



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday August 7, 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 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 Cross, Esq., Johnstown; V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Democratic County Committee.
M. Hason, James M. Demitt, N. Nagle, John Wherry, Richard White, Thomas H. Porter, Thos. Gallagher, P. J. Little, George Murray, Samuel Brantley, John Anderson, John Adams, John Dealm, Elisha M. Luckett, Lewis B. Dunmire, G. Walters, George N. Smith, T. L. Heyer, 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 B. 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.

Cambria County vs. the American.

The Harrisburg American, published by Gov. Johnston's brother, the young gentleman who came so near being appointed Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, by Gen. Taylor, says that, "We have understood from good authority, (perhaps the editor of the "Whig") that Judge Ives, Superintendent of the new Portage road to avoid the Planes, appointed in violation of the laws and constitution of Pennsylvania, (but he should have added that this appointment was APPROVED of by his brother, Wm. E. Johnston, Governor of this State, who in doing so also trampled upon the Constitution and laws, and but for whose sanction this appointment would have been null and void,) now boasts that Cambria County will, next fall, give a Democratic majority of 400 or 500 votes heavier than ever it gave before." You may rely on it Mr. American, even though Judge Ives takes no part in the political affairs of this County, and we know he has not the disposition nor the power to do so, but we can tell you that the PEOPLE, the common men, as you call us, of Cambria, know Bigler, and they know him to be an honest, Clearfield Raftsmen, and intend to vote for him en masse, and also to do their duty to the balance of the ticket, so you will no doubt be surprised if Cambria gives an increased majority. Judge Ives is an honorable and high-minded man, such an one as would not stoop to do any mean act to increase the majority of the party in this county, and during his already brief visit with us, he has attached to himself as friends and admirers many of his political opponents, who will cling to him the more strongly when assailed by such a low, vulgar and despicable sheet as the Harrisburg American is known to be.

Trouble in Westmoreland.

By the last Westmoreland papers we see it announced in a card signed "Many Democrats," that "John Fausold, having received a majority of the votes of the Democratic citizens of Westmoreland and Fayette counties, at the primary election, will be supported as the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the State Senate at the coming election."

We understand the following to be a true account of the existing difficulties in that county: Col. John McFarland was, at the primary election, a candidate for Senator, and Mr. John Fausold was also a candidate, and the great difficulty was whether the candidates should run in the County of Fayette as part of the Senatorial District, in connection with Westmoreland, or whether they should only run at the primary election in Westmoreland county. Mr. Fausold stated his determination to run only in Westmoreland and abide by the result. Col. McFarland however stated to Mr. F. that he intended to canvass Fayette county. Fausold objected to this and made several propositions to McFarland to leave it to any three persons to decide upon the propriety of doing so. Col. McF. replied he was determined to run in Fayette county. We went to Fayette and electioneered and in a short time Mr. Fausold followed him. The result of the election was that Fausold beat McFarland near 500 in Fayette county, and McFarland beat Fausold about 250 in Westmoreland county. When the Return Judges met, being mostly Mr. McFarland's friends, they declared him the regular nominee on account of having received a majority in his own county, which would have been proper enough had not Col. McFarland himself made the issue in Fayette, which in all justice would make Mr. Fausold the nominee by a majority of at least 200. The Return Judges most certainly overstepped their authority, and although we are bound to believe from the facts of the case that Mr. Fausold is the proper candidate, we do hope that the candidates and their friends will amicably arrange the existing difficulties so as to have but one Senator in the field, for it must be evident that if both run, both will be defeated and a Whig elected. Sacrifice something gentlemen for the good of your common party, lay aside personal feelings and compromise your difficulties as men disposed to do a little for the welfare of the party and the ascendancy of its principles. The less of one Senator may be irrevocable, and before you go too far in this matter, recollect an awful responsibility rests with you; and upon your course, perhaps, depends the predominance of the Democratic party in the next Pennsylvania Senate.

Col. Bigler on the stump.

