

destructive anti-social and anti-religious qualities that they then were? Are the Whigs more ready now than then to embrace them? None will answer the question in the affirmative. No, though there be many good, wise, and excellent men in the ranks of our opponents, the tendency of their party principles are still disorganizing and destructive, and the Whigs as much as ever reject and dread them. And yet look at the present aspect of things; of seven states in the Union, in which elections have recently taken place, and where last fall the Whig majority was told by thousands, five exhibited Loco Foco triumph. Why is this if the Whig strength be not diminished? In my opinion this result is to be attributed to the same causes which led to the disruption of the late Cabinet. And what are they? The Whigs have raised up a man to the Executive chair, who though elected as a Whig, professing to be a Whig, and believed to be a Whig, nevertheless either does not justly understand or truly value and consistently pursue, the great constitutional principles of that party.

It is neither my purpose nor wish (continued Mr. B.) to speak in terms of severity of Mr. Tyler; but the President of the United States, though the chief magistrate is but a public servant, as such, his conduct is a fit subject for examination and remark. His conduct towards Congress and his constitutional advisers, was the main cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet; and the same cause has led to our recent defeats. There is no abandonment of Whig principles any where, but uncertainty and distrust have produced, for the time inaction among the Whigs.

Attempts have been made, I know, sir, to discredit the statement in Mr. Ewing's letter of what passed in the cabinet meeting of the 18th August; but I say here, in the presence of this enlightened and respectable company, on the responsibility of my own reputation for truth, of which none are better able to judge than those I address, that that statement is true—in its leading and essential facts absolutely true—in all its details substantially true.

The Cabinet would not have been dissolved simply because the President vetoed the Bank bills.—His scruples, if sincere, however unreasonable, and even absurd, would have been entitled to tenderness, if not respect; and no member of his Cabinet would have visited with the harshness of censure the errors of a man who sought after truth with a willingness to find and a desire to embrace it, merely because, through feebleness of understanding or early prejudice, he was disabled to perceive it. It was the want of sincerity and ingenuousness—of directness and candor—it was the disregard of courtesy and respect—it was the manifestation of a vacillating and unsteady mind—it was the want of that manliness which assumes and avows its own errors, and scorns by concealment or evasion to visit them on others—that compelled the President's confidential advisers to abandon their position. Consider the circumstances of the case for a moment, and judge if this be not so. One bill having been defeated, he himself proposed another and induced the members of his Cabinet to urge its passage. The bill was passed and sent to the President. Did he sign it? Sir, after his Cabinet had induced their friends in Congress to accept it as the olive branch of peace, he not only did not sign it, but he sent it back with scorn, as a measure that every one must have known he could not sanction. How, then, sir, was his cabinet situated? The bill that they had been induced to recommend was so repudiated as plainly but indirectly to exhibit the Cabinet as false to truth, false to Congress, and false to the country. What would be thought of that master who having commissioned his servants to make a purchase, should after the execution of his order, deny the contract, and put him upon proof of his authority? Every man must perceive that, a total loss of confidence having taken place, there was an end at once to all hope of rendering service to the country. Of the future conduct of the President we could only judge by the past; and from that, what could we infer but a disregard of all that was justly due to us as his confidential advisers? His conduct, then, standing as it did to me, totally without any explanation of its apparent deviation from manifest propriety, and without any sufficient pledge for the future, left, in my judgment no alternative but immediate resignation, unless I had been a miserable sycophant, willing to retain office, under whatever circumstances of degradation, for the sake of its emoluments and power. And in this opinion there is not a member of the Whig party, or any other party probably in North Carolina, who would not concur.

Over the past (continued Mr. B.) we have no power, but from it we may gain lessons to guide the future. What course does it become the Whig party to pursue; or, rather, what steps shall be taken by the Whig party of North Carolina, under the present circumstances? We see our nominal chief opposed to a leading Whig measure, demanded for the relief of a suffering country, even when that measure had been framed upon his own suggestions. We see him rejoicing over the Whig defeats, and the organ of his administration boasting of every Loco Foco triumph. Yes, sir, our leader, who should have led the way in every conflict, holds intercourse with the enemy, and yet retains the name of Whig.

