

Bombardment and Capture of St. Jean d'Acree.

The following details were published in the Malta Times of the 15th ult. The siege appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record, and proved that British genius and British valor have lost none of the power which rendered them, in days gone by, the dread of their enemies and the admiration of the world. The result of this glorious affair is the reduction of a fortress, declared by the French incendiaries to be impregnable, to a heap of ruins, with a loss to the enemy of upwards of 2000 killed, 3000 prisoners and a large number of wounded, the precise amount of which has not been yet ascertained; besides a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war, among them 300 pieces of field artillery and £200,000 in specie; Acree having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehmet Ali. The garrison was supposed to have consisted originally of 6,000 men. The attack commenced a few minutes before two o'clock on the 3d inst. The carnage appears to be dreadful, but the loss of the British seamen and marines, was as we have already said, very trifling. Ibrahim Pasha was at Zehle, with from 15,000 to 20,000, but it is expected he will retire immediately without so much as attempting to stand against the allied forces. The base lies circulated by the Paris papers of the betrayal of St. Jean d'Acree into the hands of the besiegers for British gold received from the above account a bundant refutation. One of the letters describes the state of the town thus—On landing, the place known to be strong was found even still more so than what was conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty, that this stronghold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses are literally riddled all over, the killed and wounded lying about in all directions, lifeless trunks cut asunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms. Hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds and no other near to help them. The scene was truly awful! A long account of the bombardment concludes in these words:—"Such is the account of the taking of Acree, written twenty-four hours after the attack began, a city which baffled Bonaparte and a French army, and has undergone, both in ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate sieges than any other city in the world."

A NEWSPAPER SPONGER.—Some anonymous fellow sufferer published somewhere in some paper, the following lament and story: "I want to get a few of your papers that have the latest news?" "Certainly, sir—how many will you have?" "Oh, three or four, I guess will be about enough. I'm going into the country and want to carry the news. They say we are completely used up." "Here sir are the papers." "Well, I thank you! good bye sir!" "Would that we could pay paper maker, compositors, pressmen and devil, as easy as that!" "Thank you Mr. Devil for your weeks' work!" "Ay, and not pay? No, you don't catch this child!" "Pay me must for the services of others, and while we must pay, how can others expect us to furnish them papers for nothing? And yet ask such men to pay for their papers and they think it mean and close fist!" "Publishing papers and giving them away, is a glorious business, if only extensively followed!"

A COLORED SETTLEMENT. The New York Sun states that there is in Mercer Co. (Ohio), a colony of colored persons. It was founded by a Mr. Augustus Wattle, who some five years ago made a purchase for himself and a few other colored men. His example has been so well followed that there is now taken up by the colony 24,000 acres. They have laid out a town to be called Carthage, which is situated at the head waters of the Beaver river, about three miles south of the grand reservoir. The general character of the Colonists for honesty and industry is highly spoken of, and it is a gratifying fact, that the use of ardent spirits is strictly prohibited. A good school and a college are established and some advance made in the cultivation of mulberry trees for the purpose of making silk. The improvements on their farms and their breed of cattle are all of the best kind—and the neatness and regularity of the whole village, excites the pleasure and admiration of travellers. [U. S. Gaz.]

CURIOSITIES. A lass of fifteen who has not begun to think of a husband. A letter from a lady that has not a P. S. attached to it. A stuttering woman. A lawyer who conscientiously docks his fees. A schoolmaster who does not wish it understood that he knows everything. A political [loco loco] editor, who tells the truth. A single lady that says she's over £2.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Dec. 30, 1840

Democratic

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of GEN. HARRISON within the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on or before Saturday the 9th day of January next, and appoint two persons from each township and borough in said county, to meet in convention at Huntingdon on Wednesday evening the 13th January, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to represent this county in the State Convention which will meet in Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Harrison's Cabinet.

