



## THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1842

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

V. B. PALMER, Esq., No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

**WANTED**—at this office—an Apprentice. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, may obtain a good situation. No other need apply.

No paper will be issued from this office next week.

### Early Snow.

Snow fell "thick and fast" in the neighborhood of Jacks Mountain, on Wednesday last, until that region appeared quite wintry.

In this borough and its immediate neighborhood we were visited at the same time by a storm in which rain, sleet and snow seemed to contend for predominance.

The Allegheny Mountain is robed in white. At the Summit snow fell on Friday last, to the depth of five inches.

### Delaware Election.

The Whigs have carried the State of Delaware by a handsome majority.

### New York Election.

In the city of New York, the majority for Bouck the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is about 2000. In 1840, when Governor Seward had upwards of 5000 majority in the State, the Locofoco candidate had 2253 majority in the city.

In the city of New York two Whigs and two Locofocos are elected to Congress. Two years ago the whole city delegation were Locofocos.

From present appearances it would seem that the Locofoco candidate for Governor has from five to ten thousand majority in the State. It is bad news; but, like philosophers, we must "grin and bear it."

### From Cuba.

We learn from Savannah Georgian of Saturday last that the schr. Burlington bound to New York from Givara, Cuba, put into that port, having been damaged in heavy gales. The passengers of the Burlington furnish the following:

On the 16th day of October, appeared off the port of Givara, a small sloop showing English colors, from which a boat put off and came into the harbor, having on board David Trunbull, Esq., a member of Parliament, one of the mixed Commissioners of the African Board, with authority from the English Government to demand the liberation of not only the English blacks in this part of the Island, but of all the Africans introduced since the treaty of 1821. Immediately on landing, dressed in full uniform, he called upon the commandante of the port, presenting his passport, and desiring if he could proceed immediately to certain plantations, which he named, with a view of prosecuting his intentions, stating that his vessel would lay off the harbor during his short absence.

On presenting himself at the Governor's he was recognized as the English Consul, who had caused so much trouble in Havana a short time ago, and who only saved his life by flying for protection on board of the English guard ship here; and the consequence of opinion and acts expressed by him to the injury of the planters of this Island, was ordered off and forbid to return to any part thereof by the Captain General. He was immediately arrested and placed under the surveillance of a double guard, no one being allowed to see or speak to him. Orders were likewise issued to place the crew and captain of the vessel in the fort, with the same restrictions, where they now are.

Mr. Turnbull and company which he sent on shortly by a steamboat, which is expected at Givara daily, to the Havana, to be placed at the disposal of the Captain General, the Governor not being empowered to act in such case.

The arrival of this gentleman has caused great excitement, particularly among the English planters, of which there are a number at Givara, and vigorous measures would have been adopted to prevent the furthering of his views, had the Governor not taken such decisive steps.

**THE BIBLE CAUSE**—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, sent to the treasurer of the American Bible Society nearly *twelve hundred dollars*, as the amount collected to that church after a sermon from their esteemed pastor.

From the United States Gazette.

### "Boz's" Notes.

We have looked over, and looked thro' "Boz's" American Notes for General Circulation, and come to the conclusion, that they are not issued upon the best capital. The first thing which we state, (though it is the last which we really learned by the book,) is the confirmation of what we remarked when the article first appeared in the "Foreign Quarterly," touching the American Press, viz: that Dickens was not the author of that piece, though it is evident that he concurs in many of the opinions of the writer. And these opinions are only wrong, as they are too inclusive. A goodly portion of the Press of the United States is as decently conducted as is that of England. Unfortunate circumstances in our country, (besides the natural tendency of frequent elections, and enlarged suffrage,) have given a portion of the press a prominence which virtue must ever deplore, and which returning correct feeling will ere long correct. We know that it is no excuse to say that it was not Americans that commenced the work of vitiating the Press; because it certainly was the Americans that patronized, and thus kept up, by large rewards, the Press, made vicious by the refusal of other climes, and who were, perhaps, substantially encouraged from other climes, to continue the demoralizing course. The success of these attempts has, undoubtedly, excited the cupidity of our people, who, as usual, seem to equal their patterns in all that is censurable, without the half-redeeming qualities of wit and learning. One evil of this kind of newspapers is, we may say it *en passant*, that the better class, (we allude not to size or price, but quality and character,) is compelled to avoid pleasantry, and sometimes even deserved censure, lest its humor or its rebukes should, for a moment, be mistaken for the indecency or the vituperation of the reprehensible Press. These things will be corrected ere long, and the morbid fear of it on the other, will give place to a proper regard for the decencies of life, and a proper reliance on the true appreciation of character, by the community in which one lives.