It was in this position he was seen when the recent elections took place, in which we suffered loss. Sir, how could we have expected to succeed under such circumstances? It, an army drawn up in battle array, discovers its general not ready to lead them on to the conflict or cheer them on to victory, but occupying some neutral position, in friendly converse with the enemy, how shall they answer with courage and confidence the trumpet which sounds the onset? Yet their numbers are not diminished, their strength is not enfeebled, their courage has not cooled, and if guarded by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This, in my opinion, is a just view of the condition of the Whig party. It is as strong this day as it was on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently it is apparent that the Whigs have in numerical strength lost nothing. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a chief on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts as numerous and faithful as ever. Our course then, seems to be sufficiently plain. The Whig party of the State should organize and concert their measures. To this end, it seems to me a convention of Whig delegates should be convened, from every quarter of the State. Let us stir up the people, and invoke the aid of their patriotism, that the State may be fully represented. Let us consult together like brethren, in behalf of our country, and leave no just means untried to preserve the union and integrity of the Whig party. Especially let us select another and a better leader—one who knows that the only consistency suitable to a finite creature, like man, is a consistent pursuit of truth; and that to live for thirty years without changing an opinion, is to live thirty years without improvement, and who therefore, will not make it the business of his life to think, or appear to think, to-day as he thought yesterday, nor look upon it as reproach that he has become wiser by experience. Let us have a man, who, while he has intelligence to know his own opinions, and firmness to pursue them, will yet understand that the only value of any opinion is its agreement with truth, and will therefore at once abandon any and every opinion, when satisfied that it is false and injurious. Let us have a man whose mind is deeply impressed with the importance to his country of the great principles of the Whig party, and whose fidelity to them is guaranteed, not by pledges given upon obtaining a nomination, but by the faithful devotion of his life to his country's service. Above all, let us have a man with a sound American head and a sound American heart—whose patriotism instead of dwindling into the narrowness of a political sect, enlarges itself to embrace and love and foster every interest of our whole country. Let us have such a leader, inscribe his name upon the glorious Whig banner, and give it to the breeze, and rely upon it, gentlemen, a noble triumph awaits us.

With such a leader we defeated the phalanx of Locofoism, headed by Van Buren, and wielding without scruple, for party purposes, the whole Executive power and patronage of the nation. Shall it admit of doubt that we can defeat the same party under the guidance of Mr. Tyler?

But, sir, (said Mr. B. in conclusion,) however it may be in other States under such circumstances, the Old North State will again evidence of her devotion to the Whig principles for which she was distinguished in 1775 and 1776. Then again will North Carolina—sir, I speak not of Carolina, not of South Carolina, but of North Carolina—then again will North Carolina, the fearless and the faithful, the honorable, but moderate State, show herself true to Whig principles, whoever may desert them!

can say is, whatever it does, say is intended to do the most good to the greatest number; and the Secretary Reports about the Army matters and the Navy matters.—and the Treasury Report and the Postmaster General's report are about as complete things as you have heard tell on for a good many years. And when the people in Congress and other folks outside comes to talk about things—and you hear any one grumble and growl, you may be sure it is because he don't think he has got, or is likely to get in his basket a *leettle more* than his share. Some folks always have that notion, Especially party folks, who think that having made most noise, they have earned most and ought to have it—and these are the kind of folks that Capt. Tyler thinks ought to have if possible, a *leettle less* than their quiet neighbors, and certainly not more.

About the money currency matters of the Message, I suppose a good many folks will disagree and honestly disagree too; but it is one thing to build a new house on a new quarter section where things are as they were left after the world was made; and it is another thing to build a new house in the middle of old ruins and close neighbors. In one case you can dig as deep as you please, and spread out as wide as you please, and pile up your materials where you please, where all is your own for acres around, and no one can prevent it; but in the other case you have got to see that you don't dig under your neighbor's foundation, and not pile your lumber before his door, or annoy him more than the law allows—and must fix your chimney so that you don't smoke him out.

This makes all the difference in the world, and folks (reasonable folks) should keep their eye on this. And lastly, you will find after reading what is going to Congress that matters and things in general are not so far down hill, as some croakers have tried to make them, and that like a foggy and rainy day, folks should remember that the sun is shining above that fog, and will shortly show his face through it, and that tho' we have all been compelled to use umbrellas and over coats and over shoes, we shall soon be able to hang them up and walk out without them.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
J. DOWNING, Maj. &c. &c.

