

Appointments by the Governor.

with the advice and consent of D. R. Porter. We learn from the Eastern Whig, that the following appointments have been officially announced:

James Madison Porter, brother of the Governor, to be a Contractor of the Dam at the mouth of the Lehigh, with a profit of perhaps \$5,000.

Mr. Humes, of Lancaster, cousin of the Governor, to be a Contractor of the Basin opposite Easton, with a profit of perhaps \$,000.

Mr. Humes, cousin of the Governor, to be a Notary Public for the City of Lancaster, with perquisites to the amount of probably 6 or 7 hundred dollars a year.

Andrew Porter, son of the Governor, to be an Inspector of Mechanical work on the Erie Extension of the State Works, with a salary of \$1094 a year. Andrew, we are told is not yet 20 years old.

James Porter, nephew of the Governor, to be Deputy Attorney General for the Mayor's Court of the City of Lancaster, with perquisites to the amount of a boat 6 or 7 hundred dollars a year.

C. Wallace Brooke, nephew of the Governor, to be the Solicitor of the United States Bank with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

C. Wallace Brooke, nephew of the Governor to be a Trustee to the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, Salary not known.

James M. Porter, brother of the Governor to be president of the 12th Judicial District, with a salary of \$2,000 a year. After holding his office a year, and drawing his \$2,000, he gave it up in order to be ready for Judge Rogers' place on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

James M. Porter, brother of the Governor, to be Counsel in the Cases of the Commonwealth vs. Darlington and Collins, with an illegal fee of \$1000.

Freemen, Tax-payers and Voters of Pennsylvania, look to this! If David R. Porter has been thus lavish to his family connexions during his first Term, to what length will he not go in enriching them should he be re-elected.

The Barque Detroit, which was condemned last season and laid up in our harbour, is now being fitted up for a Voyage over the Falls. The Tenth of September—the memorable anniversary of the victory in which she was captured from the British—has been designated as the day on which she will be sent on her last voyage, for which she is to be furnished with a crew of live wild animals, consisting of larger and lesser "varmints" whose struggles with the angry billows of the rushing rapids, it is not very humanely anticipated, will add interest to the novel scene.

The first attempt of this kind was made fifteen years ago with the "Michigan," which was fitted up in the guise of a "Pirate," with terrific death's head flag &c. An immense concourse assembled from far and near to witness the expected plunge, but from want of knowledge of the channel, and consequent defective arrangements, she went to pieces before reaching the brink of the precipice, disappointing the excited lookers on. Another vessel was, we believe, subsequently attempted to be sent over without much noise being made about it and we do not know how the enterprise turned out.

The present affair promises to be an interesting one to those who have a curiosity for such spectacles. The once staunch and noble vessel which bore the red cross flag of thraeve Barclay through the perilous fight, now, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century, is destined to sink amid the thunders of Niagara—a fitting end for the proud war-ship whose worn and battered hull should not be left to rot ingloriously amidst the lumber of a dock yard. The sublime sentiment of the powerful stanza of Holmes, written with reference to the glorious old ship Constitution, may be almost literally illustrated in the rushing exit of the doomed vessel:—

"Nail to the mast her holy flag
Set every thread bare sail,
And give her to the God of Storms,
The lightning and the gale!"
Buffalo Com. Adv.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Britannia, R. B. Cleland, commander, arrived in Boston on Thursday morning, Sept. 2, at ten minutes past four. She left Liverpool on the 19th August.

The general European news is not particularly important, and the intelligence from Great Britain is much the same character as before. Parliament was to meet on the 19th of August, and the first business would be the election of a Speaker. The members would be then sworn in by the Lord Stewart, and on the 24th Her Majesty would open the session, "by commission," and the royal speech would then be delivered from the throne. Then will follow a great political struggle of ten days' duration, which will probably end in the resignation of the Whigs and the installation of the Tories. The arrival of the next steamer will therefore be looked for with the greatest interest.

ships of war had been sent to our coast:

As regards the important news of a month's later date from China, we must leave our readers to form their own opinion respecting it. Some parties in London regarded it as a hoax, while others placed the greatest confidence in its authenticity, and the tea market was essentially moved by it.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 14th ult. making the passage from Halifax in 9 days and 23 hours. Her news was not regarded as at all important.

The American Minister transacted business at the Foreign office on the 27th ult.

Colonel Chew, late charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg, and Benjamin Cush, Esq. secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, sailed from Liverpool in the Susquehanna, for Philadelphia, on the 10th ult.

An old established house at Liverpool in the American trade, has suspended payment—their debts amount to £50,000.

The London Globe, in noticing some articles in the French papers on the American new tariff law, which imposes a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on French silks and other articles of luxury, says, this law has excited the anger of the French politicians, who pretend that it is an infringement of the treaties between the two countries.

Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt in different parts of Scotland; it is said, that "the houses shook, the windows rattled, and the chairs danced in their places."

The Durham Chronicle gives an afflicting account of an explosion of fire-damp in Thornley colliery, by which ten lives were lost and several persons dreadfully injured.

Mr. Ducrow, who recently lost nearly all his property by the destruction of his theatre, is in a very dangerous state of health; his physical and mental powers being almost entirely gone.

A splendid dinner has been given to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford at Portsea, by the Navy and Royal Marines residing in and near Portsmouth.

On the 8th ult. a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. James Smith, corn merchant, in upper Flumes street. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

About seventy country people, old and young, of both sexes, have broken up comfortable establishments in England, for the purpose of embarking for America to join those fanatics, the Mormons.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

The committee appointed at the Temperance Convention, held at Williamsburg, on the 3d inst. to act in the character of an executive and corresponding committee of the county of Huntington, have agreed upon and appointed Thursday the 28th day of October, 1841, for the holding of a Temperance County Convention, at Hollidaysburg. It is hoped and requested that each of the Temperance Societies in the County will send as numerous a delegation or representation to this Convention as they conveniently can, and also that all the friends of temperance in this and the adjoining counties, and those who are willing to aid by their efforts in advancing the permanent and substantial interests of the human race, will likewise attend. It is expected and desired that this convention should continue during two days. Delegates will be expected and are requested to come prepared to inform the convention of the number, state, and condition of the different societies, and to give all other statistical and other information which may be desirable and beneficial. The friends of temperance are further requested to come prepared to suggest, or to forward the Convention such rules and regulations for the government of the different societies as will most conduce to the advancement of this good, this glorious, this heaven-born cause.

JOHN KER, Chairman.
Williamsburg, 4th Sept. 1841.

At a Temperance Convention held in the Ev. Lutheran Church of Williamsburg—Huntingdon Co., Pa., on Friday, the 3d day of September, 1841—1st Session, 11 o'clock, A. M. opened with prayer by Mr. Gibboney.

On motion, Jeremiah Cunningham, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John M. Gibboney and Samuel McNeily were appointed Secretaries.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of this Convention.

Williams, George A. Coffey, Robert Alexander, Thos. K. Fluke, and Samuel Royer.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

Prayer by the Rev. M. Eyster.
3 o'clock, P. M. Convention convened. Opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pebles.

Robert Williams, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were separately read, and unanimously adopted by the convention—

Whereas, in the providence of God, the cause of Temperance has met with more than anticipated success. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That on this occasion we feel the deepest gratitude and gratefulness to Him who crowns with his approbation every cause that has for its object the real good of mankind.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend to the different Temperance Societies of Huntington county and the adjoining counties, the holding of, annually, two conventional meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing more successfully the great ends held in view by the temperance reformation.

Resolved, 3. That a Standing Committee of seven appointed by the president, from the delegates representing the different societies at this convention who are to act as a corresponding committee, and also to have power to appoint and specify the time when and the place where these conventions shall be held, by advertising the same in the papers of this county.

Resolved, 4. That the motto of this Convention be TETOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Resolved, 5. That the freedom of our happy land is eminently endangered by intemperance, it is the duty of every patriot to subscribe his name to the total Temperance pledge.

Resolved, 6. That as intemperance is one of the deadliest enemies of human comforts, hopes, and happiness, we consider it the duty of every philanthropist to uphold the cause of Tetotal Abstinence.

Resolved, 7. That as indulgence in the use of all alcoholic liquors is entirely useless, and in the generality of cases destructive of all that is dear and sacred to humanity, every excessive and moderate drinker, sacrificing his habits in this respect, should zealously advocate the temperance cause.

Resolved, 8. That the opinion of this Convention, the manufacturing and vending of intoxicating drinks amid the glaring light of this day (as regards this cause) is decidedly not only a political, but also emphatically a moral evil.

Resolved, 9. That the history of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore fully proves that there is sufficient hope even for the most hopeless drunkard.

Resolved, 10. That the late glorious triumphs of temperance in the old world and in the new, cheer our hearts and encourage us to redoubled efforts.

On motion, James M. Bell, Esq. was called upon to address the convention, who in an able, feeling and eloquent manner responded to the call.

On motion, Geo. A. Coffey was called upon to address the convention, who in an appropriate manner responded to the call.

On motion of Dr. J. King, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the efforts of Father Matthew in Ireland, and also of the Catholic church in this country in the temperance cause, has been of incalculable good, and justly deserves our hearty approbation.

Williams, J. Bouslaugh, S. Hetherington, O. P. McKee, Dr. J. King, A. Vantrien, R. W. Christy, G. Hewitt, J. Cunningham, Esq. Michel, I. Johnston, G. A. Coffey, H. A. Caldwell, D. Reamey.

