

Rail-Road Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Huntingdon county assembled at the Court-house, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of urging upon the Legislature, at its present session, the adoption of such measures as might be deemed expedient in order to render the capacity of the Pennsylvania canal lying between the eastern termination of the Portage rail-road and the borough of Huntingdon, equal to that of other parts of it, and to the demands of the increased, and rapidly increasing trade upon the whole line.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. JOHN HENDERSON, President; JAMES GWIN and THOMAS FISHER, Vice Presidents; and George Taylor Esq. and S. F. Green, Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed to draft and report a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed—W. Orison Esq.; Wm. Dorris; D. Snare Esq.; Thomas Read Esq.; Daniel Africa Esq.; D. McMurtrie jun. C. Couts; Thos. L. States; Charles H. Miller; Jacob Miller; Henry Glazier; Robert Stitt; Irvin Horrell; A. W. Benedict; D. Blair Esq.; F. B. Wallace; John Simpson; W. R. McCay; James Saxton jun.; W. S. Hildebrand—who, after retiring a short time, through William Orison Esq. their chairman, made the following report:

The late disastrous freshet in the Juniata river, has realized the fears of those who predicted the dangers incident to the construction of a canal combined with slackwater navigation through a mountainous region of country. But, independent of this, and similar occurrences which may be expected frequently to interrupt navigation on the canal, the drought of the last, and some previous summers, affords sufficient grounds to apprehend an inadequacy to meet the demands of transportation on this route, unless aided by rail ways, even in the comparatively limited state of trade. How much less insufficient then will be the present channel of transportation to pass the merchandise and manufactures of the east, and the return products of the west, when the yearly increasing expansion of our demands shall have been trebled! It is no vain prediction, but founded on past experience and careful forecast, that, in ten years, the increase of trade will be tenfold.

It appears, from the public papers, that the citizens of the eastern and western parts of the state have become alarmed at the apprehended danger of an annual interruption on the Juniata division of the canal from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, and west of the Allegheny mountain from Johnstown to Blairsville. It becomes us, as residents of that section of country, best acquainted with the facts, and convinced that the apprehended dangers will most certainly be realized, unless speedily averted by legislative interposition, to make known our sentiments and firm belief in the propriety of energetic action on this subject, so full of interest to the state—Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators from this district, and Members of Assembly, be, and hereby requested to press upon the Legislature the importance of the subject referred to, and to urge the propriety of an immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to locate and commence a rail-road from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, during the present year—believing that a reservoir, one of the modes proposed, will in no wise answer the purpose.

After some remarks by John Williamson Esq., the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, as expressive of the deliberate sentiments of the meeting.

It was then, on motion of W. P. Orison Esq., Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to further the sentiments of the meeting, by circulating petitions, and forwarding the same, when signed, to the Legislature. Whereupon the Chair appointed—Wm. P. Orison Esq.; Jacob Miller, David Snare Esq.; Daniel Africa Esq.; C. Couts, James Saxton, jun., William Dorris.

On motion of A. W. Benedict, Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives; that they be published in the several papers in this county; and that the publishers elsewhere throughout the state be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn sine die.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
JAMES GWIN, THOS. FISHER, Vice-Presidents.
Geo. Taylor, S. F. Green, Secretaries.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

The services of the coroner were in requisition this forenoon, in holding another examination in the cases of three young men, who were wounded in an affray which took place at an early hour this morning. The circumstances, as near as we can gather them, were as follows:

It appears that a Mr. Gaffney had opened, within a day or two, a tavern at the corner of Willett and Broome streets, and at the suggestion of his friends, be-

gave a housewarming last night, on which occasion the services of a violinist were called in, and the parties amused themselves with a dance.

About forty persons assembled on the occasion, and all was mirth and good humor until about two o'clock.

At that time four young men entered the bar room. Three of them entered into the room where the dancing was going on, but the fourth, in consequence of some remarks which he made, was ejected from the premises, his companions offering no interference in the matter.

