

At the late session of court, on motion of John Williamson, Esq. The Honorable H. CREMER, Esq. was admitted to the practice of Law in the several courts of this county.

Something for the People.

The people will learn with some little pleasure, that his Kingship David R. Porter, has issued a proclamation to have all the Boroughs &c. shut up their shiplaster shops.

This is what we call a long time after the fair. Months ago we should have given him credit by so doing. We said then, and we say now, that there was nor is there now any necessity for the violation of the laws on that subject. Porter and his Attorney General, knew this as well perhaps as we did. Yet then they allowed Harrisburg, a Borough in which they both live issue and circulate thousands on thousands, and no effort was made to stop them. Lancaster the "only Democratic city," too, also inundated that section of the state, with this miserable and illegal trash, but still these law abiding officers, Porter and Johnston, never said nay.

Something new has turned up: The election is coming on soon, and now will be the time to tickle up the ears of the people, with the cry that Porter has crushed the shiplasters. But what is their motive now? can not every honest man see it? If he was disposed to see the law enforced, why did he not begin before so many thousands of these illegal dollars had found their way into the hands of the people. We suppose that there is not less than one \$100,000 dollars in this stuff, in circulation now in this state; and all this in the hands of the people—a great portion in the pockets of the daily laboring men. Mr. Porter & Johnston could not stop the evil until its effects had been scattered over the whole land! They could not stop it when the people had none of their trash! no, no! They must wait until near the election, when thousands of people could feel in their pockets the proof that Porter had crushed the shiplasters. What can the people do with what they have in their possession, when the law is enforced? They are not due for a year or two, and even if they were, what have these Boroughs, got to redeem them? nothing, and the result is that, they must remain in the hands of those who may hold them, at the time the law is enforced.

Now let us ask the Farmers, and the toiling people generally if Mr. Porter is deserving of any credit, for making this humbug attempt to stop the shiplasters, now, when if he had performed a duty he has sworn to perform, there would have been none of these things to lie useless in the hands of the people. Can you not all see that it was all done to make electioneering capital. Had he obeyed the law which he had taken to "see to it that the laws are faithfully executed"—the people would not have to suffer now, neither would Mr. Porter have an opportunity to issue his proclamation, just before the election. Let every man who has a dead shiplaster in his hands remember that it Mr. Porter had performed this same duty six months ago, he would have had the trash in his pocket.

The police of New York, are still pursuing their search after the butcherer of Miss Rogers. It is now supposed that their search has been successful. A man by the name of Morse being suspected, left the city for Worcester, Mass. While away, a letter was put into the Post office at New York, for him at that place, which letter was handed over to the police. It told him that the police were in pursuit of him, and that he had better shave off his whiskers, and make his escape to some place more secure. Of course the police started immediately for Worcester, where he was arrested.

Huntingdon County given up.

The Lecons have finally given up this county. They could not muster up hands enough to raise a ticket, and they have literally abandoned the field, unless it may be they will be found skulking about to try to make some inroads by stealth. We feel pretty certain that they are now at it. We saw all the State hands busy on a little job the other night, that they no doubt think may blow up the victors in this county!

A sub-editor announces that the editor of the paper is unwell, and piously adds—"all good paying subscribers are requested to make mention of him in their prayers, the other class need not do it; as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing."

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Workingmen of the county of Huntingdon, was held at the Court House, on Thursday, the 12th inst., when upon motion, James Travis, Esq. was called to the Chair, John Dinsmore and Samuel Hershberger, Vice Presidents, William Curry and G. O. A. Miller, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then stated by John Slett, who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the several boroughs and townships in this county, hold meetings on Saturday afternoon, August 21st, and appoint two delegates to meet in county convention on Friday, August 27th, at Alexandria.

Resolved, That each of the townships recommend such of their citizens, or citizens of other townships, that they have confidence in, as it regards their honesty and capability to fill the office for which they are recommended, without regard to party; and from the persons so recommended the convention are to make their selections.