A great Democratic meeting was held at Lock Haven last week at which Col. Bigler made a powerful speech. During the speech, G. W. Crawford, Esq., the able editor of the Clinton Democrat, presented a copy of the Compromise measures to Col. Bigler and commended them to his support in a neat address. Col. Bigler, on Saturday last, addressed a mass meeting at the "Eagle Hotel," in Delaware county, at which two thousand persons were present. His speech lasted one hour and a half and the enthusiastic crowd made the welkin ring and ring again with their shouts. Hon. Chas. Brown, Col. John W. Forney, Col. R. R. Young and E. A. Penniman, Esq., of Philadelphia were in attendance and made forcible and national speeches. Hon. John McFair member of Congress from Montgomery county also made a glorious speech.

On Tuesday, the 5th, Col. B. was to address the Democracy of Perry county, and on to-day, the 7th, the Democracy of Union county. The Ball has been started and it will roll on until the Keystone State is redeemed from the meshes of Whiggery that have environed it for the past three years. From every part of the State the most gratifying accounts reach us of the election of Bigler, Clover and the State Ticket. Democrats of Cambria when the time arrives you will do your duty to the ticket, the Constitution, the Union, and the Compromise.

Beauty.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg "Whig" in noticing our return from Bedford Springs, says: "We always took the editor of the Sentinel to be good-looking, but if he has 'improved in appearance' after a short stop at the Springs, he must have made a killing impression on the fair; who, it is said, generally lay claim to the good-looking young men who visit such places."

Major please don't be so extravagant in your praise, so severe in your thrusts at our beauty. Like Ollapod in the play we can safely say, "I owe you four!" two for the compliment, two for the cut. No sarcasm Major, deal gently with the ugly one or you will kill us with kindness. We made no killing impression upon any fair creature, that would be as impossible as for the editor of the Whig to raise a furor about his own beauty among the fair of Hollidaysburg, but we cannot forbear stating Major, that one of the fairest portions of the human race made an indelible impression upon our gizzard during our visit, and as a fellow bachelor who has borne the ills and calamities of this life long enough already, you had better follow our course, go to the Springs, become gay, lively, and fascinating, and take our word for it you will be a caught chap. "There's no such word as fail."

Cambria County Medical Society.

The Cambria County Medical Society held a meeting at No. 2, A. P. R. R., on Monday last, and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:— President—WM. A. SMITH, M. D. Corresponding Secretary—C. SHERIDAN, M. D. Recording Secretary—D. W. LEWIS, M. D. Treasurer—J. LOWMAN, M. D.

The weather from Wednesday morning last until Saturday noon, and also on Monday, was as cold as it should be in October. It rained almost constantly, and fires, overcoats and flannel were in much demand. The hay and grain crops, most of which were still in the fields, have suffered not a little from the rain.

Hon. Ellis Lewis.

The above named gentleman is one of the Democratic nominees for the Supreme Bench. We can speak of him now from a personal acquaintance, having met him at Bedford, two weeks since, and seen much of him. He is in every respect eminently qualified for the responsible station for which he has been nominated. In his social relations a gentleman, modest and unostentatious in his department, whose whole life has been one of such strict honesty, integrity, and excellence, that in Lancaster county, where he resides, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of men of all parties. He is at present the presiding Judge of the Lancaster County Courts, a situation that he has held for fifteen years. As a Jurist he has few equals in our Commonwealth, has studied assiduously to make himself proficient in legal matters, is endowed with a clear, lucid, and active mind, possesses sound judgment and discrimination, is fully acquainted with the intricacies of the law and has always discharged his official duties faithfully, honestly and impartially. Read on the first page of this week's paper what a Whig journal thinks of Judge Lewis, as also the following brief biography which is taken from the address of the convention which nominated him.

ELLIS LEWIS is now 53 years of age. He was born at Lewisburg, York county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Mr. Eli Lewis of that place, whose ancestors were Welsh Quakers who emigrated with William Penn. Being bereft of both his parents at the early age of nine years, and having little patrimonial estate, he was while still young, placed in a printing office in Harrisburg, and there learned the trade of a practical printer. Having gone through the years of his probation there, he went to New York and worked in that city as a journeyman printer. He subsequently purchased a printing office in Lycoming county. During this occupation, about the year 1820, he commenced the study of the law—was admitted to the bar in 1822, practised law and prosecuted the pleas of the Commonwealth for some years in Lycoming and Tioga counties, and finally removed to Bradford county. In 1832 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, where he occupied a very prominent position during the year 1832 and 1833. In the latter year he was appointed by Governor Wolf, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, which office he resigned in the fall of the same year, on receiving the appointment of President Judge of the VIIIth Judicial District composed of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union and Columbia, which office he filled with credit and reputation for upwards of twelve years. In the year 1845, he was appointed President Judge of the XIIth Judicial District composed of the county of Lancaster, which situation he has filled up to the present time. So prompt and energetic has been in the discharge of the duties of his office, in that large and populous county, that since his appointment, the Legislature have dispensed with the Mayor's Court of the city, and District Court of the county, and devolved the whole duties of the three Courts upon him and associates, and he has performed them promptly and satisfactorily.