Generally, Mr. Dickens finds less fault with what he saw and heard of the men, manners, and customs of this country, than do American writers, with what falls under their observation in England, but especially on the continent of Europe. He certainly complains of the tobacco chewers, or rather the tobacco spitters, but he does not complain half as much as does Colonel Stone. And if he founds a little pleasant ridicule on the manners of certain communities, it is not so severe as that of Washington Irving, from whom it is evident, a portion is borrowed. There is, however, in this condemnation of spitting, a want of discrimination. The South and the West both spit, (we beg the ladies' pardon,) but the gentleman of South Carolina sends from his mouth a delicate emission, resembling the cotton of his own plantation; while he of the West exudes a current that partakes of the best, and perhaps, the largest, portion of his tobacco crop. Men should discriminate with care in such important particulars.

Mr. Dickens describes some of the peculiarities of our hotels, steamboats, and other concerns of travellers; and we know that many will condemn his description, and say, "we are a new country, and therefore cannot have all that is found in Europe." Very well—but if a man is to describe these affairs, he must do it as they are, no matter how they came to be so, or how much better they may come to be ten years hence. Dickens certainly does credit to some of the customs of our country, fast spring from the best feelings of human nature, and which reflect a light upon our character, that hard eating, much talking, and great tobacco chewing, can never vitiate.

We looked earnestly at what he would say of Philadelphia. He speaks of our city and its institutions just as we thought he would, accounting him, as we have done, a man of good common sense. He says nothing about one or two private families which he visited, and that is correct; and he says nothing about any public visitations to him—and that is right. A goodly portion of the time in which he was in Philadelphia, Mr. Dickens spent in the Eastern Penitentiary; and on ascertaining that fact, we were led to the wish that a good many persons who have written about our nation, had followed his example. They might not have seen so much of our country, indeed, but they would have had the satisfaction of knowing that their personal merits were properly appreciated.

Mr. Dickens's account of Washington, Baltimore, and other cities, is short, and frequently erroneous. His horror at being served by slaves, in Baltimore, was probably uncalled for, inasmuch as most of the servants of the hotel are freemen. We love to read the little incidents of his travel, they are so much like some of the best points in his own novels.

Mr. D. has a chapter on Slavery, and is most terribly severe upon the institution, which, by the way, has few advocates *direct* in this country, as has the custom of selling wives in England.—Both customs are condemned by all who do not practice them.

We may say of this book that it is pleasant—attractive, certainly, as proceeding from the author of Pickwick, Oliver Twist, &c. But we may add, that our daily papers, and our weekly periodicals, every year contain accounts of travels quite as well written, and approaching much nearer the truth in description.

### Whipping In.

The Globe and Richmond Enquirer are endeavoring to whip and wheedle the various Locofoco candidates for the Presidency, into submission to a National Convention. The lash is chiefly applied to Mr. Calhoun, whose obstinacy is more feared than that of any other of the prominent candidates. If Mr. Van Buren's drill sergeant, can get Mr. Calhoun and his friends pledged to abide the decision of a National Convention, he will soon be disposed of. In packing a conyenion, Mr. Calhoun is a perfect novice; "the little magician" can beat him at that game, and give him odds. The love which Blair bears to Calhoun is well known—it is the love of the spider to the fly. Like the spider, he and Van Buren are laying their meshes to catch him, and we are not quite sure they will not succeed. Does Mr. Calhoun flatter himself that Mr. Van Buren has ever forgiven him for giving the casting vote in the Senate against his nomination as minister to England?—Does he flatter himself that Blair loves him more, or hates him less, than when he called him "John Cataline Calhoun," and the compliment was returned by Mr. Calhoun's friend, Pickens, by calling Blair "a galvanized corpse?" We advise Mr. C. to wear mail especially about the fifth rib.

From the Washington [Pa.] Reporter.