There seems to be a considerable speculation as to the persons Gen. Harrison may select to fill the cabinet offices. It strikes us that it is meddling with matters that do not belong to any other individual than himself. It is very true that some *pine Republicans* may imagine that they in their *sovereign* capacity are a few steps above even the President, he being only their servant. To a certain extent this may be true, but as a general rule it is not, nor is it in this particular case. The President of the United States, we consider, should make his own appointment of cabinet officers, independent of all *kitchen cabinet advisers*, whether behind or before the *throne*. One of the causes of complaint against Jackson was his being advised by some who claimed no more authority than as a part of the sovereign people; and for one we trust that such a state of things will never exist again, in our day or generation at least.

As for ourselves we voted for Harrison under the firm conviction that he was competent to perform the requirements of the constitution, with honor to himself and with a certainty of beneficial results to the people; had we not so believed he never should have received our vote.—Let him, for one moment, listen to the conflicting advices of his many friends, and he will find himself in a perfect wilderness of doubt and difficulty, and will see nothing but gladiatorial conflicts for the "spoils," enacted by those who should be friends with each other; for the political gladiator unlike the noble Thracian, Spartacus, are willing to fight their brother.

We earnestly trust, therefore, that Gen. Harrison will make his cabinet officers independent of all *cliques*, or *factions*. Our country is full of honest and capable men for every office in the cabinet; and we had hoped that no one of them would so far forget the dignity of the station that he sought as to seek to obtain a cabinet office as a valet in Europe does his *place*, by letters of recommendation. "Can such things be and not excite our special wonder?" We care not who may be the cabinet officers; we know they will be "honest and capable," it made by Gen. Harrison himself, and we fear that the well known corruption of politics may fill them otherwise if they are admitted to the council. We speak as we feel on this subject, and we think we feel honestly. We have ever seen distrust and mischief come of this mingling in cabinet making, consequently we had hoped to see another course adopted by our friends, when they became successful, as they were sure to be, from the reasons assigned above. As a citizen of this state, we deem it our right, if not duty, in common with every other citizen to claim for our State the honor of one of the cabinet officers. Yet on which one of her honest, able, and eloquent sons that distinguished honor may fall we care not; nor will we make ourselves a part of any clique or faction to further the wish of any of them. We have done, and we hope our friends will own our intentions good whether they like the sentiments or not. Wm. B. Reed, Esq. was on Tuesday last week, elected Senator, in the place of Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia city, resigned. The friends of Harrison could not have made a better selection.

"A Second Daniel."

Some time during the last summer, our friend of the "Venango Democrat," in common with the rest of his loco loco friends, indulged in the long established and safe business of electing Van Buren on paper. The estimate was from the Reading Democrat, and was at once adopted by friend Shugert, and heralded forth as the *true result*, and concludes by asking its readers to preserve it till after the election, in order that the poor whigs may see with what moral certainty the locos *knew* the result, and what poor misguided and mistaken fools they were themselves. We have saved the estimate till after the election. It gives Van Buren 200 electors *certain*; Harrison 77; Doubtful 17. Is it not laughable! to awake up these old reminiscences. Verily we exclaim "a second Daniel come to judgment!"

A Crash.

The magnificent chandelier which has lately been hung up in the Hall of Representatives, fell with a tremendous crash, to the floor on Tuesday last, about ten o'clock. Had the house been in session some dozen members must have been maimed or killed. The only damage sustained, beyond the chandelier, was the breaking of several desks and chairs. The weight of the chandelier was 7500 pounds, it had 78 lamps each containing a quart of oil. The cost of the chandelier was about \$5000.

P. S. Joslin has withdrawn from the "Hollidaysburg Standard," and that paper has passed into the hands of Traugh and Boggs. To our friend Joslin, we bid a kind farewell, and wish him more pleasure and success in his after life than usually attends a country printer and editor. To his successors we extend the hand of welcome among a much abused fraternity. May they be what every conductor of a paper should be—frank—faithful, and fearless. We wish them success in pecuniary affairs,—in political affairs (so long as they "belong to the party of Billy Barlow")—defeat.

HARRISBURG PAPERS.