Judge Lewis has delivered many learned legal opinions on several important questions which have been given to the public. They evince him a ripe scholar and a sound jurist.—from this short notice it will be seen that he is a self-made man.—He has been a hard student all his life, and has achieved a noble triumph over the obstacles that beset his path in its outset. For he is not only a sound lawyer, but a gentleman of high attainments in other branches of science. The Philadelphia College of Medicine conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of M. D. and Transylvania University that of L. L. D., for these attainments. With eighteen years judicial experience he cannot fail to give satisfaction in the new situation for which he has been nominated.

Johnstown.

A disease somewhat resembling Cholera has been making sad havoc among the inhabitants of Conemaugh borough, adjoining Johnstown. Within a week, some eight persons have died, four of them we learn between Sunday morning and Monday evening. Several have died within a period of ten hours, one in fact in five hours, and if it is not the Asiatic cholera it is certainly the most sudden description of cholera morbus. Drs. Lowman and McClure have rendered every assistance in their power to allay its fearful effects, and in many cases with entire success, and pronounce it real cholera. The councils should have the streets completely cleansed and sprinkled with lime.

Whigs and Democrats read on the first page the sketch of the life of Col. Wm. Bigler, our candidate for Governor, and follow his course from the moment he was an apprentice boy until the day of his nomination by the Democratic party of the great State of Pennsylvania, and as you admire and love the honesty, the integrity, the transcendent beauty of his life, resolve in your own minds to give him a zealous and hearty support. Read it to your children and tell them that if they pursue a like course, they will reach a position that will to the end of time be remembered and admired.

A nice little fight.

The Whigs of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton are in a bad fix. Hamilton B. Barnes, Esq., of Somerset, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Whigs of that district, and Saml. W. Pearson, Esq., has been announced as the Independent Whig candidate. Francis Kimmell, Esq., has been nominated for President Judge of the above counties and Franklin, and Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Bedford has also received a sort of nomination. They are both Whigs. Mr. Kimmell is the best qualified for the station and if a Whig is to be elected we hope he will succeed. Mr. Lyon is one of your fourth rate lawyers and seems to be little thought of even in his own county. We intend to look on and will from time to time notice the drubbing that the Bedford Inquirer receives from the Somerset Herald and Whig. Stick it to him Ogle.

JUDGE BLACK.

The Slanders of His Enemies Refuted.

But a few weeks since an article appeared in the Blair County Whig, written by a person professing to belong to the Democratic party, slandering the fair name of Hon. J. S. Black, one of the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Bench. The writer of that article was formerly a resident of this county, and a member of our bar, but has of late resided in Hollidaysburg, and on account of a mere personal difficulty between himself and Judge B., he undertakes to deal harshly with him, but has no doubt ere this discovered that if the communication injures any person, it will be the writer himself. When such papers as the Hollidaysburg Whig and Bedford Inquirer attempt to slander Judge B., either editorially or by publishing the communications of Democrats, (save us from such) we can refer them with pride and pleasure to the following articles taken from two respectable Whig papers published at Somerset, the home of Judge Black, and tell them that when Judge B.'s political opponents speak the truth, they must speak of him in praise and admiration.

The communication was protested against by the other Democratic members of the Hollidaysburg Bar, five in number, and we understand meets with universal indignation from both Whigs and Democrats.

Judge Black and the Inquirer.