Resolved, That the inquiries when a person is proposed for office shall be, is he a workingman? is he honest? is he capable? have the people confidence in his integrity? and if elected, will he support the interests of the workingman to the best of his knowledge and instructions?

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence.

John S. Lett, Abner Lloyd, James C. Lyon, John Martin, James Mu'phy, Geo. Wills n., Saml. Hershberger, D. Burchett, J. M. Cunningham, B. E. Betts, John Young, William Reese, D. Staley, J. Williams, John Finner, William West.

The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Hershberger and West. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES TRAVIS, Pres't.

William Curry } Secretaries.
Geo. A. Miller }

Published for the Workingmen.

To The Workingmen of Huntingdon County.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TIMES.

'The United States'—'that happy land of plenty,' is in the mouths of all poor people in foreign countries, who have ever been informed concerning it. And who has not reason to envy the advantages which this country enjoys above all others? We have become a pattern for the world, and our virtue and dignity have seemed to place us beyond the power, or to have softened the malice of foes. The extent of our territory and resources is vast; our population is not yet overgrown; neither pestilence nor famine have spread their desolating breath among us; nor have our revenues been wasted to any great extent by the ravages of war. But health and peace have been with us; the blessings of Providence have been showered in profusion; commerce has exchanged our commodities for the growth of all other countries, and our wants and tastes seem to have been gratified in almost all possible ways. Is any thing yet lacking? Can any complain?

Whether there be good reasons for complaint or not, notwithstanding all our advantages, we hear bitter complaints of hard times, ruin, &c. These cries have been uttered year after year; they are still heard; but the times seem not to improve at all, nor are they likely to. This certainly argues either that the alarm is false, or that we do not understand the true causes of evil to enable us to remove them. The times are probably evil, for nothing human is yet perfect; and evil times make hard times. The distresses which we suffer, however, are sometimes good for us; they lead us to seek out and remove the evil cause. We should do so now.

This is called a government of the people. The people do every thing—wield all the power. Who, then, are blameable for errors in the government or the times? Surely those who have the controlling power—the people. We can come to no other conclusion, for nature and nature's God have bestowed all the aid we could ask. The people must be responsible for all evils that flow from wrong legislation or from want of legislation; and if many individuals intend no evil, they are to blame for suffering it to exist, for it is the duty of one and all to learn what led to it and remedy it, and prevent its recurrence. If we do not come to this conclusion, our Union may be destroyed, and we shall content ourselves by saying, "the people are not to blame!" But who are the people? Why, every individual of us, however humble our calling; and we have a duty to perform and a responsibility to bear in our government as well as the most favored. It was once argued that kings could do no wrong; and now it may be thought by some that the people can do no wrong. But when all such learn that right was never created by either kings or people, and that we have only to discover, not make, but act according to the right, then will we be prepared for advancement in all that is good. We seem to forget that the character of the people considered abstractly must be the character of the nation as a whole, and that as long as individuals can do wrong, the whole nation or mass can do so too. And is it not clear that unless the people are prompted to action by their individual virtue and judgment, there can be no proper voice or government of the people? Now, if we are not, it is a fault which lies at the bottom of all others, and the first which we ought to correct.

We have not wanted lessons of experience which ought to be sufficient to make us wise; nor do we think any thing new or strange need be told which a moment's reflection would not make plain to all. All difficulties have arisen from the neglect among the workingmen to think and act for ourselves. We must do our own thinking as well as working. Those who think without doing are but a curse, for they feel not the practical utility of what they say. Here it is that we have deceived ourselves. Our country is filled with

writers, and talkers, who live by thinking for others, and by this means we have become bewildered and at a loss how to become regulated. Those who can talk the loudest about patriotism, have been considered the best men, and trusted with all offices. In religion, the usands are satisfied with loud professions without doing a single act to relieve the widow and the orphan. In politics, men talk about loving the people, and at the same time would cheat their first neighbor. Private citizens are seldom called patriots; but as soon as one comes out for a fat office, he is lauded for patriotism and honesty, though privately he be a consummate scoundrel.—These things are fashionable in this age of talk, when men are paid for talking, and workmen have nothing to do but to believe.

