



Circulation—the largest in the County

HUNTINGDON PA

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1855.

See New Advertisements.

Estate notice of William Cummins, dec'd. To Persons out of Employment—&c., &c.

The Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at Col. Graffus Miller's Hotel, in Huntingdon, on Friday evening next.

S. T. BROWN, Chairman.

Huntingdon Nov. 7, 1855.

Senatorial Conferees, Take Notice.

The Senatorial Conferees of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, will meet at Hollidaysburg on Saturday next, Nov. 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The subscribers to the Journal who receive their papers at McConnellstown, Marklesburg, Coffee Run, Newburg, Three Springs and Maddensville, on Thursday, are respectfully informed that their papers of last week were not delivered to the Post Master at Huntingdon for mailing until Friday.—Perhaps the Journal editors may receive some complaints of the rascally conduct of the Pope's P. M.'s on the route for refusing to give out the Journal of last week until a week after its publication.

New Counterfeits.

New counterfeit \$2 bills on the Bank of Middletown are in circulation in this neighborhood. They are well calculated to deceive. Look out for them.

A Great Country.

The sale of lots in Broad Top City takes place to-day. A number of Philadelphians went up yesterday.

Twenty miles of the broad Top Road is now finished, over which the cars make two trips a day, morning and afternoon, in charge of Mr. DAVIDSON, the gentlemanly Conductor, and his accommodating assistant, URIAH.

Two Cows Killed.—Two excellent cows were killed on the Penna. Railroad a short distance above town yesterday by one of the freight trains. One belonged to Mr. David Black and the other to Mr. Alexander Carman.

We have learned that our neighbors of the Journal and American have compromised—and that the libel suits against each other have been withdrawn. They will now work together harmoniously for the success of Know Nothingism in this county at the next election. We shall keep our readers advised of their secret movements.

COURT.—Court commences on Monday next, to continue two weeks. The latching of our sanction will be out, and our friends will not forget to give us a call.

WISCONSIN.—We noticed the other day the rapid growth of Illinois, and we have now to instance a similar increase in the State of Wisconsin. The recent census of that State shows a population of 552,109—an increase of 85 per cent. The ratio of increase in the State will be observed from the following statement at different periods: 1840, 30,945—1845, 162,277—1850, 305,391—1855, 552,109.

GREEN POLITICIANS.—The most verdant aspirants for office that we know or have heard of are those who have been promised Know Nothing nominations next fall!

The Harrisburg Herald the mouth-piece of the State Administration, was for a while in favor of an open "American" movement but it is now convinced that it will not work. In its issue of the 16th it says—"In Lebanon our friends escaped by the skin of their teeth. In Lancaster, Berks, Chester and other counties, where open nominations, &c., were adopted, the result was disastrous."

WENT IT BLIND.—Since the election the fact that Mr. Nicholson was a member of the Know-Nothing order when nominated has been made public. How many Whigs voted for him believing him to be opposed to the Order? We know a few in this neighborhood.

A YOUTHFUL GOVERNOR.—The Governor elect of California is only thirty years old, the youngest Governor and the youngest State in the Union.

I. O. of G. T.

At a meeting of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Juniata Lodge, on Monday evening the 5th inst., the following persons were duly installed as officers for the ensuing term:

- W. C. T.—M. F. Campbell.
W. V. T.—C. Cunningham.
W. S.—J. W. Matern.
W. T.—C. T. Benedict.
W. F. S.—A. Owen.
W. C.—J. Maguire.
W. M.—R. B. Brown.
W. D. M.—H. B. Sexton.
W. R. H. S.—H. M. Snyder.
W. L. H. S.—N. Benedict.
W. I. G.—M. Hildebrand.
W. O. G.—W. A. Campbell.

The Presidential Election.

The Presidential election of 1856 will be of greater importance to the country, (says the Union & Patriot,) than any which has taken place since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It will, in truth, involve the very existence of that constitution, or, at least, its application, in its true intent and meaning, to the affairs of government. This is a matter of too grave importance, to be overlooked by any portion of the American people having the stability of the Union and the true interests of the country at heart. All honest patriots should unite in the great struggle, regardless of former party affinities and predilections, and by a united front north and south, oppose the current of fanaticism and treason which threatens to sweep away every principle of rational freedom and every prop that upholds the Union.