WIRE BRIDGE AT FAIRMOUNT.—This novel, yet beautiful structure, is going ahead rapidly, and will be ready for use early in the Spring. The bridge itself will be composed of wood, suspended from wire cables. Ten cables, consisting of about 500 wires each, are stretched from the abutments on each side of the river. They pass over the tops of massive granite columns 30 feet high. These columns stand on the tops of the abutments, and the cables are secured on the eastern side in the solid rock and on the western side by huge rocks of granite above the excavations. The cables, as they pass the tops of the columns, rest upon iron axes which yield a little as the action of the bridge needs relief.

The distance from the granite columns to the centre of the span of the inverted arch formed by the cables, is about 350 feet. The curves, of course, will be very beautiful. The bridge itself runs in a horizontal line, from abutment to abutment, cutting the curve at its base. It will be 26 feet wide, affording ample space for the carriage-way, and foot paths on each side of generous width. The bridge is simply a platform with railings, made light and graceful. It will hang from the cables by wire ropes, securely fastened. The whole structure will combine beauty, strength, durability, for freshets can never reach it, and the cables are incapable of decay. Repairs upon the wood work can always be made with the utmost ease.

We imagine this beautiful bridge will be the first and the only one of the kind in this country. The greatest difficulty in its erection, we should judge, is securing the ends of the cables. On the Fairmount side, large and deep excavations are made in the solid rock, and huge bars of iron will attach them to it, so that nothing but a convulsion of nature can disturb them. Every precaution is taken to prevent the corrosive influence of both air and water. The same method of securing the cables and protecting them from injury, is practised on the opposite side, except the excavations are deeper. The abutments are of granite and rise directly from the Schuylkill about 40 feet high. The architect is Mr. Ellet, and the expense of the bridge to the county is \$50,000. The old bridge cost more than double that sum.—*North American.*

INGENUOUS ESCAPE.—Two fellows confined in the jail of one of the western counties of Ohio, recently made their escape, and in doing so, evinced a skill and perseverance, which if applied to some honest pursuit, would render them useful citizens, and redound, no doubt, to their success in whatever enterprise they might engage.

The inside door of the cell in which they were confined was composed of iron bars about two inches in width and thickness and immediately over the back of the lock these bars were closed together and heavily riveted. To get at the lock one of the prisoners cut off with a case knife, one of these bars—drilled a number of holes into the lock until they were enabled to reach the bolt and shove it back. This accomplished, they seized an opportunity when the sheriff was absent on official business in the country, and, pretending that they were in want of

fire-wood, they called on a child belonging to the family to bring them some. Thinking the inside door was safe, she left the other ajar while absent for the wood, but when she returned the gentlemen were missing. To one uninitiated in such matters, the manner in which they cut their way out is almost incredible.—*Visitor.*

ELDER KNAPP IN TROUBLE.—The Providence Journal contains an account of a scene in which the Rev. Mr. Knapp, a preacher, of considerable notoriety, and the high sheriff of the county, were the principal actors. Mr. Knapp, it appears, in the course of one of his sermons took occasion to make some severe remarks against the Universalists; and in reply to a question which he made, a lady rose and answered! At subsequent meetings he made remarks derogatory to the character of the lady and her whole family, the particulars of which are not stated, but the consequence was an action of slander, the damages being laid at 10,000. The writ was put in the hands of the sheriff, who went to church where Mr. Knapp was holding forth, and took a seat with the intention of serving the writ after the close of the services. The fact, however, became generally known, great confusion ensued, in the course of which the sheriff was called forward, and addressed the crowd, informing them that to disturb a religious meeting was a grave offence, and that he should prosecute any who were guilty of creating a disturbance. This restored quiet, and in the meantime Mr. Knapp left the church and repaired to his boarding house, where the writ was afterwards served, two of his friends becoming bail.

SPEED.—After the regular London mails for the Caledonia had been sent off to Liverpool, some extra despatches were forwarded by express. A locomotive, with one car, containing two gentlemen, started for London on Tuesday, at 10h. 45m. The Times says the train reached Birmingham at 1h. 35m., having completed the distance, ninety-seven miles in 2h. 50m. From this time must be deducted, however, 15m. lost in waiting until a luggage train was moved off the line; so that, including stoppages to take in coke and water, the journey was accomplished in 2h. 35m. The train left Birmingham at 2h. 5m., and reached the Euston station, London, at 5h. 30m., thus completing the distance, one hundred and twelve miles, in 3h. 25m., including the time lost in replenishing coke and water. The whole journey from Liverpool to London was thus accomplished in less than six hours, at an average speed thirty-five miles per hour, though, on certain parts of the line, the speed must have been at least sixty miles in the hour!

