

of the Legislature, and confining the connection between it and the Executive, to that alone which is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution. I can conceive of but two motives which could induce a President of the United States to endeavor to procure a controlling influence over the legislative body, viz: to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage—or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure, in its administration, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the Father of our Constitution.

To the duties which I have enumerated as proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, elected by the opposition to the present administration, (and which are, as I believe of constitutional obligation,) I will mention another which I believe to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our opponents. After the censure which our friends have so freely and justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote has contributed to elect. In a Republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions and particularly his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which the Administration would be conducted. I could only answer, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has, on even a single occasion, been used for any purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I now am placed.

I am, dear sir,
truly yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the
Honorable
HARMER DENNY.

DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AT DURANGO, MEXICO.

A million of Mummies, it is stated, has lately been discovered in the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrapping, bands and ornaments of the Egyptian. Among them was found a pigniard of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets and necklaces, of alternately colored beads; fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our modern India rubber,) cloth mock-skins worked like those our Indians of today, and bones of vipers. It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt to antiquarians, and her ruins will go back to the oldest periods of the world, showing doubts that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile, and their luxurious civilization was broken up and overpowered by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down from the Berbering Stars and the Rocky Mountains. The scene of Attila and Alaric in Rome and Greece were rehearsed at an earlier day on the shores of California and the plains of Mexico. It is unknown of the mummies above mentioned what kind of embalment was used, whether it was nitrous dispositions in the caves where they were found. A fact of importance is stated, that the shells of the necklace are of a marine shell found at Zacatecas; on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers probably there fore landed from the Malay, Hindostan or Chinese coast, or from their islands in their Indian ocean.—*N. York Star.*

Dangerous Innovation.—The choosing of the committee in Congress by ballot in the case of Swartwout's defalcation, may be considered as one of the most dangerous innovations that federalism has ventured upon in that body.—*Keystone.*

"And is it there you are, with your diplomatic nose, your piercing eye, and your penetrating chin?"—A dangerous innovation, is it? You find it so, it lays the axe at the root of corruption—all the branches will be cut off, and dead limbs sprouted as useless. It is dangerous to none but the corrupt, and they feel it so, Mr. Keystone.—*Minor's Journal.*

The late Storm and Flood.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The damage done by the flood in the village of Westfield, Mass. is estimated at \$25,000. The whole village west of the canal was inundated. A letter from that place, published in the New Haven Herald says: "The three expensive bridges over this river, averaging three hundred feet in length, were entirely swept away, and the only crossing place left over this river for a distance of twenty-five miles, is the Canal Aqueduct, at the north end of the village.

The damage to the canal and the works connected therewith, is considerable; yet when compared with the loss of this village, it is but trifling.

The canal and locks from this to the State line, have escaped uninjured, nor have we as yet heard of any damage to the canal in the direction of Northampton.

From the Hartford Times, of Tuesday.

We learn that the ice has lodged in the straits below Middletown, forming a dam across the river 30 feet high. This accounts for the extraordinary rise in the river at this place. The river, now (8 o'clock Monday afternoon) is 24 feet above low water mark, being higher than it has been since 1801, and is still rising. Our city, from the river to Front street, is completely inundated. The north and south meadows are covered with water. By great exertions, the families inhabiting houses in the north meadow have been brought off. Signals of distress have been seen from the houses in the south meadow; but attempts to send relief to them has yet proved unavailing, on account of the great accumulation of ice.

We learn that the State Prison in Wethersfield was considerably injured by the storm. Three chimneys were demolished, and a part of the roof of the west shop was blown off, carrying with it the walk on the west wall—damage estimated at \$500. A number of barns in Wethersfield were prostrated, and a dwelling house carried down the river.

Many of the bridges over the Farmington river were carried away. We have heard of the following: the New Hartford bridge, the bridge at Collinsville, at Terry's Plain in Simsbury, and the bridges at Fairfield and Scotland, between Simsbury and Granby.

The whole country between Albany and this city gives lamentable evidence of the violence of the gale. The bridges are nearly all carried away, and at Great Barrington heavy buildings were blown down.