He shortly afterwards, however, again entered the door, and without any provocation being given stabbed a man named Peter Fitzpatrick, who was standing near the entrance, so severely that he died this forenoon.

Two others, Peter Delany and Edwards Denman were also severely wounded by him, and they lie in very critical situations.

He also attempted to stab Mr. Gaffney, but he avoided the blow by drawing himself back.

The watchmen were on the ground almost in an instant. One of them so quick that as the body of one of the wounded men fell from the door, it struck him and knocked him nearly to the curb stone.

He testified that he was near the premises all the night, and that there was no disturbance nor quarrelling until the affair in question.

Previous to the four young men going into the house, he saw them standing by the door, and advised them to go away. While he was absent on his round, they entered the premises, and the stabbing was perpetrated just at the time that he had returned.

The jury returned in each of the cases a verdict that the person was wounded by some persons unknown, by stabs inflicted with a knife or dagger.

The person who committed the outrage is still at large, having escaped in the confusion which ensued after the affair, but there is little doubt that he will shortly be identified and arrested.—Com. Adv.

From the Phil. Com. Herald & Sen,
FROM ENGLAND.

The sad news brought by the Cambridge has cast a gloom over the city. Merchants are walking about with sorrow and despair depicted on their countenances. The Commercial will furnish you with all the particulars brought by the packet that arrived this morning. It seems that the Great Western was to leave on the 28th of January and the Liverpool on the 6th of February.

But two papers were received by the Cambridge, and those London papers of the 4th and 5th ult. Not a single Liverpool paper, or some would have been sent with this.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,
Violent Storm.
THREE PACKETS LOST.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Bursley, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 10th of January. We have our files of London papers, to the evening of the 8th and Liverpool to the 10th of January, both inclusive.

Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster by one which swept over the west of England on the 6th of January. No less than 13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with details of its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing the houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were buried by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible. No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania. The Oxford went on shore in Bootle Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing. The next morning the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain and crew, landed in safety, with their luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

Near to the same spot, the steamer Redwing, a tender for the mail went ashore. So violent was the hurricane, that although the Redwing had three anchors out, and her full power of steam on, one of the cables snapped and the other two anchors dragged, the vessel going bodily on shore, till at last the captain was obliged to slip his cables, to avoid running into the Oxford. The wind then drove the vessel on her beam ends, and being unable to get her head to windward, she went on shore sideways.

The St. Andrew struck on the Burbe Sands. The passengers were taken off by a steam vessel, the Victoria. High encomiums are paid, in the Liverpool papers, to the cool and steady conduct of Capt. Thompson. The ship was a total wreck.

The ship Lockwoods, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the same steam vessel, the Victoria, which took off thirty-three pas-

sengers and about seventeen of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea. The captain, crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them the next morning, but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson of New York, had been seen by Captain Mye, of the Independence, at Lessowe. He reported that himself and three other passengers and five seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped, and the other eight were drowned. Mr. T. ascribed his own safety to a life preserver, which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 passengers had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods—and 23 from the St. Andrews.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea-coast. At Manchester the violence of the storm was terrific. In the surrounding country the destruction has been very immense. In one park alone 150 trees were prostrated, and 170 more very much injured by the loss of large limbs and branches. At Blackburn no less than 11 factories had their chimneys levelled, doing great damage in their fall.

The storm extended to Ireland, committing great ravages in Dublin and other places.

The Earl of Norbury was assassinated at his residence, Durrow Abbey, county of Tipperary, on the 4th January. He was walking about his grounds, very early in the morning, with his steward, pointing out some trees which he meant to have cut down, when a shot was fired at him from the other side of a hedge, which caused his death in a few hours. Six slugs were found to have pierced his side and breast, the largest passing through his lungs.

Various causes are suggested for the perpetration of this atrocious crime. One account says that the assassin was probably instigated by jealousy, on account of an intrigue in which Lord Norbury had been engaged with his wife; others affirm that the motive was revenge—some refractory tenants of his lordship having been ejected. The tory papers maintain that the murder was committed under the orders of ribandism.

