



**MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.**

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday July 24, 1851.

THE "SENTINEL" has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business, can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Cronan, Esq., Johnstown. V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

**Democratic County Committee.**  
M. Hanson, James M. Dermitt, N. Nagle, John Wherry, Richard White, Thomas H. Porter, Thos. Gallagher, P. J. Little, George Murray, Samuel Brewster, John Anderson, John Adams, John Devlin, Elisha M. Luckel, Lewis B. Dunmire, G. Walters, George N. Smith, T. L. Hoyer, Andrew Sprout, Charles Dillon.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**WILLIAM BIGLER,**

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

**SETH CLOVER,**

OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JOHN E. GIBSON, OF CUMBERLAND.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF SOMERSET.

JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIS LEWIS, OF LANCASTER.

WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

**Democratic County Nominations.**

ASSEMBLY,

**JOHN KEAN,**

of Summerhill.

**PROTHONOTARY,**

**WILLIAM KITTELL,**

of Ebensburg.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

**HARRISON KINKEAD,**

of Ebensburg.

**GEO. W. EASLY,**

of Johnstown.

**TREASURER,**

**REES J. LLOYD,**

of Ebensburg.

**COMMISSIONER,**

**WILLIAM PALMER,**

of Summerhill.

**AUDITOR,**

**ROBERT HAMILTON,**

of Johnstown.

**State Central Committee.**

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE READING GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

WM. DOCK, of Dauphin, Chairman.

WM. ROSS, of Luzerne.

WM. DEAL, of Philadelphia.

THOS. J. POWER, of Beaver.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, of Cumberland.

JAS. BURNSIDE, of Centre.

FREDERICK K. BOAS, of Dauphin.

GEO. W. BOWMAN, of Bedford.

JAS. L. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster.

**The Last Day of the Session.**

On the 24th day of June, 1851, Gov. Wm. F. Johnston made a speech to the Lancaster Convention, from a corrected report of which we make the following extract:—

"And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847. If what is said of the importance of its repeal be true, is it not singular that the Union exists at this day? Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests was repealed, when? At the beginning of the last session? At the earliest practicable moment after the organization? No. At the middle of the session? No. When did they, who had the power, pass this bill upon which it is asserted the Union hangs? About an hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature. If they could postpone action upon it until all other business was transacted, why may not I be excused from being hasty?"

Now it is a well known fact that during the early part of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Democratic members made several ineffectual efforts to repeal the entire law of 1847, and we dare any Whig Journal to prove that their efforts were not frustrated by the Whig members of that House. Finding that they could not be successful as to its total repeal, or at least as to the repeal of four sections of it on account of the majority of Whig members in the Senate, the Democracy on the last day of the session made great exertions to repeal that section of this unconstitutional law conflicting as it does with the constitution of the United States, and especially the compromise measures, and through the noble efforts of the Philadelphia County delegation,

assisted by Gen. Brindle, the talented Bonham, of Cumberland, and other efficient Democrats, and Alex. E. Brown, to his honor be it spoken, Whig member from Northampton, they succeeded in passing the bill respecting this same sixth section. We stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives that forenoon, the 15th day of April last, and witnessed the manoeuvres of certain Whig politicians to defeat the will of the majority, and know that had it not been for the officiousness of little John W. Killinger, Whig member from Lebanon county, who by the by has strutted his brief hour upon the political stage and will be seen no more, and the remarkable sagacity and penetration (?) of the Rail Road Attorney, John C. Kunkle, Whig member from Dauphin, this section would have been repealed three hours before the final adjournment of the Legislature, and Gov. Johnston would then have had sufficient time allotted him to have read and examined it carefully. These two Whig officials by their method of making long winded speeches, full of nothing, calling the yeas and nays, and either by force, persuasion or bribery have the hands of the clock turned forward so as to allow the hour of one o'clock to arrive before its time, succeeded in delaying the passage of the bill, and had it not been for the call made by Gen. Brindle for the previous question which cut off all debate, the demands of the people for the repeal of this section would not have been complied with.—The Appropriation bill which was twenty times as long as this one section received the signature of the Governor fifteen minutes after its passage, and he knows that if he had not sufficient time to sign this bill that the fault rests with himself and the members of his own party, and the people intend to judge them by their acts.