From the New Haven Herald.

The Barnesville Bridge, between this and Fair Haven, was lifted from the abutments and carried away. The Causeway Bridge, on the Middletown Turnpike, leading to North Haven, is also carried away, its fragments now resting against the piers of Barnesville Bridge.

A gentleman has just called upon us to state that the flood in Farmington river rose 22 feet. The dam which supplies the canal feeder is about half gone; a small breach in the canal at Farmington and one in the feeder. All the bridges on the river, above Farmington, so far as heard of, are gone.

GAMBLING.

We take from a New Orleans paper the following graphic account of the degradation to which the pursuit of this alluring and dreadful vice frequently reduces its votaries.

How Ladies sometimes Gamble and wear the Breaches.—We see by an exchange paper that a story had been published in New York about a certain lady, who lives in the habit of frequenting a hell in the lower part of the city, in disguise; and was said to have lost 1500 or \$2000 there. The truth of the matter was doubted at the time; but an adventure recently occurred that tends to confirm the belief that the fair sex do occasionally and on the sly, indulge in the baneful passion of gambling. For some weeks past a man of youthful appearance wearing mustachios was observed to be an occasional visitor to a well known house in the Park Row; where he played with various success but for moderate stakes. At length on a night, a week or two ago, he tendered a check for \$200 to the banker, and in an under tone requested counters. It had been remarked that he scarcely ever spoke but in the same subdued manner.—As he was recognised a frequent visitor, and appeared to be respectable, his request was at once complied with, and for a time fortune seemed to crown his speculations.—At last, however, luck turned, and he lost it all! His agitation had been constantly increasing, and on losing his last counter, he dropped senseless on the floor.—He was immediately carried into a private apartment where every humane attention was paid him, and proper restraints applied, but he relapsed from one fit to another; and at last on unbuttoning his coat and throwing open his vest, the man proved to be a woman. A medical man was sent for, and at last the young woman was restored to comparative self possession. Consciousness however only increased her agitation; for strange to say, she recognized in the medical attendant a friend both of herself and her husband—for she was a married woman! An explanation took place; and it is due to state that the owners of the establishment at once commiserated the situation of the unhappy woman, and without a moment's hesitation returned the check, which was subsequently admitted to have been signed with the name of her husband.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AND PROBABLE MURDER.

A horrible scene occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the porter house kept by Mr. Bernard, 221 Fulton street. A young Greek named Pietro Paoloumeuse, who boarded at the house, had fallen in love with a German girl, named Josephine Jarmann, living at the same place as a servant, and not meeting with a reciprocal affection, had, it is said, sometime since threatened to take her life, but afterwards promised not to carry the threat into execution.

At the time mentioned, however, he found the unfortunate girl in her chamber, fired a pistol ball into her side, and upon some of the inmates of the house rushing into the room, discharged the contents of another pistol into his own head and died immediately. The ball entered the right side of his victim and lodged in the lower part of the body, where it is found impossible to extract it. She is of course in most excruciating pain with very slight prospect of recovery.—*N. York Gazette.*

From the Erie Gazette.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our town early on Saturday evening last, was visited by the most destructive conflagration ever witnessed here. The fire originated in the barn of Messrs Bird and Hart, stage proprietors of this place, and so rapid was its progress, that eleven of their horses, seven stage coaches, all the loose property and fixtures of their extensive establishment, were consumed. These buildings being immediately in rear of the Masonic House, kept by Mrs. Wm H. Champlin, that building was soon enveloped in flames, and is now, together with the block of frame buildings extending west as far as the Eagle tavern one mass of mouldering ruins.

At one stage of the fire it was thought impossible to save the extensive block of buildings, and occupied as stores, on the east side of French street; and consequently every removable article was placed on the public square, until it was completely filled with merchandise, furniture &c. In the hurry of removal, and from dirt, water, and flying embers, material damage was sustained by the merchants and others, many of their most valuable articles being unfit for sale or use.

SUICIDE.

The following, from the Sussex (N. J.) Register, is one of the most deplorable & singular cases of suicide we remember to have seen recorded.