MAINE.

BOUNDARY TRESPASSES.

The surmise of our correspondent in relation to the secret session of the Maine Legislature, appears to be confirmed. We learn from Bangor that an exception was on foot at that place, which may well be supposed caused some excitement. For the purpose of dividing off, and arresting the trespassers on the public lands in the disputed Territory. Whether from one side or the other of the boundary line; the Legislature has authorized the employment of an adequate force, to be immediately despatched on sleds, fully equipped for the purpose, under the direction of the Sheriff of the County of Penobscot, Hastings Strickland, Esq., and the Land Agent M'Intyre. One hundred men were to be enlisted at Bangor, and fifty at Oldtown, under Stoner Rines at the latter place, as Captain. They are picked men, all able bodied, and it is said are to receive a dollar a day. The State furnishes horses, sleds, arms, ammunition, &c. and the expedition is to be ready to start on Wednesday.—B. D. Advertiser.

MORE EXCITING RUMORS.

We fear we shall yet have trouble in relation to the Boundary Question in Maine. We yesterday gave an exciting rumor, and we have farther unpleasant intelligence to-day. The Bangor Whig states, on the authority of a letter from the mouth of the Saint Croix River, that Captain Stover Rines, with fifty men, had arrived there on Friday evening, and that the main body, consisting of 150 men were expected to arrive on Saturday afternoon. Mr. George W. Buckman, who was sent round by Woodstock and up the St. John and Aroostock and up the No. 10, on Saturday morning, and it was "apprehended that the trespassers would make trouble." The little Madawaska is distant about 60 miles from No. 10, and the expedition probably reached there.

The same paper adds,—"We hear various rumors from the Province. A gentleman from Woodstock, who arrived here last evening in the stage, reports that news of this expedition reached there on Thursday last, and that expresses were immediately sent into the woods to withdraw the teams and men, and he gave it as his opinion, that they would escape, and that no resistance would be offered.

"We also understood that Mr. White arrived at Oldtown last evening, direct from Fredericktown, who says that four hundred men were about leaving that place for the disputed territory."

From the Bangor Whig & Courier Feb 14
Still Later.—EXPRESS FROM THE AROOSTOOK.—CAPTURE OF THE LAND AGENT OF MAINE!!!

Hasting Strickland, Esq., the Sheriff of this county, has passed through this city

on his way to Augusta, having left the Aroostock river yesterday noon. During his short stop here, we learn that the expedition reached the mouth of the Little Madawaska last Tuesday night and encamped there. Mr. M'Intyre, the land Agent, with Gustavus Cushman, Esq., of this city, went down the river a few miles in company with Ebenezer Webster Esq. of Orono. and Mr. Pillsbury of this city, who were engaged in clearing out the Aroostock Falls and had nothing to do with the expedition, and put up at a Mr. Fitzherbert's, about three miles this side of the lines.

In the course of the night, an armed party of about fifty men came over from the Tobique settlement, captured all these persons and took them over the line to the St. John river, where it was understood they had three hundred men under arms. In the course of the night, the party encamped at the mouth of the Little Madawaska, were apprized of the capture of M'Intyre, and immediately despatched four men belonging to the Old Town company, to reconnoiter, who were also captured.

The expedition having driven off all the trespassers had returned to the mouth of the St. Croix. Near Beaver Brook they found a crew of thirteen trespassers who fired upon them and fled. Mr. Strickland's horse was wounded, but not dangerously. The trespassers were pursued and five of them taken and six horses, which are expected here day after tomorrow.

Mr. Strickland says further that the arms which the men have at the Tobique settlement belong to the Government of New Brunswick, and that a military force was on the march from Fredericton.

A large amount of timber was found cut on the Aroostock river, and the trespassers who have been driven off, are now in arms at the mouth of the river, to declare their intention of returning as soon as our force is withdrawn.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1839.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

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

For a sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASTERS brought about by our present RULERS.