In Great Britain and France, two of the most splendid kingdoms in the world, the millions of laborers who built them up and support them, are not allowed to think nor legislate for themselves, and many of them suffer even for food to keep them alive; while the scheming few enjoy the fruits of their toil. In our own famous Republic, where "the people rule," we see men in almost every county and town who enjoy wealth and luxury to a much greater extent than workmen, generally, and which are not the fruits of their own humble earnings, but of speculation, or the profits of others' labor. They possess and enjoy what they had no hand in producing. The men who have made our country with their own hands and support it by industry, do not enjoy most of its comforts. The men who build fine houses, themselves frequently own no dwellings or live in cabins; those who make fine carriages, themselves travel on foot. Those who enjoy this wealth think themselves the best part of community, and mingle with the laborers only to direct and lead them. Our colleges are filled with students, whose purpose is not to become producers, but to think for producers, and live upon them. Nobody envies the workingman; but many think they are raising themselves in respectability and importance, if by some good luck they become able to live with an air. A great portion of our professional men were prompted by youthful pride to select a profession. Their parents flatter them that they are "squares," and therefore they think they must not work for a living. This spirit is excited in almost every part of our Union—a spirit entirely anti-republican in itself.

Legislation is pretended to be had for the interests of the people. The mass of the people are working or producing people, and therefore the leading interest must be the producing interest—the agricultural first, and manufacturing next. All other interests are secondary and should not be allowed to conflict. But as we have not generally had workingmen for legislators, the greatest interest has been neglected and injured. The interests of no business can be truly represented but by men engaged in it practically. We blame ourselves workingmen for not being guarded our own interests. We feel the benefit or oppression of laws, and to be safe we must enact them ourselves. We must displace all leaders and be our own guides. The people of this country have hitherto been pursuing a ruinous course. They have been divided into two great parties, each having its name, which, as now applied, mean nothing. The interests of a whig and a democratic farmer are one and the same, and so with other kinds of business; and in legislation, business, not names, should be represented.

In this talking age there are mistaken ideas about representation. Paper is said to represent specie. This is a mistake. It may be a substitute for specie, but a thing can only be represented by its own kind. So in representing the people, a proud fashionable man cannot represent a humble laborer; the lawyer cannot represent the farmer; a carpenter cannot represent the printing business; a fool cannot represent literature, nor can the devil represent a saint. A man may read and study; but unless he is engaged in it, he cannot feel the wants of any business. Workingmen, therefore, must see the necessity of sending men of their own class to represent them.

We may be certain of one fact, that if we do not protect ourselves, nobody else will. Those who profit by our being in the ditch, will never help us out; those who make money by our ignorance will never educate us. It is the interest of the doctor, not to prevent disease, but to cure it; and if he is called to visit a fashionable lady, who has injured herself by tight lacing and other foolish things, he will give her his best medicine, but will not be apt to tell her to stop lacing and go to work; he will say that is not his business. Money interest spoils philanthropy and patriotism. We must never listen to office seekers; they are never patriots; it is contrary to the nature of things. Every man who electioneers for the office of sheriff or constable, is of course willing, nay, anxious, to live upon the proceeds of the debts, crimes, and misfortunes, of his neighbors.

There must be two parties, though not like the present parties—one the party of workingmen, and the other of speculators and idlers. The workingman's party should legislate and do every thing else for themselves. The advantages resulting would be almost incalculable. Work then would become fashionable, and idlers would no longer think themselves the most respectable. In legislation, as things are at present, the representatives are profited by long and expensive sessions. Whereas, if workingmen represented themselves, the sessions would be short and useful, for they would not be interested in long speeches about bank rags and moonshine. People would then depend more upon private industry and economy for prosperity, and less upon Congress or the Assembly, which never produce wealth, but always create debts for producers to pay. Work being fashionable, there would not be such an itching in young men to become lawyers, an increase of which always increases litigation and trouble, for that is the way they live. Professional men would be willing to become agents of society, to do some good, instead of being moths to live upon the misfortunes of the rest. Moderate industry would improve the moral habits, feelings, and health of all; in reform, doctors would be less needed, and magistrates, and penitentiaries too. Then, workingmen, finding it necessary to think as well as work, would educate their sons, not to become learned loafers, but to prepare them the better for some employment, useful to themselves, to their neighbors, and to their country.