From the Sussex (N. J.) Register.

Suicide.—A deplorable case of suicide took place at the house of Wm. Winters, near Marksbrough on Sunday the 20th inst. Mr. W. had been to Newark, and was returning on Saturday, when a stranger accosted him, near Stranhoppe; and requested permission to ride with him, and desired shelter until he could procure employment. He was charitably accommodated. In the night he was heard by the family praying fervently, which he continued until about 4 o'clock, when he arose, as did also the family. He paced the stoop until breakfast was called, of which he partook, and then passing out of the door, threw off his hat, and plunged headlong into the well. He was a Swede by birth; about 38 years of age, and said he had been one year and nine months in this country.

From the Potsville Miner's Journal

THE IRON TRADE.

FARRANDSVILLE.—It affords us more than common gratification to be enabled to record the successful attempts of individual enterprise in works of general and practical utility. Many of our readers are aware that immense exertions are being made to procure the introduction of a blast furnace in the manufacture of iron with coke; the issue of the second experiment has been successful, beyond the most sanguine expectations of those engaged. This will be of immense advantage to our State for it is the intention of the company, not only to smelt but to manufacture the iron, and preparations are already making to commence the services of first rate puddlers, iron in all its varieties.

Immense sums are annually drained from our country to purchase rail road iron, the increasing demand, has produced a proportionate increase of price, and foreign factories have reaped the benefits entirely. It will then, indeed be an era in the iron business of America, when she can secure to herself the advantages emanating from her own enterprise, and no longer pay tax to transatlantic capitalists. That we may speedily anticipate so desirable state of things, the recent experiments at Farrandsville, leave but little doubt. Mr Benjamin Perry, late furnace manager of the Pentwenny Iron works, in Monmouthshire, South Wales, is the gentleman under whose superintendance the present satisfactory results have been attained. Having heard of the repeated failures in this state, he felt ambitious to introduce his skill and experience, with what success his first experiments has fully proved, and the second set the matter at rest, in the most satisfactory manner. The following story of the experiment at Farrandsville, will prove highly interesting to all connected with the iron trade, and coming from a witness of their success who was on the spot, may be relied on as correct.

"On the 13th of November last, the second experiment was made;—at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire was kindled at 7 o'clock, A. M. of the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M. the cinder began to run, and continued to flow freely and without interruption, till 3 o'clock A. M. of the 13th when the first Cast was made; yielding nearly 4 tons of Gray Iron of a good quality. The subsequent casts were made regularly twice in every twenty four hours, increasing in quantity, and in quality, as the furnace warmed, being foundry Iron. (No. 1 No. 2.) and equal to the best Scotch Pig. The yield of the furnace gradually augmented to the last. During the first week the furnace made 50 tons of Iron; in the second week, the yield was 93 tons, when she was blown out for the want of power, the water having failed in the mean time.

Benjamin Perry has done as much for the Iron business as any other man in Great Britain, having been the first to blow in a furnace without scaffolding, thus saving a large amount of materials and labor.

In the second experiment at Farrandsville, there was not, at any one time, more than half the requisite pillar of blast during the two weeks she was working. With sufficient blast she would make from 100 to 120 tons of Iron per week. It is not a vain boast to assert that never was a furnace in England, Scotland or Wales, that started off more easily, worked with less trouble, or made as much Iron in quantity, and of as good quality, during the first fortnight of blowing in.

Coke iron can be produced at this place as cheap, if not cheaper, than in any other district of this region. The Coal Basin on which Farrandsville is situated, contains at the present time only a single Coke Furnace; but we may confidently look forward to the period, and that not far distant, when the mountains and valleys of this region shall be made to teem with industry consequent on the general introduction of Coke Furnaces."

FROM VERA CRUZ VIA NEW YORK.

The U. S. brig of War Consort, Lieutenant Commander Gardner, arrived at New York from Vera Cruz Dec, 15th, and Havana 7th inst.