For 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.

Rail Road Meeting.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of our Borough, on a subject of vital importance to the whole State.

Nothing is more obvious to the candid reader, than the inadequacy of the canal above this point, to accommodate, the already great, and still increasing trade on the public improvements. But for the unfortunate flood of last summer, this fact would have been clearly demonstrated. This weak point in the great chain, must be strengthened, or the increase of trade from the extensions, must eventually be blocked, at this point. Every thing should be done to render every portion equal to the means of the other, or eventually, the danger of delay, on this route will direct the trade through other channels to market, and the State suffer inconceivably, in its income. We hope the people will urge upon the Legislature the importance of immediate action on this subject.

It is a subject of congratulation, to see our citizens once more assuming their proper feelings, and evincing a unity of purpose, upon a subject of such general good; and we hope minor differences, nor any prejudice will divert them from the good cause.

Precept vs. Practice.

There is nothing in the world we more admire in the conduct of our political men, than a consistent and honest course. When we say consistent, we do not mean a dogged adherence to what is wrong; but an open and avowed attachment to certain measures, and an honest use of means to secure their success.

There is nothing of more importance to the people—the honest, toiling, tax-paying sovereigns—the real "hevers of wood, and drawers of water;" than a careful and strict examination into the conduct of the individuals they may have selected to attend to their interest. And that examination should be made, when every feeling of prejudice has dispossessed the mind. When they think that the man of their choice can do no wrong—then is the time when the danger is near at hand; and they become the duped victims of cunning and knavery; and to late they see their error.

It is now, has ever been, and we trust will ever be our maxim, that "he that is dishonest in politics is dishonest in morals"—and the converse of the position is equally true. If the argus eye of the honest people discover in any of their servants a wilful disregard of their professions and promises—a total recklessness as to the preservation of his old party land-marks—and an entire abandonment of even the absurd dogmas of his creed, while he still meets around their family altar, we say that man is a knave at heart—a traitor to his party—and when time and circumstances will offer—a traitor to his country—or an apostate from his God.

The professions of partizan leaders, are alike governed by the same rules. They may tinsel over their venal strife for power, with the glittering show of honesty and truth, but when their gold leaf and gilding is worn off, by their wanton rioting amid the spoils of victory, the individuals and the adherents, and the advocates of their inconsistencies, when their rottenness is exposed, deserve alike the censure, and execration of the honest of all parties.

This may be said to be strong language, but not less strong than true; and the honesty of all parties, will agree with us. We care not what may be the opinion of the dishonest of either party. Should not those then, who love honesty more than villainy, try to divest themselves of every party or personal prejudice, and view with an eye single to the welfare of their whole country, the Precept and Practice of all their men in power.

To those then who love the truth, we shall offer some examples of the precept preached by the present party in power, and contrast their words with their deeds, and we unhesitatingly say, that the candid reader will rise from the perusal, satisfied that every promise has been violated—and the very things they most censured and condemned, have been practiced by themselves, at once insulting the honest who supported them, and displaying their own hypocrisy in thus duping them into their support.

The extracts given, are taken from their own papers, and if disputed we will point to the date, and place of publication.

"The Advocate," says, after having named some 10 or 12 printers that obtained offices under Ritner.

"The history of Pennsylvania cannot find a parallel to the last three months in these wicked attempts to buy up and muzzle the presses of this country. And we have no doubt these leeches will say they own a free press, they will pour most terribly, when we tell them they are muzzled, and pensioned to libel and slander."

"How is it under Ritner's administration, choals of editors are appointed avowedly as rewards for service supposed to have been rendered. The Governor aims a deadly blow at the liberty of the press—Huntingdon Gazette.

This is the first opinion, or the precept of two who fill the stations of leaders to their party. They talk beautifully. Any body who did not know them would think they meant it. No such thing! They meant to dupe the unsuspecting—get in their own party—and get some of the spoils. They did not fear a "deadly blow at the liberty of the press." Do you think they did, when they both applied for offices; and one was successful, because he had a few more friends or capital invested in the party? Would you believe it reader! That such precept would be illustrated by such practice. Yet so it is, and some folks call it honesty and consistency.