We have a word for the Whigs in the Legislature of this State, which will be as well said now, as any other time. It is this, that they stand perfectly aloof and give full sway to the destructive propensities of the Locofocos. It has been the practice of the Whigs heretofore, especially in the Senate, in which we have had a majority until now, to hold in check the mad capricious politicians of the Locofoco party. At almost every session, some ruinous measure or other, which they would succeed in persuading the people to be the most salutary, has been originated in the House, pushed through that body, and sent to the Senate to be strangled to death; whereupon the changes would be rung upon it from one end of the State to the other, that the Whigs arrested such and such measures of public utility, which, but for them, would have scattered broad cast, untold "blessings and benefits."

All the odium of the iniquitous legislation of the last five or six years, has been cast upon the Whigs. It is but due to our friends to say, that in their course, they had the good of the State steadily in view; they interposed to avert imminent danger to the public credit, and prosperity. But their motives were always mis-conceived, misrepresented, or misinterpreted. They seldom got any credit for their enlarged patriotic views of State policy, or their ceaseless resistance to the blighting and deadly schemes of the corrupt and depraved political gamblers who sought to sacrifice the Commonwealth.

### A CRASH.

—On Monday, about two o'clock, some persons in the vicinity of Portsmouth Pier, had their attention attracted by a crackling sound, and some time after discovered that a stone on the wharf next north of the pier, had separated a little from another with which it had been connected.—The sound continued at intervals for ten or fifteen minutes. In the mean time the real cause of danger was not discovered, the keys of the storehouse were obtained, the building opened, and an examination commenced. The individuals, however, soon hastened from the wharf, and had hardly made good their retreat by a rapid flight, when between 50 and 60 feet of the wharf sailed away into the river, beneath the pressure of the store, which was about 50 feet in length; and in three minutes the whole was a complete wreck. The roof of the building standing above the water, and fragments of the wharf, &c., floating around was all that met the eye. The store contained 1025 hhds, salt, and more than 100 tons of coal—about all of which is probably lost. The wharf and store belonged to the Pier company. The whole loss is probably not short of \$5000.

### A SAD STORY.

—The Lewisville Journal states that a few days since "a countryman and his wife, on their way to town, overtook a four horse wagon, on the Salt river road, loaded with hay, and driven by a negro, with whom they contracted for carrying them to the city. It is supposed that the white man treated the negro to drams on the road, till both became drunk. About a mile from town, the negro fell off the load of hay, and the wheels of the wagon passing over him, broke both his legs. The horses ran away and broke both of her legs. Her husband knew nothing of what had happened till the runaway team was arrested at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, and the person who had pursued it from the brick yard roused him up and told him the sad effects of his folly."

### A Just Decision.

Judge Levitt, of Ohio, decided in a late case, that an order under the Ohio statute against the father of an illegitimate child for its maintenance, could not be discharged by a decree in Bankruptcy.

No decree in Bankruptcy can discharge a man from an obligation imposed by nature.

**AMERICAN TASTES**.—Rev. Theo. Parker says, "We are a grave, a very sober people; we have no national amusement, except Banking and the Credit System.

### JOHN Q. ADAMS ON TEMPERANCE.

The following passage occurs in a recent address of the venerable Ex-President on the subject of Temperance. It is as well suited to this latitude as that of Massachusetts, where it was declared; "In the ardor of your zeal for moral reform, forget not the rights of personal freedom. All excess is of the nature of intemperance. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions, and it is by self-government alone that the laws of temperance can be enforced. In the effort to recover your brother from treading the primrose path of dalliance with the Circean cup, allure him by kindness, rather than compel him by reproach. Teach him still more by example than by precept. Seek not to force upon him by Legislative enactment, that virtue which he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience, and the energy of his own will. Let no tincture of party politics be mingled with the pure stream from the pure fountain of temperance. May the watch-word of moral reform be the inscription upon your banners, and may the standard of your spiritual and anti-spiritual warfare, in concert with those congenial armies, be borne aloft in triumph, till the cause of temperance shall spread, "conquering and to conquer, from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth."

### WHO ARE THE BRITISH WHIGS.

The London papers are vehement in their attacks upon the Tariff law passed by the late Congress. Why? Because it protects American, and, to that extent, injures British interests. Such a course is certainly natural in them—the perpetual assailants of American character, institutions and interests—but is it not strange that they should find so many hearty allies on this side of the water? The London Times, the organ of the Tory Ministry in England, also warmly vindicates the Veto Power, and its exercise by John Tyler. Nothing could have been expected, but that the advocates of Kingly prerogatives should maintain the expediency of that monarchical feature of our constitution, and its frequent use.—They are, by education as well as instinct, the advocates of every principle which swells the power of the Executive, and curtails that of the people—whom they believe to be incapable of self-government.