At Vera Cruz all was quiet between the belligerent parties. The French Admiral had anchored his fleet under the reefs of Lagorda, about 12 miles from the city, leaving two sloops of war only under the Castle St. Juan de Ulloa, as a marine guard to the port. General Santa Anna and the Mexican army were encamped about three miles from Vera Cruz where he was last recovered from his wounds, received on the morning of the 5th of Dec. The city of Vera Cruz was entirely evacuated, and business of every kind completely paralysed.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON

The St. Louis Gazette, of the 11th ult, contains the following extraordinary account.

"We are informed upon the best authority, that on Monday morning last, the water of the lake, on the American Bottom opposite this city, called the Grand Marais, covering more than one thousand acres, suddenly disappeared, leaving nine tenths of its bed entirely bare. It has since filled up gradually; but, on Thursday, was about one foot below its ordinary height. The fish in the lake, appear to have all been destroyed, thousands of them being now floating on the surface of the lake. While the water was out, a huge fissure was discovered in the earth at the bottom of the lake, extending from bank to bank.

DEATH OF GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER.

An express arrived at New York, from Albany on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, announcing the sudden demise of General Stephen Van Rensselaer at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in that city. The immediate cause of his death, was a violent fit of coughing, which produced strangulation. He was Patron of Albany, and inherited a most princely fortune. He was successively a member of the Legislature, and of Congress; a Lieutenant Governor; a Canal Commissioner; and during the late war a Major General, commanding on the Niagara frontier.—*Phil. Ledger.*

DREADFUL CASE OF CRUELTY AND SUFFERING.

Last evening Mr. James Thompson, of 64 Catherine street, came before Justice Merritt and stated that a man named John Grant, occupied the upper part of his house—that the family consisted of Grant, his wife, and an idiot son, named Lewis, and from what had come to his knowledge, he believed that the lad Lewis was suffering and perishing from neglect, cold, and exposure. Mr. T. stated that Grant was a man of ample means, and was formerly a heavy lace merchant in William street. On learning these facts, officer Bowyer and Welch were dispatched to bring up the boy.— They found him at the house of Mrs. Grant, step-mother to the boy, who showed them up into the garret, when the most spectre-like object met their view, that they had ever seen.

The unfortunate victim was nearly bent double from weakness and debility. He appeared about 16 years of age—had nothing on him but rags, covered with filth

and dirt, and ulcers and sores in various parts of his body. He was without any bed, and the only sleeping place he had was denoted by a wet place in a corner of the floor and a bundle of rags he used for a pillow; and to add to all the miseries of the place, a most fetid stench pervaded the entire room and the person of the unfortunate sufferer. He was taken to the police, where the Magistrate ordered comfortable quarters to be provided for him, and also that the father be arrested and brought up.—*New York Express.*



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1839.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National Currency, adapted to the wants of the whole Country, instead of the SHIN PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, Tired of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—*L. Gazette.*

Supreme Court Decision.

As we supposed, the Supreme Court have decided, that the appointments made by Mr. Porter, shall continue. We never but for a moment doubted but that would be the case. As soon as we took any time to examine the constitution, we at once gave it as our opinion, that Gov. Porter had the power to appoint. Those, whose peculiar wisdom saw it in another light, and felt inclined to charge all who differed with them with dishonesty, will probably learn that the jaundiced eyes of Prejudice will as often mislead, as dishonesty.

Self Esteem.

J. W. Shugert the Editor of the Venango Democrat after informing his patrons, that he shall ask for a small divide of the spoils, says, "we will show them what kind of fish a toad is."

Shakspear's dinky hero Othello says, "I'd rather be a toad." We had no idea that in this our day, there were men, who owned that they were already toads. If the organ of self esteem is not strongly developed on our contemporary's head, we shall be bound to disbelieve all about Phrenology.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the Mr. Wilson appointed clerk to the Canal Board, is not a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Formerly from Virginia, he has not yet obtained a residence in the State. Will some of our stranger hating people about this town, pour down their anathemas on Porter's Administration for appointing strangers. Do you not all recollect with what pious horror they abused Governor Ritner's Administration because we were appointed under it, who had ever been a citizen of Pennsylvania since we were entitled to a vote? Don't you remember it?