But we need not confine ourselves to them, let us look at the Governor, himself. His Attorney General is an Editor—one of his canal Board is an Editor. The clerk of the canal Board is an Editor, and a foreigner. There are two editors ap-

pointed in Pittsburg; one in Carlisle; in Columbia; one in Washington; and doubt not twenty more throughout the State; and these men to have their pointment from a party that said it would blow at the liberty of the Press.

"There have never been such bargains and sales and shameless trafficking in public offices."

"Have not King Stevens, Ritner & erected a multitude of new offices? Have they not sent hither swarms of officers?"

"Such a course as has been pursued 'many of our canal officers would disgrace the Autocrat of Russia.'"—Hunt. Gazette.

The above extracts contain some of their precepts—"such bargains and sales" were terrible then. But now W. Andrew Hirst drives John Piper to Hollidaysburg, and Piper drives Jas. Ford Johnstown, and Ford drives W. M. Palm to seek new quarters elsewhere. This not shameless trafficking—and when furnish a place for Palmer, they establish a collector's office on the Summit!—and it not look like sending "new offices," and by the by a very useless one, for Tolls collected we don't think will pay his salary. But we have not done yet. We see the Commissioners are appointing "Harbor Masters" along the canal. There are new offices. The Supervisors are increased in numbers—the mud bosses increased in numbers, and if that is sending hither "swarms of officers," we not know. Yet the tongue that was eloquent for such wrongs of the people three years ago, is now silent.—Huntingdon Gazette.

"There were several applicants in L. coming, who were powerfully recommended for Collector. But the wish of the people interested were disregarded; and a Rev. Mr. Camp of Adams county, is collector here."

"Our Supervisor on the W. B. Canal has determined upon the removal of every lock tender on the line. If the incumbent has not been an Antimason, such policy will ruin any cause—such means sink any party.—In L. Gazette."

This is the practice that has followed this honest preaching. Let us look it. Why some men they say, were appointed who had no petitions—some were brought from Adams, to Northumberland, and "such policy would ruin any cause" they say. But now, when the collectors are taken in shoals from Berks county, and posted along the line; when both the weighmasters at Hollidaysburg, came from another county, and when old Jemy Ford is moved over the mountain; and of course it is all done without any petition. It is all very right now, and is not "shameless trafficking."

Because our supervisor removed the lock tenders, he done that which would "sink any party." Do you think so now perhaps you do, but dare not say it. But we must say one word about "trafficking." Even the miserable pittance of the lock keepers, is a special subject of "trafficking." The supervisors dare not make their appointments until they first hear from the Governor. In one or two cases, we believe, a kind of offer has been made to some of the many anxious applicants, and exulting in the hope of success, they have danced for joy; when perhaps the next day, the "letters from Harrisburg" will have kicked over their dish. For the first time in this state, has a Governor stooped to dictate who shall be lock keepers.

Let us look to at the precept preached by the Governor, upon taking the gubernatorial chair—he said

"The Banking capital of the Commonwealth, has been increased of late years, beyond what I believe to be necessary."

In less than two weeks from the time of his uttering the above words; he signed a Bill extending a Bank charter; and yet he says capital has been increased beyond what he believes was necessary. Either he wilfully told a falsehood when he said so, or he violated his oath & conscience, when he signed the charter. He must hang upon one horn. Yet with his paltry humbuggery, he expects to still delude the honest people.

He recommends too, the abandonment of the Gettysburg Rail Road; as a useless expenditure—yet this same man practiced a very different doctrine when he was in the Senate. There he voted two successive years, we believe, for large appropriations to that road. Was his vote then a wasteful destruction of the public money, or his acts now, a shameful obedience to party prejudice, passion, and revenge. Once more we must pause till another week.