WORKINGMAN.

August 24, 1841.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT ERIE.

First outbreak of the Fire.—The boat had been thoroughly overhauled, and although the wind was blowing fresh, every thing promised a pleasant and prosperous voyage. Nothing occurred to mar this prospect till a boat out 8 o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, about 8 miles from shore, and 53 miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately, and instantaneously almost, the whole vessel was enveloped in flames. Capt. Titus, who was on the upper deck at the time, rushed to the Ladies Cabin to obtain the life preservers, in which here were from 50 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin. The captain then returned to the upper deck, giving as he hurried on, his orders to the engineer to stop. The engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine. The steamers were immediately directed to put the helm hard to starboard. The vessel swung slowly round, heading to the shore, and the boats—there were three on board—were then ordered to be lowered. Two of the boats were lowered, but in consequence of the heavy sea on, and the headway of the vessel, they both swamped as they touched the water.

Miraculous Escape of a Lady.—At this period the spectacle was appalling in the extreme, and no language can describe the frantic horror of the doomed passengers. The small boat was lowered—four persons in it—the captain jumped in and the boat filled with water and dropped astern. A lady floated by at this moment with a life preserver on—she shrieked for help—the captain threw her the only one in the boat—she caught it and was saved—this lady was Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaucie, Ill.—she was the only female who was saved from that fated vessel.

Origin of the Fire.—Among all the passengers on board were six painters, in the employ of Mr. W. G. Miller, of Buffalo, who were going to Erie to paint the steamboat Madison. They had with them demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to captain Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen who was saved, says he had occasion to go on the deck, and see the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, by whom it is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board has assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with their heat, and their inflammable contents, taking fire instantly, communicated to every part of the boat which, having been fresh varnished, caught as if it had been gunpowder.

Number on board.—It is impossible to give a correct list of all the passengers. Of cabin passengers Capt. Titus thinks there were between 30 and 40, of whom 10 or 12 were ladies. In the steerage there were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German emigrants. These were in families, all of whom found a common grave in the yawning deep. The heart bleeds, as it reflects on the many ties of endeared relationship which were thus suddenly, rudely, and forever broken.

From Second Edition of the N. Y. C. Eng. Terrible Steamboat Accident.

The passengers by the Albany boat this morning, bring accounts of a most terrible accident which occurred on Lake Erie on Monday afternoon, 9th inst., by which a loss of life was experienced far exceeding that on board the ill-fated Lexington. The details, which are yet but meagre, were gathered from passengers who left Buffalo very soon after the news reached that city, and consequently we are unable to learn the names of any of the passengers.

The Steamboat Erie left Buffalo for Chicago on Monday last, and when about three hours out took fire from the bursting of a carboy of varnish, so reported, but more probably vitriol, and such was the rapidity with which the flames spread, that out of about 200 passengers on board, but 27 or 30 were saved, among them the captain and one female only.

The De Witt Clinton, which had left Buffalo shortly before, was stopping at Dunkirk, and seeing the fire, immediately put out and succeeded in rescuing the above 27 or 30 persons. But for the fortunate circumstance of the De Witt's stoppage at Dunkirk, probably every soul on board the Erie would have been lost. Of the passengers 95 were emigrants in the steerage, and probably a list of their names is kept at the Agent's office, but of the cabin passengers, as in the case of the Lexington, it is likely that the names of all on board will never be discovered. The wind was blowing hard and the Lake was so rough that the Captain was induced not to attempt the passage until the De Witt had started. We shall probably have to morrow full particulars of this melancholy event.