**The Progress of the Central.**

On Friday last we visited a portion of the Central Railroad now in progress of construction between Greensburg and Turtle Creek near Pittsburg. The company consisted of Mr. Richard McGrann, Jr., one of the most enterprising contractors in the county, Dr. McKim, of Blairsville, Messrs. W. Henry Barnes, and J. Dubarry, Esq., of the Engineer Corps, several ladies and ourself. Our route brought us firstly to sections 50 and 51 about one mile west of Greensburg, on which there are several heavy embankments and deep cuts, ranging from 30 to 40 feet. On section 30 there is a tunnel constructing about 430 feet in length, which, through the indefatigable exertions of the contractor, and the skill displayed by the hands employed, has in a short time been tunneled half the distance, and is still progressing to completion. Near the western mouth of the tunnel, thirty feet under ground, imbedded in the solid rock was found a fossil tree, which fact certainly bids us believe that the surface of the earth in these parts is at present much higher than it was some centuries ago, and leaves the impression on our minds that at some former date, through the effects of an earthquake the ground has been thrown up considerably. Through this tunnel runs a vein of coal about eight feet thick from which more than sufficient is taken to supply the various wants of the machinists and laborers. After a refreshing cup of buttermilk for which we were indebted to the kind and considerate Mrs. Sheridan, the party returned to the town, and in the evening Mr. McGrann and ourself proceeded to section 27, about four miles west of Greensburg, where we found the work exceedingly heavy, and to persons uninitiated it would at first sight appear impossible to construct a railroad through such impenetrable barriers as the hills seemed to be. The road here runs across a ravine over which there is now building a substantial one arch culvert, and when completed the embankment will be in height about 60 feet. Running west the line of road takes a thorough cut of about 80 feet, through a hill, three-fourths of which is solid rock of the hardest kind. It was at section 27 that while we were imbibing the real Irish malt, we were so warmly received by the usual salutation of "Cead, Millia, Faltha," signifying "a hundred thousand welcomes," a toast in every way appropriate to the feelings of every man who understands the Irish character. Mr. McGrann the contractor for the above sections is the very kind of a person into whose hands such heavy sections should be committed, and is in fact one of the cleverest, most sociable and gentlemanly men we have ever met with. His hands are of the right material, orderly and quiet, and in the course of a day do justice to their work. They esteem him highly, and it was pleasing to witness the good feeling existing between the employer and employees. Section 28 has been completed by its contractor, Mr. Pryce, and section 29 is in the hands of an able contractor, Mr. Madigan, who is determined not to be outdone both in the promptness and finish of his work by any of his contemporaries. There are several sections on this road that will not be completed until next spring,—but by the 4th of August the cars (so Messrs. Barnes and Dubarry informed us) will run from Johnstown to Lockport, and by 1st October to Latrobe from where there will be 30 miles staging to Turtle Creek and railroad from thence to Pittsburg.

Godey's Lady's Book for August is already before us, and is unsurpassed by any previous number. Godey has been and is the friend and patron of the ladies, and the compliment should be returned four-fold by their patronage and subscription to his inimitable book.

The New York Art Union Journal for July, comes to us beautiful and charming as ever. The engraving of "Chess Playing" is in the best style, and if any person wishes to subscribe to a society that will undoubtedly furnish them six splendid engravings this year, and a monthly copy of the Journal, worth in all \$25, they can do so by subscribing through us the small sum of \$5.

The letter of our New York Correspondent was not received until too late for insertion in to-day's paper.

**Westmoreland.**

Last week we made a flying visit to Westmoreland county, and it affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the democracy are united in that gullant county for Bigler, Clover and the Judicial ticket, and intend to give them a majority in October of about 2,500. Success attend the democracy of the Star of the West. A slight difficulty presents itself in the nomination of Senator, Messrs. McFarland and Fausold each claiming to be the proper candidate, but it is to be hoped that there will be but one candidate in the field, and then the election is sure. Sacrifice something gentlemen for the harmony and safety of the party, and by your acts declare that you are willing to do a little for the advancement of the cause of democracy. We do not wish to see three Richmonds in the field as it was last fall, for then defeat is certain, and for all the empty honors we would not give a pin's fee. Whilst in Greensburg we met the editor of the Republican, Col. D. K. Marchand, and the editor of the Argus, John M. Laird, Esq. They are both true, talented, and hardworking democrats, and it gave us much satisfaction to form their acquaintance. The Colonel is the democratic candidate for Treasurer, and his election is as sure as Col. Bigler's, which is a "fixed fact." The grain crops in that county have been abundant, but some few fields were slightly injured with rust. The corn, oats, and potato crop promise an increase over last season.

