will stay home; I will not vote against him." These are the honest and praiseworthy sentiments of right-thinking Democrats in the country, who know that in voting for Scott they are not voting against the principles of Democracy, for Scott is the greatest defender of Democratic principles and Democratic institutions now living.—*Rochester Democrat, Sept. 28.*