The Presidential campaign of 1856 will differ widely from all others which have preceded it. Heretofore parties were organized upon constitutional bases, and, whichever succeeded, the country was safe. True, we always contended, as we still contend, that the principles professed and carried out by the Democratic party were more enlightened and liberal than those acted upon by its opponents; but even when beaten we were not oppressed by any grave fears that the interests of the country would be seriously disturbed. The liberty of the citizen and the Union of the States we knew would be safe in any event; and for the rest, whatever errors might be committed were sure to be cured by time and reflection. But this is not now the case. In the next canvass we shall have to contend against an amalgamation of heterogeneous elements and an admixture of startling and dangerous principles. The signs are rapidly thickening that the Democratic party, with such aid as it will undoubtedly receive from patriotic national Whigs, will have to fight the battle alone against the combined forces of Know Nothingism, Republicanism, Abolitionism, and all the other dangerous isms of the day. If this unholy alliance should succeed, we care not upon whom their choice may fall for President, the country must undergo a convulsion unprecedented in its annals. Who can believe, for a moment, that the country would remain quiet and see emigration, one of the great sources of our wealth and grandeur as a nation, cut off, religious liberty trampled upon, and the fanatical doctrines of the Abolitionists enforced? The thing is utterly impossible. Revolution would inevitably follow such an attempt, and what would follow revolution those who are familiar with the history of other republics know as well as we.

It is idle to say that there is no danger.—Unless the Know Nothings, the Abolitionists, and their allies mean nothing more by their doctrines than to humbug the people, there is not only a probability, but an absolute certainty of serious, perhaps fatal convulsions. Even Mr. Seward, should he be the next President, supposing him to be averse to carrying out the execrable principles of his partisans, could not, with all his statesmanship and acknowledged ability, resist the importunities of the reckless and exasperated fanatics who control his motley battalions.—They have sworn on the one hand that slavery shall be abolished or the Union dissolved; and on the other that immigration shall be stopped and liberty of conscience forbidden by stringent laws, regardless of the plain provisions of the constitution. Who, acquainted with the character of these desperate factions, can doubt that they mean what they say, or that, should the reigns of government fall into their hands, they would make the effort, at least, to carry their infamous professions into practice? It is sheer madness to shut our eyes to the dangers that menace the country and make no timely effort to avert them. Against this union of bad men, we must have a union of the good and wise of all parties; and this can only be accomplished by those who have heretofore belonged to different party organizations, but have now only the safety of the Union and the welfare of the country at heart, attaching themselves to the Democratic organization.

The Democratic party is now the only national party. Its organization is the same north and south; and so, with some slight shades of difference, which never disturb its harmony, are its doctrines. That they are safe and sound the prosperity of the country under all its administrations offers abundant evidence; so that in calling on all true patriots to rally under its broad banner in this time of peril, we invite them to an ark of safety, where they may plant themselves and wage an honorable warfare for our common rights and interests.

An Abolition Opinion of the free Blacks at the North.

The New York Tribune thus portrays the character of the free blacks of the North: "Nine-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to work except as the hirelings and servants of white men; no idea of building a church, or accomplishing any other serious enterprise except through the beggary of the whites. As a class the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile, and licentious; and their inveterate habit of appealing to white benevolence or compassion whenever they realize a want or encounter a difficulty is eminently baneful and enervating. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they have earned it many of them would starve and perhaps starve; but on the whole, they may do better and improve faster than may now be reasonably expected."

From the Philadelphia Daily Argus, Nov. 3.

Sensible and Manly Letter.

We publish with much pleasure the following truly noble and manly letter from our young townsman, Edward S. Lawrence, resigning an office he has held for a number of years, and declaring the views and sentiments which influence him to the step. The letter in this respect is high toned, and evinces a nice sense of honor; while its declarations of political views, and the course his convictions have marked out for him in the future, are characterized with genuine independence and manliness. Nor is Mr. Lawrence either alone in these convictions, or unwarranted in the course he announces his purpose to pursue. The path he has chosen is the path of true wisdom. Older men will applaud the act; and a host of his associates will both coincide and act with him. Moreover, the Democratic party will ever receive such men with honor and confidence. It is ever open to them. Ever invites them. It is, in fact, their refuge; and those who have heretofore joined with us, and proved themselves of us, and at the same time deserving, have never had reason to complain that party honors were denied them. We invite for the letter a careful perusal:—

199 SOUTH SEVENTH ST., below Spruce St. Philadelphia, October 31st, 1855.

To the Board of School Directors of the Fifth Section, First School District of Pennsylvania:—through the President of said Board, Samuel C. Cooper, Esq. GENTLEMEN:—Please accept this as my resignation from your Board.