### THE SEASON.

—The thick "mists of morning" and the golden sunlight of midday, announces the advent of Indian Summer. A more beautiful Autumn than that of the present year has probably never shone upon the earth. There was to be sure a complaint of the want of rain about seeding time; but showers came in good season, and the grain is springing beautifully and green. Abundant harvests have crowned the labors of the husbandman—general health has blessed the country, and genial weather has caused it to be a luxury to live. Kind Providence has been lavish in his goodness and bounty to his creatures; and though complaints are that inadequate prices are paid for the fruits of industry—through pecuniary stricture and distress ere every where felt, and ruin dogs the heels of enterprise, these are consequences not of the cruelty of heaven, but of the short-sighted policy and wilful proclivity to error on the part of man.—York (Pa.) Republican.

### FLORIDA ELECTION.

—The Pensacola Gazettee says:—"The elections in Middle Florida, after a most animated struggle, terminated in favor of the whigs, they have succeeded in the election of six members of the House of Representatives, whilst the locos have but four. Four out of five whig Senators are also elected. In this district, we believe, there is an equal number of whigs and locos elected to either House.

### CASE OF JOHN C. COLT.

—The application of the counsel of John C. Colt to the Supreme Court for a writ of Error, with a view to the obtaining of a new trial, was unanimously denied by the Judges.—Chancellor Walworth also refused to allow the writ. Colt, therefore, remains in prison, subject to the penalty of the law, and the judgment of the Court sentencing him to be executed on the 18th inst., from which only respite or commutation of punishment by the Governor can save him.—North American.

### CAVEAT EMPTOR.

—The following article is from Calais, (Me.) paper:

"TAKE NOTICE.

"That I Margaret Warnock, forbids the Bonds of Marriage to marry Ralph Scott and Hannah Seimit, as I have got a claim on him."

There seems to be a legal propriety in the course which Margaret pursues in the premises. In that State, it is customary to publish the banns between those who intend to commit matrimony; and this we suppose is the reponse to the "first time of asking."

### A FLYING MACHINE.

—Some enthusiast in New Orleans is actively engaged in preparing a machine for flying through the air. He is reported to have gotten a considerable way in its construction, and that he will attempt to soar into the regions of ether in some two weeks from this time. He is said to have copied nature as near as possible, and has blended in his machine with all his skill, the principles by which the feathered tribes traverse the air. It is said to be a great curiosity of itself.

### DARING ROBBERY.

—An eastern paper says:—"Among the frequent robberies which the press have noticed, is a daring one which was committed at Hagerstown, Maryland, a few days since, upon Mr. John Funk, grocer. He had prepared himself for going to Baltimore, to purchase goods, and was on his way to the stage office, when three men, painted black, rushed upon him, tied his hands and feet, and then robbed him of what money he had, some \$700 or \$800. In this situation he was discovered by those who were aroused by his calls after the robbers had left. It is presumed that the robbers were persons well acquainted with Mr. F's business. A reward of \$75 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the money."

### A NEGRO TURNING WHITE.

—The Fayetteville North Carolinian says:—"Some days ago we came across an old black man from over the river, who has the appearance of a negro turning gradually white—his hands and face having large spots resembling the skin of a white person—and we learn from him that his body is spotted in the same way, some spots being as large as the two open hands.—We asked him several questions concerning it, and learned that some time previous to the appearance of the spots (which appeared gradually,) he was bitten in the foot by a small snake, to which he attributes the appearance of the white spots."

### BEWARE!

—The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 5th inst., says:—"We were yesterday shown a counterfeit two dollar note upon the Exchange Bank which, although a close observer would at once detect it, is exceedingly well calculated to deceive the careless or those who are not judges of money. They can be detected by observing that in the genuine the letters "Clk" are placed after Mr. JAMES' signature and are wanting in the counterfeit. The word "bearer" also on the right side of the note in the genuine, and on the left in the counterfeit. We understand that many of these notes have lately been put in circulation in this vicinity. Look out for them."