The last Bedford Inquirer contained a most libellous and ferocious article in relation to the Hon. J. S. Black, President Judge of this Judicial District. As the paper has disappeared, we can only speak of it from the impression produced by a first reading, which was one of the most profound surprise. Judge Black is no favorite of ours, especially at this time, when he occupies so conspicuous a position on the Loco Foco Free Trade ticket, but in the war of politics we must not so far forget the common decencies of life as to permit the private character of a neighbor and a fellow-citizen to be made the prey of violent personal animosity, when our very silence will be construed as evidence of acquiescence. The personal abuse so largely indulged in by a portion of the political press, instead of answering the purpose intended, invariably recoils upon its authors, as has been repeatedly proved. By deterring men of character and merit from offering themselves as candidates for office, it has assisted in elevating men to high political preferment, who, had they been rewarded according to their deeds, might have looked through the bars of a felon's prison. It has still further acted as a premium upon scoundrelism, because it has been found that those who are the most abused by the press can command the heaviest majorities, even if the charges made against them are proved; and that men have ceased to believe anything upon the authority of the public prints. For the last ten years the tone of the press has considerably improved in this respect, and it still needs improvement. To raise it to its proper level in the respect and confidence of the community, it is necessary that every violation of the common law of truth and decency should be promptly repudiated, and that in making charges against public men the whole herd of scriblers should be compelled to put them in a tangible shape, and at the same time to produce the evidence on which they rely for their support. The charges made against the Judge, as far as we can gather from this document, are incapacity and official corruption. That Judge Black, the renowned champion of the Buchanan Free Trade party in Pennsylvania—a man whose intellectual stature is higher by a head and shoulders than even the leaders of that faction, is incompetent for the office for which he has been nominated as a candidate, is 'astonishing if true.' His reputation as a jurist will hardly be injured by a few drops of ink, and may well be left to take care of itself. As to his character either public or private, we have only to say that in this community it is unimpeached and unimpeachable, as well as that of Maj. Forward, who is not now a candidate for any office, and we know of nothing in the character or conduct of either to which the dark and malicious insinuations of the Inquirer's article could possibly apply.—Somerset Herald.

POLICY.

It has always been our opinion that in a political campaign, nothing is to be gained by vituperation or the personal abuse of an adversary. Independent of the utter failure of attacks of this kind, in effecting any good, they always recoil upon their projector with ten-fold force. Such at least our experience has shown us was the case in relation to the vile attacks made upon Harrison in 1840, and Taylor in 1848; and such, we believe, will be the result of the reckless charges that are now made upon the personal character and reputation of our present worthy Chief Magistrate.

We have been induced to make these few remarks by the course the Bedford Inquirer has seen proper to take in relation to the Hon. J. S. Black. The last number of that paper contains charges of the gravest character against the personal integrity, judicial purity, and legal competency of Judge Black. Allegations of this kind, if persisted in, must inevitably recoil upon us. We are opposed as much as the Inquirer can be to the elevation of Judge Black to the Supreme Bench—but our opposition is based upon other and entirely different grounds. In this County, where Judge Black is well known, no one has ever thought of breathing an accusation against his competency or judicial purity, and imputations, so utterly unfounded, independent of their showing an utter recklessness of facts, must result injuriously to the Whig party here, and may prevent us from rolling up our usual majority against the entire Loco-foco ticket.—Somerset Whig.

The Canal.

Through Huntingdon County is again in complete order, thanks to the energy and efficiency displayed by the supervisor, Col. John P. Anderson, of Huntingdon.

General Cass nominated for the Presidency in Maryland.

The Democracy of Washington, Frederick and Allegany Counties, the three most populous and influential counties in the State of Maryland, in Congressional Convention assembled, unanimously recommended Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, to the next National Convention as their choice for the Presidency. Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton was unanimously re-nominated for Congress. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Compromise measures and the Baltimore platform of 1844. Gen. Cass will no doubt receive the almost unanimous vote of Maryland in the next National Convention.

Dauphin County for Cass.

The Democracy of Dauphin County met at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 21st of July last, and nominated a full county ticket. Dr. Lewis Heck was placed on the ticket for Senator, subject to the concurrence of Northumberland County, and Lieut. Isaac H. Waterbury and James Horning for the Legislature, Richard McAllister and Dr. Mercer Brown were appointed delegates to the next State Convention with instructions to vote for no man as a delegate to the National Convention but an open, decided and unwavering friend of Gen. Cass. Dr. Heck will no doubt beat John C. Kunkle, the Whig candidate for Senator, and we hope to see our friend Lieut. Waterbury and Mr. Horning elected to the Legislature.