Absence must be our excuse to our cotemporaries at Harrisburg for neglecting to notice their arrangements to furnish the news of the coming session of the Legislature. We now hasten to make the *amende honorable*. There are three excellent Democratic papers in Harrisburg. The "Telegraph," by Fenn and Wallace. The "Intelligencer," by Elliott and M'Curly, and the "Chronicle," by Montgomery. They are all staunch and unwavering opponents of the present State and National Administrations; and all with more than ordinary zeal, advocated the cause of "Old Tippecanoe," to the chair in the White House. Their terms are all the same, we believe, and each of them publish a daily and semi-weekly during the session, and a weekly the remainder of the year.—They deserve and should meet encouragement from their friends.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Fire!

The dwelling house of Mrs. Rhoads, in Woodberry township, two miles below Williamsburg, was entirely consumed, together with nearly all its contents, on the night of the 22nd inst., by fire. It is thought that the fire originated from the stove pipe. The fire was discovered when it had obtained but little headway, but for want of assistance, the house and its contents were destroyed.

Another.

We learn also that the new Furnace of Mr. Spang, near Williamsburg, was burnt, one night last week. We did not learn how the fire originated, nor the amount of loss sustained; it must however, be considerable, as we believe the Furnace was blown by steam.

England's petticoat monarch has become the mother of a *Princess*; and the papers of this country are heralding it forth, as something "late and important." Now it is all well enough, to mention the fact, but who cares any more about the ringing of the bells on the occasion, or the shape of the cradle, than they do about the strength of its lungs in a *treble squall*, or the shape of a Berkshire man's hog trough. We could tell the city papers of some of *nature's noblemen*, whose cradle was in the shape of a sugar trough; nor do we know why they are not more worthy of a notice than this *Princess*.

ANOTHER WHOLESALE MURDER.—Five persons were killed by one man, in Portsmouth, Va.—the sixth escaped. His object seemed to have been plunder, but when he found that he had not succeeded in killing every inmate of the house, he set fire to the building and left. A little black girl, that escaped, exposed him, and he was arrested.

There is a new counterfeit in circulation—\$5 notes on the Salem Banking Company. They are dated April 6th, 1838, letter A. Payable to T. Jones, or bearer, and signed John Elwell, Cashier, and Calvin Beldin, Prest.

A steam engine, in a paper manufactory in Kensington, blew up last week, and completely demolished the building, and injured three persons. Two are since dead; and it is feared the other cannot recover.

Mr. Suydam, the President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., who disappeared so mysteriously some weeks since, has been found buried under the cellar floor of the house of Peter Robinson, by whom he had been murdered and concealed. Robinson, his wife, and brother have been arrested.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A man by the name of Johnson, who had been missing a day or two in Philadelphia county, has been found buried under the floor of an old building near his house. A man by the name of Heffron is suspected of the murder, from the fact that he fled when the body was discovered, and has not since been heard of.

The Governor has signed the death warrant of the negro man, Morris, who committed the murder on board the vessel in the Delaware. He will be hung on the 15th of January.

The match race between the celebrated horses, Boston and Gano, for \$20,000, came off on the 6th inst., on the Lafayette course, Ga. Gano gave up the race after the first heat—time, 7 minutes 57 sec.

John McCord, who challenged the mate of the ship Calcedonia, some few weeks since, to fight a duel, should have remembered Jack Falstaff's advice, "discretion is the better part of valor." He has been sentenced to six months hard labor in the House of Correction—there's satisfaction for you.

The avails of a Whig Ball in St. Louis, (\$800) have been given to buy wood for the poor of that city during the winter. "Old winter is a tough old fellow for blows," and our friends have done well to remember the poor.

SIMPLE CURE FOR THE CROUP.—If a child is taken with the croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, to the neck and chest; and as soon as possible let the little sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry and cover it warm. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved, and a quiet slumber will soon calm the parents' anxieties.

A Mrs. Oroyd, whose husband had proceeded to Iowa, advertises in the St. Louis Bulletin for information of her husband. The advertisement tells the awful story of the loss of their seven children, at one "fell swoop." They were scalded to death on board the steamboat Persian.

[Communicated.]

THE LAST PARAGRAPH.

Every person who has read the last annual message of President Van Buren, must have been struck with the abrupt manner in which it closes. By the by, the last published paragraph, giving an exhibition of his "Southern principles" on the subject of the Slave trade, is the best part of the message, a great portion of the residue being an egotistical apology for his maladministration.