My intention to resign being known by some, it is expected by them that I will give the reasons which have prompted me to take this step.

That the office of School Director, in the city of Philadelphia, is a political office, there can be no doubt. School directors are nominated and elected by political parties, and political tests are applied to the candidates.

For a man to be elected to an office by a Political Party, and afterward change his faith, in such a manner as to make himself no longer identified in principle or feeling with that party, and, nevertheless, still hold on to the office, is a course of conduct I would not encourage in others, nor allow myself to adopt.

From the following certificate it will appear when I was first elected School Director:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 7th, 1853. We certify that, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1853, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, in joint meeting, elected E. S. Lawrence a School Director First Section, First School District, to serve in place and for the unexpired term of Francis Wharton, resigned.

EDMUND WILCOX, Clerk of the Select Council. CRAIG BIDDLE, Clerk of the Common Council.

It is understood, of course, that I must have been a Whig, or I never could have received the above certificate. I filled the unexpired term of Francis Wharton, and was again elected by the City Councils, and held the office from them until the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, after which the School Directors were elected by the people. In the spring of 1854 I was on the Whig ticket, and was elected by the people for one year, and believe I received the support of the American party, then in its infancy.

In the spring of 1855, the Whig party having lost its existence, I was taken up by the American party and again elected, for the term of three years.

From my majority, till the death of the Whig party, I was a steady, devoted, unflinching, uncompromising Whig. How much pleasure I took in being such a Whig, my coadjutors in that lost party know. At the demise of that party my feelings attested how much I regretted its loss. It was, in its time, a noble old party. One to be proud of—but, alas! it is gone with all its greatness. The flashing light which it sent broadcast over the nation is now put out, perhaps forever, for Clay and Webster are forever gone. I was attached to the principles and men of that party while it lasted, and if it still existed should, perchance, style myself one of it. That, however, would depend upon circumstances. If the Whig party were now in full existence—existing as it was when in its full glory, and failed to advocate that matter of public national concern—the Kansas and Nebraska Act of Congress—I could not, and would not, be of it nor with it.

It is a stubborn fact that only two great parties exist at this time, in full and complete organization. The Democratic and the American parties. I consider it not only the pleasure and privilege, but the duty, of every American citizen to take a lively interest in the important political movements of the nation. The only effectual way to do this, is by attachment to this or that party, which is believed to advocate principles for the best good of the people, as a nation. Party, rules, politically, in this country. Each citizen has the right to choose the party to which he will attach himself, I claim that he has the right to change from one party to another, at will. To deny this, would be to assert that a man is bound to cling to a party, no matter how corrupt that party may be. It is seen at once, to what danger such doctrine would lead. It might plunge the nation into oligarchy, monarchy, despotism, or, what is still worse, anarchy—for any government is better than no government.

It appears to me that the question of slavery is, at present, and will continue to be, for a length of time, the all-prevailing question of the country. The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, caused many of the fibres of the nation to thrill. Since that I have devoted much of my leisure time to investigating the momentous question. I think, in all seriousness, that it is a question which every citizen of the United States should thoroughly investigate, with a view to the full understanding of it. It is a great question and but little understood. I have not considered it lightly, on the contrary I have given it my serious and intense thinking, for a long time, and I have come to the conclusion that the act was a proper one, and that the national administration at Washington deserves the gratitude of the nation for the sturdy manner in which they supported and sustained, not only the measure, but the men who advocated it.

I venture to predict that if Mr. Douglas, Senator of the United States from Illinois, should live twelve years longer, he will yet receive the Presidency of the United States,

as his reward from a grateful country, for the active and energetic part he took in bringing about the Kansas and Nebraska national legislation.

