

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon Journal.



WM. BREWSTER, Editor.

Wednesday Morning, June 29, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

A Sanguinary Battle.

The accounts from Italy, brought by the Anglo Saxon, must be sufficiently horrible to suit the most tragically inclined disposition. Such wholesale and continuous slaughter finds few parallels in modern times. The descriptions of the various engagements are necessarily confused. But this much appears to be clear. The Austrians fought with determined bravery, and were mercilessly sacrificed by their commanding officers. The French contended with a desperation worthy of the "Army of Italy" that stormed over the Peninsula under Bonaparte. That they were imperfectly led at the commencement of the conflicts, is shown by the supersedeance of one of the generals,—Louis Napoleon refers, with honest pride, to the heroism of the Imperial Guards. They nobly maintained the reputation won by their prototypes on many an ensanguined field throughout Continental Europe.

As might be expected, the Austrians are unwilling to acknowledge themselves beaten in this series of battles. And some of the English press are endeavoring to write up a French reverse. Even if the latter reports corroborate this view little comfort will accrue to the friends of Austria therefrom. The march of the French eagles is onward, and not only Milan but the whole line of Austrian fortresses in Italy will yet be given up by those now holding them, unless British diplomacy stops the war. The battle of Marengo in 1800, which terminated as is generally supposed, quite decisively, for the French, had an untoward look for the final victory at the beginning of the fight. The victory of Wagram, in 1809, was preceded by the defeat of Aspern. Frenchmen never have, in their previous history, succumbed to the Austrians, single handed, and the time has hardly come for such an occurrence.

The Massachusetts Amendment.

The Locofoco party of this State intends making a bold push this fall, to throw the blame upon and make the Republican party responsible for the odious Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, recently adopted in that State requiring a two years' residence before a naturalized citizen shall be eligible to vote within its borders. They are silly enough to believe that intelligent German adopted citizens will refuse to vote the Republican ticket on account of the meagre vote on either side of that question in another State, when, notwithstanding the paucity in numbers of the Democrats in Massachusetts, there are more than enough to have defeated the measure which is so bitterly denounced.

But whilst some of these papers are already crying out lustily to the foreign population, we are glad to see other Locofoco sheets, honest enough to "put the saddle on the right horse." The Boston Pilot, well known as one of the most strenuous and influential Locofoco organs in the Eastern States, proves conclusively, from fact and figures, that the Democrats of Massachusetts, combined with a number of half-shelled Know Nothings, are alone accountable. It says:

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The next House of Representatives, so far as members are elected, is said to stand as follows:

Opposition	112
Administration	51
Anti-Lecompton Democrats	8
South Americans	1
	—
	172

The Douglas Democrats from Illinois are, as Adminstration, because their chief has gone into caucus. We suppose that Hickman, of Pennsylvania; Adriam and Riggs, of New Jersey; Clark, Haskin and Reynolds, of New York, six in all, ought to be added to the radical Opposition. In that case the figure ought to be 118—quite sufficient to organize the House.

The States yet to vote, except Minnesota and California, are all Southern, and of course almost unbroken Democratic. If these elections should result as in the late Congress, then the whole would thus stand:

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If the half dozen of anti-L. D.'s will go the Republican nominee for Speaker, he can be elected on the first ballot; if not, a protracted contest may be the result. The two members in Minnesota and California may be in part, at least, Republicans.

GREELEY ON UNION FOR 1860.

HORACE GREELEY says: If there shall be a union of the Opposition for the contest of 1860, the right of the position must be conceded to the Republican party, as by far the strongest of the allied powers. We go into the battle with certainly no less than eleven States and over one hundred electoral votes at our back, while in most, if not all the free States, ours is by far the stronger division of the Opposition forces. If two millions of popular votes shall be cast in 1860 in opposition to the sham Democracy, at least two-thirds of them will be cast by the Republicans. If, then, this large majority of the Opposition, for reasons of patriotic urgency, shall be willing to make liberal concessions as to candidates, and in order to render certain and signal the overthrow of the same Democracy, I insist that they shall be met in a like magnanimous spirit, without higgling, caving, or a requirement that we in effect surrender our principles, but in that spirit which secures respect for cherished convictions of others.

And I insist further that if the sham Democracy are to be routed in 1860—as routed I trust they will be—the movement must be led and impelled by that party which is yet in the vigor of its youth, with the flush of many local triumphs on its brow, which has generous, positive, affirmative, progressive ideas—that party which is sped on its course by the prayers of the oppressed and the hopes of the needy, which bears proudly on its advancing standards the magic words, "free land for the landless," while insisting that every worker is equal and should be in fact the absolute owner of his own brain and sinews, and of all that they enabled him to produce.

VIRGINIA.—Official returns have been received from 146 counties, giving

The Coming County Convention.