**Youngstown Academy.**

We attended the exhibition at Mount Saint Xavier's Academy near Youngstown, Westmoreland county, on Thursday last. The examination had been progressing for a week and we learned the young ladies were each and every one proficient in the various branches of education which they have been studying for a year past. A large crowd assembled on Thursday to witness the distribution of premiums and the entire affair passed off in a delightful manner. The young ladies were with few exceptions dressed in white, and to all appearance were the very embodiment of good health, beauty and vivacity. The exercises consisted of songs, music, and composition in French and English. For us, being a young man, it might appear invidious to be guilty of discrimination but we cannot forbear saying that Misses Johnston, Warde, Ryan, Mitchell, Mulvaney, and Phelan, of Pittsburg, Miss McCaffey, of Lorette, Miss Shoemaker, of Ebensburg, Miss Crouse, of Johnstown, Miss Jamison, of Bedford, and Miss Head, of Youngstown, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and proved most satisfactorily that the institution is capable of imparting an excellent education to all those who enter it. There was some dissatisfaction caused to the friends and relations of several young ladies on account of their not having received a sufficient number of premiums in proportion to their merits, but whether it was an opinion correctly formed we cannot vouch for, and if unfortunately such was the case, we hope in future the evil may be corrected.

Messrs. Shoemaker & Hughes have their new line of millinery nearly completed. Already they have burnt several kinds of lime which has proven to be of excellent quality, and hereafter our citizens may perhaps be supplied with lime nearer home. The stone is said to be plenty and we hope it may continue so.

On Monday last we were favored with a visit from Capt. W. B. Franklin, U. S. A., Lieut. G. P. Welsh, U. S. N., and W. H. Welsh, Esq., that eloquent Democrat and able lawyer from York, Pa. They remained but a short time in town.

Three new school houses have lately been erected in our Borough, and in two of them school is held daily, and the attendance of scholars is quite creditable. They are comfortable houses and will we hope do much good in the cause of education. Messrs. Brophy and Murray, two competent gentlemen, have charge of these schools, and in a few weeks the other school will be opened under the direction of a young gentleman whose excellent qualifications eminently fit him for the situation.

On our outside will be found the proceedings of the celebration of the 4th of July, by the "Quitman Guards," at the Hotel of G. Marlett, Plane No. 2. The oration delivered by Mr. A. C. Mullin is well worthy of a careful perusal, and indicates on the part of the young gentleman an ability and talent of no ordinary kind.

Among the visitors at the Bedford Springs, we notice the names of Hon. John B. Guthrie, Mayor of Pittsburg; Hon. C. Darrab, late Attorney General of this State; Hon. Benjamin Mathias, Speaker of the Senate; Col. James C. Vanduyke, of Philadelphia; J. Gonder, Esq., of Lancaster, the great contractor; and George W. Brewer, Esq., of Chambersburg. Hon. James Buchanan was expected on Tuesday, and Judges Lewis, Lowrie, Campbell, and Black, candidates for the Supreme Bench will be there some time during this week. A Grand Fancy Dress Ball was to take place last evening, and a Tournament comes off on to-morrow, at the close of which, of course, the fortunate winner will receive from the fair hands of the most beautiful lady present the crown of victory.

The Democratic State Central Committee were to meet at Bedford yesterday, to transact some important business. The names of the gentlemen composing it will be found in this week's paper.

Gleason's Drawing Room Companion improves weekly, and as its appearance will at any time recommend it to the favor of the public, therefore praise from us would be superfluous.

Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, is a member of the Whig State Central Committee lately appointed by the Lancaster Convention.

**Plank Road Notice.**

The Corporators of the Ebensburg and Cherry Tree Plank Road Company are requested to meet at the Hotel of Col. Milton Roberts, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, to make some arrangements for the opening of books to receive subscriptions to the road. A general attendance is requested, and all persons in the northern part of the county, interested, are respectfully invited to attend. The following gentlemen are Corporators:—

Johnston Moore, Edward Shoemaker, John Williams, Ezekiel Hughes, James Murray, Chas. Litzinger, Robert L. Johnston, James Myers, Francis Beaser, David R. Kinports, Peter Garman, Jr., John P. Urban, Jacob Luther, and Isaac Gifford.

We are obliged to Col. J. W. Geary for a copy of the Alta Californian, of June 14, containing much valuable information.