Temperance Meeting.
The monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of the borough of Huntingdon, will be held in the Court House on Saturday evening the 11th inst. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. All persons friendly to the cause—the Ladies—Clergy, and all others are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered.
D. M'MURTRIE,
WM. B. ZEIGLER,
R. STITT,
R. WOODS,
J. CRESSWELL,
Executive Committee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS William Pollock, of Winchester Furnace, Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, has assigned all his property, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said William Pollock, are hereby notified and required to come forward and make payment on before the 10th day of January next. Those neglecting this notice will find their accounts left in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having unsettled accounts with the said William Pollock, are desired to call with the subscribers immediately, for the purpose of making settlement. The books of said Pollock will be left at Winchester Furnace for settlement; and the subscribers will be found at that place on Thursday and Friday of each week until the time above mentioned.
DAVID BURKET, Assignee
WM. B. LEAS, of
A. B. LONG, } Wm. Pollock.
Dec. 8, 1841.

PURGATION DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO BLEEDING.—When the properties of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills have been appreciated, bleeding will no longer be thought of as a remedy for diseases, for in violent inflammation, eight or ten of them will take in the course of two or three hours more of the impure humors from the body, by the stomach and bowels, than bleeding to the extent of forty ounces could possibly have done; and it should be remembered that the Pills remove only those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation; whereas bleeding removes the essential parts also. How great the prostration of all the corporeal powers after a copious bleeding. On the contrary, what agility and strength is left after a dose of this medicine; the body is indeed lightened of a load. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, out all ways good. Is the pulse to high? A dose of Pills will bring it down. Is it too low?—the same means will increase it to a proper standard.—Is it tremulous, showing excitement? The Pills, by soothing the system, will allay it.

Purchase them in Huntingdon of Wm. Stewart, and only of agents published in another part of this paper.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1842, the following property, viz:
All that certain tract of land situate in Barree township, bounded on the east by lands of Alexander Ennis, on the north by lands of David Barr, on the west by land of James Stewart, and on the south by other land of defendant, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less; having a two story house, and a one and a half story house, and a frame barn thereon. Also one other tract of land in said township of Barree, adjoining lands of John Smith, Joseph Oburn, and on the north by the above described land of the defendant, containing ninety acres, about seventy of which are cleared, having two one and a half story houses and bank barn thereon erected.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of James Ennis.

ALSO.
A lot of ground situate in Williamsburg, numbered 62 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a log house and stable. Also a tract of land situate in Walker township, adjoining lands of the heirs of Thomas Dean, the Hawns and others, containing 360 acres, about 40 of which are cleared, on which is erected a cabin house and a log barn.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Wray Maize.

ALSO.
The interest and estate of Isaac Long in a piece of ground situate about two miles east of the Borough of Huntingdon, adjoining land of Jacob Fockler, containing about one acre, through which the turnpike passes, having thereon a one story log house with a garden attached thereto.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Long.

ALSO.
A tract of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, on the bank of the big Aughwick creek, bounded by other land of George H. Pennock, land formerly owned by Jonathan Doyle and others, containing 232 acres and 109 perches, having a two story hewed log house, a double log barn thereon, and about 130 acres of cleared land. Also a small tract adjoining the above, bounded by the said described tract, by land of the widow Sharer, and land formerly owned by Charles Prosser and others, containing 50 acres and 45 perches, to which said described tract of land is attached a water privilege in said creek, on the land formerly owned by Charles Prosser, the same being the privilege of erecting a dam, &c.; the said lands and privilege were sold by Samuel Carothers to George W. and Joel Pennock.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. and Joel Pennock.

ALSO.
A lot of ground in Shirleysburg, on which is erected a two story log house and potter's kiln, adjoining John Owens on the south, and Mary Barton on the north;—
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of James Oliver.

ALSO.
The Clinton Forge property situate on the Raystown branch of Juniata river, in Hopewell township, consisting of three several tracts of land, containing in all 750 acres more or less, about 80 acres of which are cleared, having thereon an apple orchard, a forge, a grist mill, a saw mill, a stone house, and five hewed log houses.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of William Hopkins, William Biegle and George P. Mattern.