Politics in Mississippi.

It has been currently reported that the Whigs of the South are all Union men, but at a Secession Convention held lately at Jackson, Mississippi, we find that T. Jones Stewart, late Whig elector, was the first Vice President, and one of its speakers; Henry Gray, late Whig candidate for Congress, was another of its speakers, and John J. Guion and C. R. Clifton, two prominent whigs, were also of the number. Many whigs support Gen. Quitman, the Secession candidate for Governor, while not a few support Gen. Foote the Union candidate. Quitman and Foote are both Democrats, the former being opposed to the Compromise adopted by the late Congress, the latter in favor of it, as a final settlement of all difficulties arising out of the Slave question. We have no doubt of the election of Gen. Foote.

Great Fire in San Francisco.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on Friday last, August 1, from Vera Cruz, with news from California to the 1st July. On the 22d June a terrible conflagration occurred in the city of San Francisco, which destroyed three squares of buildings in the heart of the city. The loss is variously estimated at from three to five millions dollars. Many lives are said to have been lost. The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been arrested. Many houses are already in progress of erection in the burnt district. Lynch law continues to prevail, and no doubt the incendiaries have ere this suffered for their heartless acts. The agricultural prospects in California are favorable. The reports from the mines are generally favorable. The Indian troubles continue.

Foreign News.

The steamships Atlantic and Europa have arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 25th July. The Great Exhibition continues to be well attended. Dr. Lingard, the celebrated Historian, is dead. In the English House of Lords, the Papal aggression bill has been read a second time. The crops in Ireland look fine. The citizens of Galway are exerting themselves for the formation of a monthly line of Steamships to New York. The question of the revision of the French Constitution has been rejected. M. Thiers, M. de Lamartine, and the moderate Republicans voted against the revision. The Count Bocarme has been executed in Belgium for the murder of a relation. He offered the two turkeys 100,000 francs each, if they would allow him to escape. His last request was that great care should be taken so as to have the fatal knife very sharp. He was a member of the Representative Chamber of Belgium.

Movements of Distinguished Individuals.

Hon. James Buchanan and Ex-Gov. Porter, owing to the sudden illness of the latter at Bedford Springs, were unable to visit Cambria on Monday last as we had announced. We hope ere this that Gov. P. has entirely recovered.—We understand they have left for their homes. Speaker Matthias was at the Summit on Saturday but has returned to Philadelphia. Mayor Guthrie, of Pittsburg, passed over the Portage, en-route for home, on Tuesday. We saw Col. Painter, of Westmoreland, at the Summit, yesterday, on his way to Harrisburg.

The letter of our New York Correspondent, owing to the inattention of Uncle Sam, was received too late for publication in to-day's paper. The communication of AMICUS concerning the Bloomer Costume cannot be published until next week.

The Amwacke Committee of Lancaster county, have made a proposition to the Lightner Committee, to settle all existing disputes by holding a county delegate election simultaneously, and the faction that wins is to nominate a county ticket, appoint delegates to the next State Convention, &c. The only manner by which they can avoid having two tickets in the field, and two sets of delegates to the next Convention. It should be accepted.

While Gov. Johnston is in the western part of the State making stump speeches he is drawing his regular salary as Governor of State. Perhaps this is part of the system of the Whig economy about which we hear so much.

Hon. JOHN STUART, of Cumberland co., declines, in a very characteristic letter, to the Carlisle Volunteer, being a candidate for Associate Judge. If there is a better Democrat, or a truer friend, or a kinder-hearted man alive, than JOHN STUART, he has not yet been discovered.

News.

The Revolution in Cuba, from all we can learn, is becoming more general. It is reported that one thousand men left New Orleans for Cuba on the night of the 24th July. Immense numbers from Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky, are preparing to leave as volunteers for the expedition. It is stated that the Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Concha, has been recalled and Gen. Cordova appointed in his stead. Two steamers have been purchased at New Orleans by the Cuban patriots. A declaration of independence has been published, which the National Intelligencer says was not promulgated in any part of the Island. The arrival of the next steamer from Havana is anxiously looked for.