HUNTINGDON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Rev. J. Pebles, Hon. J. Kerr, J. M. Bell, Esq. James T. E. Reed, Henry W. Miller, DUNCANVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

John Stanley, W. West, George Ayers, J. R. Patton, G. W. McBride, J. M. Gibboney.
MORRIS TOWNSHIP TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
John Clark, Wm. Reed, Esq. James Clark, C. Low, Wm. L. Spear.

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Samuel Royer, T. Albright, A. M. Turner.
On motion of Dr. King, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we hold it disrespectful as well as unchristian in any one to throw inducements to drink intoxicating drinks in the way of any person who has signed the pledge of Temperance.

Resolved, That woman should exert all her persuasive, all her gentle, but her virtuous influence to promote temperance and sobriety.

On motion of G. A. Coffey, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we solicit that every boy and every young man, be his lot in life what it may, to abstain totally from all that can intoxicate.

The president then announced the appointment of the committee authorized by the 3d resolution, to wit—John Kerr, Esq. James M. Bell, Esq. George W. Smith, Henry Reigart, Wm. L. Spear, Robert Williams and John M. Gibboney.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of this county and all friendly to the cause.

On motion, adjourned. With prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pebles.
JEREMIAH CUNNINGHAM Pres.
JOHN GIBBONEY, } Secretaries.
**SAM. McNEILLY, }
JAMES RILEY, senr. } V. P.
ABRAHAM VANTRIES, }**

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntington county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Friday, the 1st day of October, next, (1841) the following real estate, being the real estate of which David Jackson, late of Barree township, in the said county, dec'd. died, seized, viz: "A tract or parcel of land situated in the said township of Barree, surveyed the 4th June, 1795, and resurveyed the 27th May, 1812, on a warrant granted to James Little, dated 14th November, 1786, adjoining lands of James Stewart, John McMonigal and others, containing 197 acres and 19 perches, and allowance, &c. with a two story log dwelling house, a large frame bank barn, & orchard, & about 80 acres cleared thereon. Also, 1 other small tract or parcel of land, adjoining the tract above described on the north, and lands of Samuel Barr, David Barr and William Bicketts on the south east, containing 25 acres, more or less, with a saw mill, a frame grist mill with a pair of chopping stones, and a large distillery thereon erected. The said two tracts of land, &c. to be sold subject to a lease thereof to a certain William Bell, which lease will expire on the 1st day of April, 1842, and subject also to the interest of Margaret Jackson, widow of Joseph Jackson Esq. dec'd. therein; being the sum of thirty dollars yearly during her life, which annual payment, or sum of money is charged upon the said real estate, by the last will and testament of the said Joseph Jackson, Esq. deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue within one year thereafter with interest; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
By the Court,
JOHN REED, Clerk.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day. Attendance will be given on the day of sale by
**JAMES STEWART, } Adm'rs. of D.
GEORGE WILSON, } Jackson, dec'd.
Sept. 15, 1841.**

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntington county, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, the real estate of James N. Thompson, late of Shirley township, in said county, deceased, viz: A certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in said township of Shirley, adjoining land occupied by James Galbraith, and lands of Lewis Bergstresser, containing fifteen acres, more or less, all of which is cleared but about five acres, with a log house, plastered, a small double barn, and a spring house thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue within one year thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
By the Court,
JOHN REED, Clerk.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by
LEWIS BERGSTRESSER,
Acting Adm' of J. N. Thompson, dec'd.
Sept. 15, 1841.

STRAY COW.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Henderson township, Huntington county, on the 31st of August last, a Red and White MULEY COW, supposed to be between 8 and 9 years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
WM. GAHAGEN.
Sept. 15, 1841.—3tp.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny
Huntingdon, Sept. 15, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.
SHERIFF,
JNO. BROTHERLINE, of Hollidaysburg
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN G. MILES, of Huntingdon,
SANFORD S. DEWEY, of Birmingham.
TREASURER,
ANDREW H. HIRST, of Huntingdon.
CORONER,
JAMES HUDSON, of Dublin township
COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT MOORE, of Huntingdon.
AUDITOR,
ALEXANDER STITT, of Alexandria.

Another Veto.
John Tyler has again vetoed the Bank Bill. His message is said to be very conciliatory in its tone, and calculated to appease rather than to excite any ill will from his friends.

John Tyler was elected as the friend of the Bank—he knew it—and when he came to Harrisburg the avowed friend of Harry Clay, he publicly made avowal that he was in favor of the Bank. Mr. Clay had ever declared his determination to bring forward and support a Bank, whenever he thought the time had arrived. Tyler knew this, and yet went to the National convention, his open and declared friend, and anxious for his nomination as president—with all this he endeavors to bring up his boyhood notions and on them bases his vetoes, why he cannot sign a Bank Bill—There is but one thing we should like to see now, and that is—Every member of the cabinet to resign, and then let no other man attached to the same party take a place in that cabinet. Let him select from his new friends the Loco Focos, such men as he can act in concert with; and then we shall know what we have to do.