ALSO.
All that certain tract of land situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the east by lands of Alexander Ennis, on the north by lands of David Barr, on the west by land of James Stewart, and on the south by other land of defendant, containing 110 acres more or less, having a two story house, and one and a half story house, and a frame barn thereon;—also one other tract of land in said township of Barree, adjoining lands of John Smith and Joseph Oburn, and on the north by the above described land of the defendant, containing 90 acres, about 70 of which are cleared, having two one and a half story houses, and bank barn thereon erected.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of James Ennis.

ALSO.
A tract or parcel of land situate in Hare's valley in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, containing 150 acres, contracted to be sold and conveyed by John Patton, Esq. now deceased, to Henry Freed, by articles of agreement dated 2d September, 1817, and 6th February, 1828, the same being part of a larger tract bounded by the Rocky ridge or Jack's mountain on the east, by Clear ridge or lands of Alexander Park on the west, and lands of Thomas Green and others on the south and north, the said 150 acres to be laid off south of and from a division line run through said lands by Walter B. Hudson, Esq. from Jack's mountain to Clear ridge, by a line parallel with said division line, and having thereon a log house and barn, and forty or fifty acres cleared, on which said Henry Freed now resides. Also a tract or parcel of land situate in the same valley and township as above, containing about 170 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Green on the south, lands of Alexander Park or the Clear ridge on the west, the above described piece of land on which Henry Freed resides on the north, and Rocky ridge or Jack's mountain on the east, on which there is no improvement now existing, but on which there was formerly a small cabin house, now rotted down, and a small piece of land cleared, now grown up again. Also a tract or parcel of land situate in the same valley and township as above, containing about 560 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by Rocky ridge or Jack's mountain on the east, by land of Joseph Stever on the north, by Clear ridge or land of Philip Runkell on the west, and by the above described piece or tract of land on which Henry Freed resides on the south, the same being unimproved. Also a tract or piece of land situate in Antis township in said county, bounded on and by the Brush mountain and by lands of Edward Bell, Lyon, Shorb, and company, and others, containing from 120 to 180 acres, be the same more or less, on which is an old cabin house and stable, and other small buildings, and from 30 to 60 acres cleared, the same having been surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Burns.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of John Patton, Esq. deceased.

ALSO.
The following described three tracts or parcels of land situate in Allegheny township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Henry Gordon, the heirs of Geo. Kuntz and others, one thereof surveyed on warrant to John Baynton and Samuel Harton, dated 28th of July, 1766, designated and known as No. 7 Vol. 3, and containing 416 1/2 acres. One other, adjoining the above, surveyed on warrant to the same, of same date, known as No. 10 Vol. 3, and containing 519 1/2 acres. And the other adjoining the above, being part of a survey in name of James Sterritt, beginning at a white oak, corner of the above tracts, near the spring, thence north 60 east 37p to a post, thence by Rubus land north 16 1/2 west 152 to white oak, north 14 east 27 to ash, north 62 west 20 and three tenths to white oak, north 85 west 140 and five tenths to a post, south 37 west 7 to post, thence by Jacob Lantz south 34 east 80 to white oak, south 44 west 82 to the line of the first above survey, and thence by the same south 60 1/2 east 199 to the beginning, containing about 158 acres more or less.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Bernard O'Friel, deceased.

ALSO.
A tract of land situate in Frankstown township, adjoining land of James Smith, Dr. Peter Shoemaker, Henry Stuffer and Joseph McCune, containing about 120 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having a house and barn thereon.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Smith, Samuel Duncan, and John McClosky.

ALSO.
A lot of ground in the Borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Washington street, and extending back 200 feet to Millin street, and numbered 142 in the plan of said town, with a one and a half story log dwelling house, and a one and a half story log house lately occupied as a school house, thereon erected.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Lazarus B. Mc Lain.

ALSO.
A lot and a half of ground situate in the Borough of Gaysport, fronting 90 feet on the northerly side of the Main street, or turnpike road, and extending back at right angles to the same to the Juniata river, being lot No. 7 in the plan of said Borough; and the half of lot No. 6, adjoining the said lot No. 7, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building one story and a half high, and a frame stable.
Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of John Dearmit.
JOHN SHAVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1841.