Jenny Lind is at the Irving House, New York. She has disbanded her troupe, and sails for Liverpool about the middle of this month. Before leaving she will give two farewell concerts. The New Orleans Bee will oppose Gen. Scott for President, unless he takes a decided stand in favor of the Compromise measures.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is now open from Pittsburg to New Brighton, Beaver county, a distance of 30 miles. Over 100 passengers arrived in one train.

The cholera exists to a considerable extent at Waverly and Carthage, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.

The Hollidaysburg Whig says: "The papers in his (Judge Black's) own district represent him only as a third rate lawyer." Major please read in another column what the Somerset Whig and Herald say of him, and then can you with any degree of truth make such a statement as the above. The Bedford "Inquirer" is perhaps your authority, but recollect the old adage, "Birds of a feather, &c."

An Account of the Storm.

ROSELAND, Cambria Co., Pa.
August 1, 1851.

This section of country (part of White township, this county, and Becaria township, Clearfield county) was visited by a most terrific and destructive storm of wind, rain and hail on Saturday, the 26th ult., and as I presume a description of it and an account of its effects would prove satisfactory and interesting to your readers, I will take the trouble of furnishing you with a short detail of facts connected with it.

About 12 o'clock on that day the heavens became overcast with clouds, and presented every appearance of a rain, but no one expected anything more. The clouds continued to gather until about 5 o'clock, when it commenced raining, and it soon became very evident that we would have an extraordinary rain; if not a hurricane. About 6 o'clock the storm burst forth in all its fury in the section designated. It passed over Clearfield county into Cambria above Neving's Mills, otherwise known as Smith's Mills, and such a scene of devastation and ruin as its track presented was never before witnessed in the two counties.

I cannot tell where the storm commenced, but hear of its effects in Morgansland, Clearfield Co. It crossed Clearfield Creek below Glen Hope, in the shape of a whirlwind, levelling everything in its course as it went. Benj. Wright, living near the creek, was the first to suffer within our knowledge, having his barn unroofed and otherwise injured. It continued on in a southern direction to the Allegheny, abating in fury as it neared its summit, and every farm over which it passed suffered severely in the loss of crops, (which were not yet fully in,) buildings, cattle, fences, and last but by no means the least item, timber. Every stick of timber in its course is demolished; and when I tell you that its average breadth is near a mile, through the best timber lands, you can imagine its destructive effects upon the property of our citizens.

The number of houses, barns, &c., blown down and injured are very considerable. Besides Mr. Wright's, already mentioned, Frederick Shoff's barn was unroofed and otherwise injured. John Shoff, besides having his barn unroofed, lost nearly all his crop of grain, which was standing in shocks in the field. The sheaves were taken up by the wind, and carried entirely away, or lodged amid the falling timber. Mr. Hanaker's house and barn were both blown down—also the house and barn of Samuel Lamborn. Joseph Smith's and James McMurray's barns were unroofed and the crops much injured. The dwelling of Stephen Morgan, near Neving's Mill, was entirely demolished, the occupants barely escaping with their lives—indeed two of his children were so much injured by the falling timbers as to be thought dead, but they afterwards recovered. Considering the number of persons in the house at the time, (eleven) and the suddenness of the catastrophe, it is truly remarkable, if not miraculous, that so many of them were injured, or that any of them escaped.

The loss in horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c., is also quite considerable, every family within its range losing more or less in this way. The amount of timber destroyed is incalculable.—So also of crops, garden vegetables, fences, &c. James Gallaher, at the Cross Roads, recently purchased a piece of land in order to have timber to supply the wants of his farm, and he informs me that there is hardly a dollar's worth of good timber left on it. He also lost a fine young horse and nearly all his wheat. Wesley Neving is the loser of a horse, great part of his grain crop, the house occupied by Mr. Morgan, besides timber beyond estimation.

As yet no accurate estimate of the extent and amount of damage sustained by the citizens of the country through which this tornado passed can be arrived at; and the instances above referred to are some of the most prominent of which I have heard, and embraced within an extent of 5 or 6 miles.

But while the people of that section of the country were suffering such fright and loss, other parts of the two townships were visited by a drenching rain, in some places accompanied by great hail. A hail storm traversed White township from west to east, doing considerable damage to the corn crop, and falling to respect the comfort of those who were present enough to be indoors, it dashed in the