**CIRCULAR.**

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 30, 1851. Thomas M'Connell, Esquire, Surveyor of the County of Cambria,

Sir:—The act passed the tenth day of April, 1835, authorizing the graduation and valuation of the unpatented lands in this Commonwealth, by the Commissioners of the several counties, and which has been extended from time to time by Supplementary Acts, expires on the tenth day of Dec., 1851 (See Pamphlet Laws, page 38), after which time no abatement of any interest can be made on the purchase money due on such lands. I have therefore conceived it my duty to give this notice to all the County Surveyors. You will take such measures as you may deem proper to circulate this fact, in order that those interested may avail themselves of the benefit of a law which favors those who own unpatented land very much. There is no appropriation made to defray expenses of publishing this notice in the different counties, or else I should have taken that method of giving notice in the newspapers.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,  
Surveyor General.

**Gov. Johnston and Slavery Legislation.**

The late speech of Gov. Johnston, at Lancaster, is severely criticised by the New York Express, a Whig paper edited by Hon. James Brooks, a member of the last Congress. In answer to the assertion of Johnston that the Fugitive Slave Law is within reach of amendment, Mr. Brooks says, that nobody can better know than the Governor himself that there is no possibility of changing the law; that the introduction of the question in the halls of Congress will only create, foster and inflame agitation. Enough members of the coming Congress, Whigs as well as Democrats, are already elected, and mainly from the North, to drive out of the House of Representatives all proposed agitation of the law there. Not ten Senators out of sixty-two from the thirty-one States can now be got to touch the law. It is not within the reach of amendment, therefore, and, with due respect, an ruse rascality says about it is demagogism. To agitate upon things that cannot be gratified, is no statesmanship. The Fugitive Slave Law, every body knows that knows anything, is on the Statute Book, and in the nation it is a popular law, three-fourths of the United States being for it; and no mere sectional agitation can ever get it off the Statute Book. The more it has been agitated, the more the people have gone for it, and the more they will go for it, "right or wrong."

**Gen. Seth Clover.**

The Clarion Democrat, in an able article in favor of the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, who lives in Clarion, uses the following language in reply to a Whig paper:—"He was raised a poor boy—he has little distinction but what he has won by patient toil and persevering effort; and yet in intellectual strength, in these attributes which give to man his god-like power and grandeur, he is the superior of those who dare attempt to cast reproach upon him on account of his humble position in life. He claims no precedence—he asks no homage—his constituents are his peers, his companions and friends—this gives him superiority over such as endeavor to traduce his character merely because he is not of their political faith, and will not bow down to the almighty dollar rather than abide in republican simplicity."

**An Incident.**

Fifteen steady Pennsylvania Whigs happened to meet, a few days ago, at a famous and favorite watering place, near this city, and the question having been put, "how many were in favor of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON'S re-election as Governor?" ALL but one, answered NO; and all those who answered in this way, gave as a reason for their course the consistent Abolitionism of JOHNSTON. This may be called a significant incident.—Pennsylvania.

**DIED.**

At sea, on his way to San Francisco, May 2d, JAMES MAGEHAN, Esq., aged 40 years, a native of Cambria County, Pa., but for many years past a resident of St. Louis, Mo. The deceased was a man of great energy of character, great industry and great talent in the discharge of the various public duties with which he had been entrusted by the rulers of city in which he lived so long and made his usefulness so manifest. He died far from friends and kindred, and leaves a wife and interesting family to mourn a bereavement that no human solace can restore to them.—Chronicle.

**Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund.**

The Whig papers are making a great ado about the efficacy of Governor Johnston's Sinking Fund. We believe when the Governor was in the Legislature he always voted for the largest appropriations to the GETTYSBURG RAILROAD; and all the money put into that work, very truly, went into a SINKING FUND.