The writer of this article is fortunately enabled, through the kindness of a friend in the secrets of the "White House" at Washington, to furnish the *intended* closing paragraph; it was evidently prepared before the Presidential election, the unexpected result of which rendered the passage inappropriate, and it was accordingly lopped off. It was as follows: "In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you, and through you the Democracy of our beloved country, on the successful issue of the late patriotic struggle of the people in defence of correct principles; it is the more gratifying, inasmuch as it affords the clearest evidence of the approval by the people themselves of the prominent measures of the Administration, especially, the establishment of the Independent Treasury, which was evidently made a test question during the late political canvass. You may depend on my cordial co-operation in any further enactments that may be deemed necessary to the perfecting this beneficent system of securing the hard earnings of the people so auspiciously commenced." O.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, citizens of said Commonwealth, residing in Huntingdon Co., respectfully represent:—

That they believe it would be of great benefit and advantage to the Commonwealth if the Canal Commissioners were elected by the people at the annual elections for a period of years, say three, and after the first election one to go out and one to be elected in each year thereafter, in the manner of County Commissioners. The amount which the people of Pennsylvania have invested in their public works renders them an object of interest to the great mass of the people, paramount to all party considerations: And it is of vital importance that the conducting of them, so far as possible, should be separated from party politics, and that those who control and manage them should be answerable directly and alone to the people. The experience of the past, without intending to cast reflections on any party or particular set of men, has shown that the control of the public works, to much too great an extent, has been used to further party views, and as necessary consequences, while a few were benefited, the interests of the Commonwealth suffered, doubts have been created in the minds of many of their expediency and eventual benefit, and an unfavorable opinion of them thus unjustly made. All this it is believed would be obviated, at least to a considerable extent, if the Canal Commissioners held their offices, not at the will and for the benefit of any particular party, but for a certain number of years, one going out and one being elected in each year, and were answerable for their conduct, not to a particular man, set of men, or party, but to the whole people of the Commonwealth.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a law may be speedily passed for the election of three Canal Commissioners, as before stated, and that until the next annual election they be elected or created either according to the provisions in a bill relating to this subject passed in the Senate during last session, or in such other manner as may be deemed most advisable.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

The following table contains the votes for all the candidates for President and Vice President, of the United States, except President WASHINGTON, who was twice elected without opposition. It will be seen that Gen. HARRISON has received the highest vote ever cast for any candidate.

President's	Votes	V. Presidents	Votes
John Adams	71	T. Pinkney	53
Thos Jefferson	68	Aaron Burr	50
	1800.		
Thos Jefferson	74	Aaron Burr	73
John Adams	64	T. Pinkney	58
	1804.		
Thos Jefferson	162	G. Clinton	118
C. C. Pinkney	14	Rufus King	14
	1808.		
Jas. Madison	152	G. Clinton	163
C. C. Pinkney	45	Rufus King	47
	1812.		
Jas. Madison	127	E. Gerry	128
De Wit Clinton	89	Ingersoll	68
	1816.		
Jas Monroe	183	D D Tompkins	113
Rufus King	34	Opp. scattering	1820.
	1820.		
Jas Monroe	218	D D Tompkins	212
No opp. but 8 vote		Opp. divided.	1824.
	1824.		
A. Jackson	96	J. C. Calhoun	183
J. Q. Adams	84	Five others	
W. H. Crawford	41	(J Q Adams elect'd	
Henry Clay	58	P. by H. R.	
	1828.		
A. Jackson	178	J. C. Calhoun	173
J. Q. Adams	83	Richard Rush	83
	1832.		
A. Jackson	219	M Van Buren	189
Henry Clay	89	John Sergeant	49
John Floyd	11	Wm. Wilkins	50
Wm. Wirt	7	Lee 11 Ellmaker	7
	1836.		
M. Van Buren	170	R M Johnson	148
W H Harrison	73	F Granger	63
H L White	26	Scattering	84
W P Mangum	11		
D Webster	14		
	1840.		
W H Harrison	234	John Tyler	234
M Van Buren	60	R M Johnson	48
		L W Taxewell	21
		J K Polk	1