We are not a little sorry too, that our neighbor George Taylor Esq. was diddled out of the appointment. He is in every respect capable—he has earned it—and then too he is a Pennsylvanian. But it would not all do, Mr. Taylor will bear it like a man, and remember that it would not do to take all the clerkships from one school—Porter's Prothonotary's office—Billy Stewart and Jimmy Snyder, are already there, and however much Porter dislikes to lose the companionship of such valuable "serving men"—it will not do for him to bring them all to Harrisburg. Bear up, judge, before another year is passed you may possibly be appointed Prosecuting Attorney—and if the Advocate does not pay you a neat and well deserved compliment as they did that sage jurist John Anderson Esq. vulgarly called "carrolly John"—why we will, that's all.

Gen. Harrison, Henry Clay and the U. S. Gazette.

Our worthy cotemporary of the U. S. Gazette, has latterly evinced no less anxiety upon the subject of candida for the next Presidency.

On a former occasion, that print its most zealous support, to Gen. Harrison, but at the event of his defeat, it gave evident signs of seeking, ere the campaign, some other man, to be ur for that station.

Our impression, was then, that the rest mode of procedure, to secure success, would be to declare Gen. Harrison at once the candidate of the Van Buren party, and by unremitting united endeavors, displace from the seats, which they abuse and disgrace, present corrupt administration. Other perhaps wiser, at any rate older than ourselves, differed with us, and the result, tal to our wishes, seems to be dimly predicted in the future.

With the present venal and corrupt organization, to contend against, there can be no hope, except based upon the perfect unanimity. Sever an link which connects the different, though kindred elements; and bold by long success, more corrupt from continued practice the same party reign again victorious.

The U. S. Gazette, it seems to us, now devoting all its powers, not to destroy Van Burenism, but if possible, to scatter the seeds of dissention, and distinction among its opponents. This may not be the cause, but it is the effect.

Devotedly attached to the interest of Henry Clay, that print takes every method, to not only advance his claims, but to throw disparagement upon Old Tippecanoe, and having done so, it cast insults at those who seek his preferment, by telling them that even should the Whig National Convention nominate him, they "could not expect entire unanimity." Throughout long article in that paper of Feb. 7th there is a studied, and we think intentional effort made, to convince its readers that should any union exist between the whig and Anti-Masons, that union would prove fatal to success. Thus making it almost impossible for those parties, who in national politics, have one common cause to act in concert, should the universally admitted patriotism of either of the candidates make them decline the proffered honor, knowing that the only hope of riding our country from the incubus which is pressing her to death, is the harmony of their friends.

It is said that Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison, "did not represent more than one hundred individuals, and they the scattered fragments of a dismembered party." The people of this county know better, no matter what is the result of our friends inquiries, and his charge that the nomination was an attempt to "forestall the decision of the whig convention," falls to the ground, when it is known that the Anti-Masonic convention had regularly appointed a time of meeting for the express purpose of nominating candidates, months before this whig convention was contemplated. Let us then look at the course of this argument, was not this whig convention called intentionally to frighten our convention out of a nomination, and thus destroy our organization, and render some little help to the "widow's son?" If the former argument is justifiable, how much more true is the latter.

Our ancient and valuable cotemporary belongs to that much abused tribe, who still wear their "bibs and tuckers," and go through the "child's play" of masonic mummery; and we can excuse him, but the experience of many winters should have taught him, that a more favorable time might have been found, when any allusion, however remote to that institution which "committed a gross outrage upon the liberty and perhaps the life of an individual in the western part of New York." This is the candid admission of our friend; and betrays the honesty of heart, while we think his saying that the Anti-Van Buren party, are "lettered with the chains of Anti-Masonry," shows that even hearts as pure as his, may be warped by prejudice.

As for Henry Clay, none more than ourselves admires his talents, his integrity, and untiring zeal, in the cause of his country and her oppressed people; and we do believe, that that love of his country would cause him to forego any honor, if thereby he could secure the greatest good, to the greatest number. Of Gen. Harrison, we think the same.

We therefore trust, most earnestly, that our friend Chandler, will cultivate