**Col. Bigler and Whig Opposition.**

When Col. Bigler was nominated, he was nominated by acclamation, an evidence that he had the united support of the Democratic party. The choice of the Convention was every where approved. The Whig and neutral press have joined in a tribute to his worth and virtues. It was a just and spontaneous acknowledgment of his merits. Had the election taken place then, he would have been returned by an overwhelming majority. Since that time an edict has gone forth from Dictator Johnston, rebuking the faithful Whigs for this injudicious praise and requiring them to exhaust their commendations upon the Whig candidate for Governor, and to abuse Col. Bigler to the utmost. Has Col. Bigler changed since the nomination? Has he done any private or public act to forfeit the esteem and good-will of the people? Not at all. He has conducted himself as an honorable opponent, while his adversary has been hunting among State papers that are under his control, and publishing or causing to be published as genuine, garbled or imperfect records of Col. Bigler's public acts. Is this an honorable opposition? Is this the opposition hoped for by the Whig press when it was announced that a reputable man like Col. Bigler, free from taint or reproach, had been nominated by the Democratic Convention? Is this the fair and candid discussion of the respective claims of the rival candidates, predicated solely upon their qualifications and competency? No. Such a course of opposition will not answer. Party feeling and rancor must be aroused. Slander and detraction must be employed. Falshood and subterfuge must be resorted to; for the motto is, that "in politics as in war; all is fair."—Here then, is an end to the candid and honorable opposition hoped for (but hoped for in vain) by some of the Whig press.

In this position of affairs, we appeal to the people. We place before them an honest, industrious and intelligent candidate—a self-made man—the architect of his own fortune and fame—an instance of what virtue and enterprise can accomplish under the benign influence of our free institutions. He has risen by dint of his own exertions—the hardy growth of our own State, with no hot-bed influence to bring him forward before his time.

You, that are republicans, and talk of that equality which elevates, support him, urge his claims, present him to your friends and urge them to support him, and see that he is elected. In this republican country, we all commence life upon the same footing. Power is no more hereditary than virtue. We spring from a common nature. The path to noble fame is open to all. See what an example you place before your children in the election of Col. Bigler!—What an incentive you offer to youthful virtue and honorable ambition! The craftsman of the Susquehanna—the printer's boy—serving the State in the Legislature, and finally called upon to preside over the destinies of a great Commonwealth.—Harrisburg Union.

**Only a Common Man!**

The Harrisburg American says, in endeavoring to depreciate Gen. Seth Clover, that he is only "a common man!" Very well—that would set him back a single peg—the Democrats prefer "common men" like themselves—they are willing to leave the whigs all the "godlike" fellows, and can beat them badly at that. The "common man" sneered at by the Harrisburg American, we "common men" will make CANAL COMMISSIONER.

A Pittsburg whig paper affects to regard Col. Bigler with contempt, on account of his being "but a Militia Colonel!" To this sneer the Washington Examiner thus happily replies:—Now, this sneer of the Journal argues two things, viz.—that the editor—who, perhaps, is a fair example of his party editorial brethren—considers military reputation as constituting the strongest claims to office, and a palpable ignorance of popular feelings.

Nothing "but a Militia Colonel!" indeed! Because Col. Bigler, once a poor rafterman, subsequently a printer, afterwards a State Senator, and now one of the most prominent and distinguished men of Pennsylvania, because he has never raised higher, as a military man than to the post of Colonel; the jeers and contempt of an aristocratic Whig editor are heaped upon him! What say the plain and honest hearted people of Pennsylvania about a spirit of this kind? James K. Polk was nothing "but a Militia Colonel," but he made no militia President! Then, let the Democracy of Pennsylvania now act, as they did in the case of the lamented patriot just named, accept the intended stigma of their opponents, and inscribe upon their proud banners the honored name of WILLIAM BIGLER, "the Militia Colonel!"

**Col. Bigler and the Jail-closing Act of 1847.**

The Harrisburg Daily American, a paper edited by a brother of Governor Johnston, originated the charge that Col. Bigler cast his vote in favor of the law in 1847, which prohibits the use of the jails in this State for the temporary safe-keeping of fugitive slaves. To give a coloring of plausibility to this charge, the journal of the State Senate was referred to, and a garbled extract made therefrom by fraudulently affixing to the proceedings on the jail-closing bill the recorded proceedings of the Senate on another bill! And out of this maliciously contrived fraud has been spun a network of falsehood and misrepresentation that extends over the State. Let us turn to the record:—

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Session of 1847, page 312.

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Lewis, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on bill, No. 326, from the House of Representatives, entitled an Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws.—After some time the Committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Carson, said bill was read the second time, considered and agreed to; and

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Overfield, the rule was dispensed with, and said bill was read a second time and passed. Ordered that the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives, with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment."

The next business recorded on the same page of the journal as the above, was the consideration, "on motion of Mr. Bigler and Mr. Anderson" of a bill "in relation to the duties of County Auditors in the County of Potter," and a bill "relative to election for Constables in Alleghen township, Cumberland County."