THE REPEAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY. Mr. Clay's prompt movement towards a repeal of the Sub-treasury law will be regarded with much gratification in all parts of the Union. As it has been made in accordance with the recent expression of the popular sentiment—an expression so decided and unequivocal that there can be no question about it—we are not without hope that the representatives of the people in both Houses of Congress will acquiesce in the measure of repeal as a step both proper requisite under the circumstances of the case. The policy was carried as a party measure. Upon its own merits we do not believe that the sub-treasury was even a favorite with a majority of the members of Congress that voted for it. The voice of the people has now condemned it emphatically—why should it be adhered to any longer? It is clear that the policy established by the law cannot remain long in existence. There appears to be nothing to be gained by deferring the repeal which must short-

y take place. Is the system efficient now? We are told by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury that it is—but no other persons that we know of have given similar testimony. On the other hand the general impression has been and is that the whole experiment is a failure—that the system in fact has not been kept in practice on account of its clumsy working.—*Balt. American.*

What's in a name.—The following marriage announcement extraordinary were found in a St. Louis paper:

MARRIED.—In this city, on the evening of the 25th inst., by Justice Joseph W. Walsh, Mr. Joseph Corlay, of St. Louis, to Miss Donna Maria Del Refugio Antonina Mucia Isadora Johanna Bernarla de Jesu Solares Coulan, of New Mexico.

There's a name to fall in love with!—*Phila. Chronicle.* The very thing we were wanting. Has Miss Donna Ma—we mean Mrs. Corlay got any sisters, single, about sixteen?—*Pittsburg Visitor.* Pooh! our devil knows a girl with a name not half as long.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.—The application of the principle of purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of diseases, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, in the easiest, and at the same time, in the most effectual manner.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills remove all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconveniences; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger; and their effects are as certain as they are salutary—they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to woman in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Dr. B. Brandreth, No. 6 North 8th St Philadelphia, Pa.

Purchase them in HUNTINGDON, of W. M. STEWART, and only in the county, of agents published in another part of this paper. Remember every agent has a certificate of agency, dated within the last twelve months. If of an earlier date do not purchase.

Temperance Meeting.

A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening next, at early candle light. All persons friendly to the cause will please attend. Several addresses are confidently expected.

Library Association.

There will be a meeting of the Huntingdon Library Association, at the Library, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, next, for the purpose of electing officers, and attending to other business; at which time and place the members are requested to attend. Dec. 28, 1840.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Assignees of J. C. McFarland offer for sale that valuable property, known as the Franklin Foundry, situated in the 5th Ward of the city of Pittsburg; the lot is 160 by 120 feet, bounded by three streets, with a large main foundry building, stack and furnaces, pattern shop, blacksmith shop and plough shops, with a complete suit of Patterns, latest style, flasks, tools, &c., all in good order, having been only a few years in operation. Also, a lot of choice plough stuff, dressed in the rough, wooded plough, grates, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low; in order to close the concern. For further particulars inquire of Thos. Milter, at the warehouse No. 199 Liberty street.

THOS MILLER, THOS. LIGGETT, Jr., Assignees. ALEX. WISON, Dec. 21, 1840.—L. Gaz.

Adjourned Sale of PUBLIC LAND.

The hers of Charles Brotherline, dec'd, will sell at public out cry at Huntingdon on Tuesday 12th day of January next, a valuable tract of land, situate in Walker township, adjoining the town of Smithfield, and view of the borough of Huntingdon, bounded by lands of John Hildebrand, Hon John Kerr and others, containing about

200 ACRES.

more or less, a good portion of which is cleared. There is from 60 to 70 acres of **First rate bottom Land**, several springs of water, a good orchard of young fruit trees, and a good log house unfinished upon the premises. A stream of water runs through the said tract and the ridge land belonging to it is all tillable and the best quality of Wheat land. A good title will be given.

Hours of sale made known by the undersigned heirs and widow of Charles Brotherline dec'd, on the day of sale. *Eliza Brotherline, Joseph Mathews, Rebecca Mathews, John Snyder, Letitia Snyder, David Brotherline, Emily Brotherline, Margaret Brotherline, Eliza M. Miller.* Dec. 28, 1840.

Blanks for sale at this Office.