The Locos now are continually exulting over the supporters of Mr. Tyler, because they think he has joined their idols, —Perhaps he has—at any rate he has bit the hand that warmed him into life, and we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it the duty of the present cabinet to resign every man—and give the Locos a fee simple of Mr. Tyler, from this time henceforward ever more.

He is willing however to give him his due. He has undoubtedly shown that he is disposed to oppose the only good act of the present congress—he has signed all but this one; and we understand he now asks a little time to act upon this—evidently saying that he will be either ready to sign it, or veto it again when the regular session commences—We never did believe in half way measures or half way men.

A later rumor from Washington says, that four of the cabinet have already resigned.

Gen. Jno. M. Davis.
This worthy old soldier has written a long and very expressive letter to his honor D. R. Porter, telling him the reasons why he cannot again support his election.

Gen. Davis was one of the aids of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and was appointed by him marshal of the western District. He has always borne the character of an upright and honest man, and a sterling Republican. He like many others, was a little too honest and too good a man, to meet the approbation of D. R. Porter; and although pledged to him, still, when he found some venal and trucking party hack, the services and scars of Gen. Davis was forgotten.

We shall next week give the letter entire, in the mean time we will simply say, that the General says indirectly that he thinks, "the Books were in the garret;" and says that there are thousands in western Pennsylvania who have come to the same conclusion.

The Workingmen's Ticket.

We have on every occasion, since the August count, given any and every opportunity to our friends (the workingmen) to be heard in our paper, that has been asked. We have felt, and do yet feel, that some reform is absolutely necessary to secure to the poor and toiling tax payer, his just political rights. We were willing that they should be heard, to accomplish that end; and are still willing.

There is, however, one view of the course that is now taken by certain men, professedly ardent and devoted advocates of the workingmen's ticket, which will tend materially to set the people on their guard against the deceptions practiced by a party in this county, which has for years been seeking a plan whereby to obtain the mastery. We feel called upon to awaken the attention of our friends to the importance of not being misled.

This ticket, called the "workingman's ticket," undoubtedly is composed of as good men as the ticket of our friends, but we say at once of no better. That the originator, or originators of the scheme, have any feelings in common with the workingmen, we deny! and we hazzard nothing in saying that we can prove it.—The question then naturally arises, if they have no feelings with the workingmen, why do they appear to feel so much interest in the success of their cause?—The only common sense answer to that question, is this: The leaders of the Loco Foco party are satisfied that they cannot succeed, unless they can divide their opponents—they can only divide them by deceit—when they have them once divided, they hope to triumph.

The people of our county are a working people, emphatically; and no other name will be as likely to delude them as a workingman's ticket; and their opponents, the office holders, devise and help them to carry out this plan, to divide and then destroy them.

Does any man seek for the proof? let him meet that man, or those men who have for years been pouring out the most unmeasured abuse of all anti-masons, and all Whigs; who have signatized as Tories, British Whigs, Bank slaves and Army Mason's dupes. Let him meet such a man we say, and that man is one of the most zealous in the cause of the workingmen,—that man now pretends that he will lend his whole strength to secure the election of their ticket,—that man who has a hundred times sworn never to vote for an anti-mason, now appears to be in favor of a ticket composed, with one exception, of that party which he has so long despised and abused. Is not this sufficient proof?

We know that many of the friends of the ticket, are purely honest in their views and their anxieties for its success; and our only wonder is that they will permit their future hope and prospects (for we feel assured that the day will come when the workingman will be heard even above the tumult of party and the strife for power,) to be ruined by the ill advised plans of one of the contending parties, who desire to use them but as the stepping stone to their hopes.

It is strange to us that the cause which led to the creation of this ticket, has not been sooner understood. The officers on the public works, the canal hands, and the leading Loco Focos, have been, and are still its warmest advocates. Have they any feelings kindred to those of the laboring tax-payer? Or are they like the fox in the fable, when he told the crow he was a beautiful singer. The crow believed him—attempted to display his powers—dropped his cheese, which Reynard took up, and quietly walked off. These Locos are exclaiming loudly in favor of the workingmen; and if the workingmen but observe their intention, it is solely to mislead and deceive them.

Go ask, we say, every man who wishes not to be made the dupe of those who have so long abused his friends, why have not the Loco Focos nominated a ticket of their own? They all answer there was no chance. Their object then was to get out two tickets composed of the same party, and by their falsehoods endeavor to excite ill feelings between those who had so long acted together, and they would profit by the dissention.

We rejoice that the great portion of the people understand the matter, and our only cause of regret is, that any portion of the workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims, to satisfy and please those who but laugh in their sleeves at their delusion.