By omitting the titles of the bills called up "on motion of Mr. Bigler and Mr. Anderson," and substituting, with a counterfeiter's adroitness, "&c., &c., &c." in lieu thereof, it was made to appear to the reader unskilled in finesse, that Col. Bigler's motion had reference, in some way or other, to the jail closing bill!

These are the wiles which distinguish the demagogue and his confederates, and these are the weapons used by the allies of the Abolitionists to deceive the people. Col. Bigler did not vote for the jail closing law of 1847, and when his enemies falsely assert that he did, they are only advancing one more step in their career of baseness and subserviency to a leader whose habits lead him to pass by the fountains of a national party to wallow in the mire of a sectional faction.

We trust we shall hear no more of a charge that has no other foundation than a willful and deliberate interpolation of official records.

**Not Romance, but Reality.**

Many of our citizens whose memory can recall events that transpired twenty-eight years since, will recollect a youth, not yet arrived at the years of manhood, but whose indomitable spirit and vigorous constitution enabled him to perform the labor of a man, and whose industry, honesty and intelligence secured him the esteem of all who knew him. Our acquaintance with him commenced while he worked in the brick-yard of our townsman, James Thompson, Esq., with whom he worked during the summer, and in winter chopped wood, or followed any other employment that offered, and attended school whenever opportunity permitted.

A few years later his younger brother, at that time apparently a youth of delicate constitution, and but poorly fitted for any laborious employment, might be seen engaged in all kinds of severe labor, such as clearing land, chopping cord-wood, hewing timber, and toiling beyond his strength to support a widowed mother, and several young brothers and sisters, left in destitute circumstances by the death of a husband and father.

Thus far the history of these two brothers is no more than that of thousands of young men in our country at the present time; but let our young friends mark the sequel, and from the example and present prospects of these brothers, draw hope and inspiration in the hour of gloom and despair. The elder brother was John, and the younger, WILLIAM BIGLER—the latter the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Keystone State, and the idol of his party—the former, by a singular coincidence, nominated by the Democracy of California for the same office in that young State.

Mrs. Bigler, with a portion of her family, still resides in our county, about six miles north of this borough, and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.—Mercer Democrat.

From the Huntingdon Globe.

**Very Destructive Flood—Loss of Life and Property.**

WEDNESDAY, 5 o'clock, P. M.

We scarcely know how or where to begin to speak of the very destructive flood that visited this section of the country this morning. In the afternoon of yesterday we had several light showers, but in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock the rain fell pretty heavily, and from 10 to 2 this morning, at times it came down in perfect torrents, accompanied with the most frightful thunder and lightning ever heard. More rain fell here than was ever known to fall in the same length of time. Between 3 and 4 o'clock Crooked Creek, Muddy Run, Spruce Creek, Shaver's Creek, Stone Creek, and many others, having emptied their floods into the Juniata, she was at her highest—as high or nearly so, as the flood of '47. The streams above named were never known to be so high, or the destruction so great. On the stream at Shaffersville, above Waterstreet, we regret to learn, the house occupied, and we believe owned by Mr. Robert Kinkead, was with his whole family, a wife and six children, and a Miss Hileman, swept away. Mr. Kinkead, we have been informed, was at Hollidaysburg at the time. The family would not leave the house—they could not be made believe they were in danger, until they were all suddenly swept away to meet watery graves. Mrs. K. has been found.

The crops of wheat on the low lands along the Juniata and the other streams, were principally cut during last week, and there having been but very little hauled in, nearly the whole has been swept away or lodged in a damaged state on islands or against fences.

Before and after the break of day, the river was almost covered with wheat, lumber, parts of houses, stables, boats, mills, &c., mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, fowls, &c., &c. One large boat passed over the Huntingdon dam about three o'clock and was broken to pieces.

At M'Connellstown, on Crooked Creek, there was great destruction of property. The dwellings of Mr. John Coulter and a Mr. Strickler, and a small house belonging to Mr. Fraker, and also the tannery buildings in the yards of Mr. Protzman and Mr. Lang, with all their hides, bark, &c., were swept away. Mr. Coulter and Mr. Strickler, did not save anything, so sudden was the rise of the stream,—but fortunately their families got out in time to save their lives. All the farmers on Crooked Creek for ten miles from the river, have met with heavy losses. A gentleman who has lived in that neighborhood