Finally: As the Whig Party is dead and I have dissolved all things which could in any way connect me with the American Party, except it be to surrender the office I received from it—I now surrender to the American Party, respectfully, the office which it kindly conferred upon me. If I had received this office from the people, distinct from party, I might still hold it, consistently with my feelings. I would be very unwilling to refuse to serve the people, as such. I could not consent, however, to hold this office now, since I received it from a party, and have changed my faith and dissolved all influences which could in any way connect me with the party which gave it to me. Besides: a growing family require all my energies, in my profession.

What little public political influence I possess however, public or private, shall in future, be directed to forwarding the principles contained in the Kansas and Nebraska act of Congress, and the men who advocate them.

Yours respectfully, EDWARD S. LAWRENCE.

From the St. Louis Republican. Terrible Disaster on the Pacific Railroad. The magnificent train of cars which left our city yesterday morning on an excursion to Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific railroad to that place, is now a mass of ruins, and infinitely worse than this, many of the noble beings that participated in the pride of the occasion, are now stifled in death.

The train consisting of fourteen cars, left the depot on Seventh street at 9 o'clock, crowded with invited guests, a half hour after the time advertised. By the time it reached Hermann this delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accidents occurred which has yet thrown this city into mourning.

The steamship Baltic with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

The Latest Foreign News.

The war in the Crimea and Asia. WARSAW, Oct. 14.—Despatches from Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Paskiewitch confirm the news of a simultaneous concentric advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, Baldar, Kerch and Kinburn, with the intent of surrounding and cutting off the Russian forces.

The Russian Government has received the following telegraphic report from Prince Gortschakoff:—"CRIMEA, Oct. 13.—The enemy abandoned this morning, the valley of the Upper Belbek, and retreated to the heights between that valley and that of Baldar. He was induced to retreat by our movements on Hauri and Albat."

The army at Eupatoria is said to have occupied three important mountain passes. By accounts of the 13th from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were on the 12th within 5 leagues of Baktchiserai. The Russians were retiring slowly. Everything leads to the belief that Gen. Liprandi intends to defend the line of the Belpek and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely decide the possession of this ground was expected shortly to take place. Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the North side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support the sick. All the plateaus on the North side, it is said, are covered with redoubts and earthworks, constructed in the form of the Mamelon have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in road-making and hut building, not only along the plateau of the Chersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line up to Alsu. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road from Rakalava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

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Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—Despatches just received state that the allied fleets sailed yesterday from Odessa, and anchored three miles from Kinburn. Kinburn is situated at the extreme western point of the coast which bounds the estuary of the Dnieper on the south.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Telegraphic despatches received by the government announce that on Monday, the allies landed at Cape Kinburn, near the Salt Lakes, but their number was not considerable. In the evening, six allied steamers cannonaded the fortress of Kinburn, which successfully replied to their fire, and damaged one steamer. From the Crimea there is no news of importance. The allies continue to occupy the heights facing the valley of Balder.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 17.—There has only been a cannonade between the fortress of Kinburn and the allied gunboats; and the enemy has made no new movement. Kinburn is situated at the extreme Western point of a peninsula which forms the Southern shore of the estuary of the Dnieper. On the opposite side is the celebrated Oczakoff. The projection of these promontories and the shallowness of the water leave only a narrow channel, of less than a mile in width, by which the Dnieper and the Bug can be reached. The water near Oczakoff and Kinburn is no where more than four fathoms in depth, and immediately the gulf of the Dnieper is entered it shoals to three fathoms. About 60 miles East of the entrance stands Cherson, at the head of the delta of the Dnieper, to the North of a wilderness of marshy islands. The Bug flows into the gulf of the Dnieper, and about 35 miles up the Bug is Nicolaeff, the building yard of the Black Sea fleet. Kinburn and Oczakoff, therefore, form the towers of the gate which leads to two of Russia's most important military towns. There is every reason to believe that Nicolaeff, and still more, Cherson, are the chief granaries of the Russian armies, or at least that through them one line of the cornways passes which have so long supplied Sebastopol. It is now evident that the appearance before Odessa was a feint, no doubt intended to draw off troops from Oczakoff. The allied force on board the fleet is said to consist of several thousand men, of whom 3500 are British troops. It appears to be a part of the British force which has made good its landing in the neighborhood of Kinburn; but the results of the expedition will, no doubt, depend mainly on the number and efficiency of the smaller vessels.