The time will soon arrive for the holding of a County Convention, to place in nomination candidates to fill the offices of Sheriff, County Treasurer, etc., etc., and perhaps a word or two from us may be expected in reference to the same. If the selection of candidates by that Convention, we do not anticipate that there will be a resort to any of those small wire-pulling schemes which often have disgraced such assembled bodies, in all parts of our country, from the simple reason that a salutary lesson has been taught by the past, of the disastrous consequences of corrupt and unwholesome nominations. Such lessons are fraught with warnings of momentous interest to us as a party, and should teach the bad policy of permitting evil disposed political time-servers to control the actions of delegates, and override the will of the people. Again, no candidate should be presented for the support of the people, who is capable of proving recreant to the confidence imposed in him by his selection. Men have been elected to office in Huntingdon County, on the ticket opposed to Locofocoism, who, by their subsequent actions, have proven themselves to be as deeply imbued with the spirit of Locofocoism, as the arrantest lacquey in the Buchanan camp. We have supported men for office and labored faithfully for their success, who, no sooner had reached the pinnacle of their ambition and the "good sincere," than they contemptuously have kicked over the ladder by which they mounted, and threw their patronage and favors into the lap of Locofoco partisans and the very men who labored most zealously to secure their defeat. Can any man or body of men, who at heart are opposed to sham Democracy, consider the individual a true, loyal and orthodox Oppositor, who throws the weight of his influence, and what is infinitely of greater importance, *the patronage of his office*, to the support of a Lecompton organ in preference to a paper which supports the doctrine which he professed whilst a candidate for office? We could lay our finger on such; but time and space will permit us to dwell no longer upon this point than merely to add, should such a traitor ever receive a nomination, we wash our hands of the foul imposition,—deeming an open enemy preferable to a treacherous friend.

All that the people want, and all we of the approaching Convention is the nomination of good men. By this, we mean men whose antecedents are right; whose actions are not treacherous; who do not

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the heart."

In short, we want men of principle. We trust that the Convention will be harmonious in its deliberations, and that its action will be marked by that high-toned, elevated sense of honor which should characterize the proceedings of such bodies. The nominees whom it may see proper to place upon the platform, shall receive from us a hearty and cordial support, provided they receive their nominations fairly and honestly, and are men of honesty of purpose and sincerity of motives, untainted with *halfway principles*, and pledge themselves not to "aid and abet" Locofocoism, by throwing the patronage of their offices to the support of Locofoco organ. This, we think, is a very reasonable demand; and surely no true Republican will quarrel with us for its avowal, or refuse to sanction and endorse the principle which backs it, and from which it springs.

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BOTTS VERSUS CASS.

A few weeks ago, a number of regularly naturalized citizens of the United States, addressed a letter to the Government at Washington, inquiring whether they would be protected in their rights as American citizens, in case they should revisit Europe, and if they would be exempt from military service, which their native countries require from all their population, by transferring their allegiance to the United States.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, replied to this inquiry as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, May 17, 1859.—Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim, should you voluntarily re-epitomize your repatriation."

LEWIS CASS.

This outrageous doctrine of "perpetual allegiance" has excited, naturally, a great commotion among our foreign population. By this declaration it will be seen that our present Democratic Administration disclaims any power or intention of protecting the adopted citizen in the rights he has lawfully acquired, and is entitled to under the laws of the United States. This is a direct abandonment of the professions of the party, and it is ten times worse than the most radical know-nothing doctrine.

The Irish, German and other naturalized citizens of this country, should know of the treachery practiced towards them by the very party which has been placed in power by their votes, not to have courage to defend the rights of their own supporters. Under the decision of the Secretary, any Irishman or German is liable to be forced into military service, with five years imprisonment for the offence of five years imprisonment and for the second by five years imprisonment for life.

"My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term; but so emphatically do I believe that mankind, as well as the people of the United States, are interested in the preservation of this Union, that I hope I may be gathered to my fathers before I should witness its dissolution."

Baltimore Am.

WAR AMONG THE B'S.

It is rumored, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, that all is not harmony among the four Pennsylvania B's who figure at Washington. Sen. Bigler is said to have recently discovered that Judge Black, who was elected to the Supreme Bench in October, 1854, by some 40,000 majority, while he, Bigler, was defeated by 37,000, had in correspondence with the Know Nothings, and acting on the principle that every tub must stand on its own bottom—in other words, that Judge Black was quite willing Bigler should be held if he himself could save his bacon. This is frequently tolerated in politics, but among the four B's whose love is said to surpass that of David and Jonathan, such things could never have been tolerated. Black denies, but his letters are said to be in several hands, and Bigler is trying to secure some of the originals. Oh, that the B's should even think each other!!

"BUCK! BUCK! HOW MANY HORSES?" The press had a good deal of fun at the expense of Zachary Taylor, because, in his Presidential message, he said, among other things: "We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations with the rest of mankind." Considering that Zachary had seen more service in the field than in the council chambers of the nation, some allowance should have been made for the General's blunder. But what must we think of such a scholar as James Buchanan perpetrating a buck equally as ridiculous as Zachary's. The President, it seems, has been on a visit to North Carolina, and while there he had a "talk with the people," and in the concluding portion of his remark, Jeemes made the following startling announcement:

"I'M LAMP CAN'T CONTINUE LONG. I HOPE I MAY SURVIVE TO THE END OF MY PRESIDENTIAL TERM; BUT SO EMPHATICALLY DO I BELIEVE THAT MANKIND, AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE INTERESTED IN THE PRESERVATION OF THIS UNION, THAT I HOPE I MAY BE GATHERED TO MY FATHERS BEFORE I SHOULD WITNESS ITS DISSOLUTION."

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