The Buffalo Commercial says.—The Erie was one of Mr. Reed's best boats, has been completely refitted, painted, &c. was put for the present on the Chicago line. She left with a large invoice of dry goods hardware. The Erie never looked better than when she left.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Tennessee, the vote in 11 counties stands thus for Governor:

James (W.) 12,154
Polk (L. F.) 10,053

This a net Whig gain of 1,189 on the vote of '39 when Polk was elected by a majority of 2,566, and a net Whig loss of 2,180 on the Presidential vote '40, when the majority for Harrison was 12,102.

Indiana has returned,
Senate 8 Whigs,
10 L. Focos.
House of Rep's. 39 Whigs,
49 L. Focos.

Two Senatorial and eight or nine Representative Districts remain to be heard from. The administration will probably have the ascendancy in the upper House, as the Opposition in the lower.

This result is not to be taken as showing any change of sentiment in Indiana, but has been occasioned by local questions, dissensions in the Whig ranks, and in part by sheer want of interest.

Kentucky has gone entire for the Whigs. The returns thus far show the following result:

Senate, 7 Whigs,
2 L. Focos.
Representatives, 46 Whigs,
10 L. Focos.

The House of Representatives is composed of 100 members.

In Illinois, Stuart, Whig, has no doubt been elected in one district, and Reynolds, Loco Foco, in another. The result in the Third Congressional District is doubtful.

HYMENAL REGISTER.

The silken tie that binds two willing hearts

MARRIED.—In Shirleyburg, on Thursday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Britton E. Collins, CHARLES BOWER, M. D. to Miss HARRIET N. daughter of John M. Barton, Esq. of Shirleyburg, Huntingdon Co.

OBITUARY RECORD.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED.—At Winchester Furnace, on Sunday, the 15th inst., of short but severe illness, WILLIAM HENRY HUBBELL, young son of Col. W. Pollock, in the 5th year of his age.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Blair, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will please make them known without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and make settlement immediately.

A. C. BLAIR,
DAVID BLAIR, } Executors.
August 21, 1841. 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of James Clarke, late of Morris township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated or settlement without delay.

JAMES CLARKE,
Administrator.
August 25, 1841.

STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscribers, residing in Franklin township, on the 27th of July last, one Brindle and White Spotted Bull, supposed to be between four and five years old, and one Brindle Steer, with white belly, extending out on the flanks and tips, supposed to be about four years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

MARTIN SHANK,
GEORGE SHANK.
Franklin tp. Aug. 25, 1841.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and if elected, I pledge myself to fill the office with impartiality to the best of my ability.

MATHEW DEAN.
Williamsburg, Aug. 25, 1841.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Huntingdon County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the office of Sheriff, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

CHRISTIAN COULTS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 17, 1841. te-p.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Huntingdon County.
GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by the solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and do most respectfully solicit your suffrages at the next General Election; and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

GEORGE W. RUSS.
Birmingham, July 3, 1841.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be successful, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality and fidelity.

JAMES TEMPLETON.
Shirleysburg July 3, 1841.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next, on the premises, that valuable farm of limestone land, situate in Woodberry township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of A. Burns Esq. Abraham Shelley, and others, containing

229 ACRES,

more or less, about 160 acres cleared and under good fence. The farm is well watered, and has two good apple orchards; with two houses and a barn thereon erected. The terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL DEAN,
JOSHUA ROLER,
Executors of Wm. Love, dec'd.
August 4, 1841.

Stray Steers.

CAME to the subscriber living in Morris township on Wednesday the 21st inst. three steers—three years old—two of which are BLACK AND ONE BROWN. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM HILEMAN.
August 4th 1841

Stray Steer.

CAME to the residence of the Subscriber living near Huntingdon, about the 1st July, a

BLACK STEER,

his face, and nose below the eyes being white. The owner is requested to call prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS WHITTAKER.
Whittakers mills, July 28, 1841

FARMERS LOOK HERE. Building & Repairing THRESHING MACHINES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Shop at Water street, where he intends to carry on the above business. The public may rest assured that he will attend closely to business, and no disappointments shall ensue to his customers. He therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

JOB PLIMPTON.
Waterstreet, July 28, 1841.