The Russians in an attack made upon Kars were repulsed with immense slaughter, 4000 being reported as lying dead under the walls. The loss of the Turks was 700.

The Russians, it is said, are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians, who confess to only 400 killed.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded; early in the action, which lasted eight hours. On the 24th of September, five days before this event, 4000 men of Omar Pasha's army sent to raise the siege of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia and Tiflis, (the capital,) landed at Sanchum Kale, in Abasia. Their active operations, however, it is understood will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

General Mouravieff, Russian, says: "At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this, and a heavy loss our troops took fourteen banners, and a stand of colors. The blockade of Kars is re-established."

The Allies have also destroyed two towns, Laman and Phanagoria, in the Straits of Kerch. The English have found in the Karabelni, Sebastopol, immense Russian stores of ammunition and clothing, valued at £70,000, and also in the company, and she too escaped.

Thus has happened a frightful accident—one more disastrous than it has been our sad duty to announce for a long while. The worthy citizens, and domestic grief will require long years to heal the wounds it has inflicted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The whole number of killed, as far as ascertained, is 22. It is impossible to estimate the number of the wounded, as scarcely a man on the train escaped injury of some kind, though the great bulk are fortunately only trifling bruises.—The number suffering from fractured limbs, is not less than fifty.

The dead are to be interred to-morrow, (Sunday.)

Another Ism Dead.—A year or two ago the people of Wisconsin embraced among other isms, anti-hanging-ism, and forthwith abolished the penalty of death. Since then murders and assassinations have increased to a fearful extent in the State; and, what is strange, some of the populace, who held up their hands in holy horror at the idea of executing a criminal according to law, did not hesitate, in two cases, recently, to hang them in violation of the express statute of the state by a resort to Judge Lynch. The papers of the State are demanding that the ensuing legislature shall restore the death penalty, in defiance of the denunciations of modern reformers.

Obituary Record.

Number of interments in the Huntingdon Cemetery during the month of October: 4 Adults, 3 Children, 1 Residing in the borough, 1 " " county, 1 SAMUEL AFRICA, Sexton.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Four unsettled and price again advanced; a few hundred bbls. standard brands sold for export at \$9.40, but subsequently 500 bbls sold for \$9.62, 200 bbls sold at \$10; receipts continue exceedingly small; fair enquiry for home consumption at \$9.50 to 11 for common and fancy brands, according to the quality. Corn Meal very quiet; 500 bushels Penn'a sold at \$4.37. Supplies of Wheat are entirely inadequate to the demand, and prices have again advanced 6 or 9 cts; red is worth \$2.12 a 2,14; White is quoted at \$2.25; Corn demands 96 cts.

EVERY READER.

Will please notice the advertisement headed "To Persons out of Employment," and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the uninitiated in the great art of selling books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly. Address (post paid)

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst, by Rev. C. H. Tongue, Mr. CHARLES HEFFERN, of Huntingdon county, and Miss MARTHA McCORD of Mifflin county.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, the 26th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Lyons, Esq., in Tell township, where he had gone for a temporary stay, Rev. THOMAS ASKIN, of Shireleysburg. The deceased was in the 74th year of his age, and was for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In West township, on Friday Nov. 2d, ISABELLA JANE, daughter of Eliza and John Davis, aged 11 years 3 months and 25 days.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Cummins, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated to

JOHN CUMMINS, Jackson GEORGE JACKSON, of township. Nov. 6, 1855.—6t. Administrators.

Huntingdon County Medical Society.

The members of the Society will meet in Huntingdon, on Tuesday of first week of November Court. Punctual attendance is requested.

J. M. GEMMILL, Secretary. Oct. 31, 1855.

A DESIDERATUM.

M. JACOBS' Amalgam Pens will be found on a trial superior to gold or steel, collecting one of that sediment about them which steel pens invariably do. They will be preferred—the acting of these pens resemble the quill more than the gold pen. One trial will prove the fact that they are the best pen yet introduced. Their durability is about 8 or 10 times as great as steel. Sold in Huntingdon and vicinity, exclusively by

J. BRICKER, opposite American office. Oct. 31, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not lifted their license for the present year, are hereby notified to do so on or before the 21st November. As all licenses uncollected at that time will be left with the proper officer for collection. JOS. M. STEVENS, Co. Treasurer. Oct. 31, 1855.