### The Boston Mercantile Journal of Wednesday says:

The Secretary of State was expected to leave this city this afternoon for Washington, to resume his official duties; and notwithstanding the many rumors which have been circulated respecting his intention to resign his place in the cabinet, we rejoice to say that we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Webster entertains any intention of leaving his responsible situation at the present time.

The amount of donations, collections and legacies acknowledged in the Missionary Herald, in aid of Foreign Missions, was \$12,075 22 for the month of September. For the month of August and September, the amount received was \$24,641 07. An average of \$410 daily, during these hard times, is pretty good evidence of the enlarged interest felt in the cause of converting heathen nations to Christianity.—N. American.

### EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

—Extract of a letter from Wexford:—"We were on Tuesday treated here to a little romance. Some time ago, the daughter of a man named Bolger procured a suit of boy's clothes, and went to 'seek her fortune' at Liverpool as a 'dashing young Irishman.' She was hired by an English gentleman as groom, and for months rode after him as such. On his leaving the country, he recommended his groom in the strongest terms, and Miss Bolger was next hired as inside servant. One of the maids, however, became attached to her, and, to escape her importunity, Miss Bolger joined a two penny show, where she soon attained the exalted station of tumbling on the stage, and of describing figuratively the letters of the alphabet. The show both arrived last week here, and her brother, by a singular coincidence, was employed in one of the departments connected with the building, and recognised his long-lost sister in the interesting posture master. Her father, with the assistance of the police, conveyed her to his house, but she is so pleased with her male attire, that neither threats nor persuasion can prevail on her to 'part with the breeches.' The incident has, of course, caused quite a sensation here.—Dublin Journal.

### RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

—The National Intelligencer of yesterday, contains Mr. Tyler's Proclamation, announcing the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, on the part of England, and the exchange of ratifications by the two governments, and declaring the same to be the public law of the land.

The Proclamation also includes the treaty heretofore published.

The last Providence Journal commences the publication of the new constitution lately framed by the convention called for that purpose, and which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

### TEMPERANCE AMONG FIREMEN.

—Three companies of Pittsburg, the Vigilant, the Uncle Sam, and the Neptune companies, lately signed the temperance pledge in a body.

Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his own passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

**MYSTERIOUS.**—A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print.—Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Chester street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liment externally.—N. Y. Herald.

For sale by THOS. READ, Huntingdon, and JACOB SNYDER, Hollidaysburg, May 25, 1842.

The extraordinary virtues hourly developed in "Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor," induce me to come forward to inform every person that its equal is not to be found for the relief of pain and cure of burns, scalds, and injuries generally. My wife for 6 years endured a constant course of suffering by Salt Rheum all over her hands, arms and neck, and now with much pleasure and thankfulness do I publicly state, that she is perfectly cured. She had before used 6 different remedies, besides having had much of the first medical advice, but to no purpose. It is now more than a year since this cure was effected, yet there is not the slightest indication of a return of the complaint. Cases of the most alarming piles constantly yield to its influence. This statement should, I suppose, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous and prejudiced.

NELSON SHAW, cor. of Jackson & Lumber sts. Albany.

For sale by THOS. READ, Huntingdon, and JACOB SNYDER, H. Hollidaysburg, May 25, 1842.

### MARRIED.

In Trough Creek Valley, on 3rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. MOSES STAR to Miss SARAH SMOPE.

At Mill Creek on the 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES D. HOYT to Miss GEORGIA ANNA STEVENS.

### DIED.

In this borough, on the 3rd inst., ANN JUPSON, daughter of the Rev. Wm. M. and Elizabeth P. Jones, aged 11 months and 18 days.

### Estate of Henry Neff, dec'd.

### Notice.

THE subscribers, Administrators of Henry Neff, dec'd hereby give notice that they will meet for the purpose of settling up the said estate, at the late residence of the said deceased, in Alexandria, on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th of November, inst., and on Thursday and Friday of every week thereafter until the 1st of January next. All persons interested are requested to appear at the time specified, as the Administrators are desirous to settle up the estate without delay.

Mr. Stitt, one of the said Administrators will be in Alexandria at all times till the 1st of January, to attend to the settling up of the said estate.

DANIEL NEFF, } Adm'rs.  
ALEXANDER STITT }  
JACOB HERNICANE, }  
Alexandria, Nov. 16, 1842.

### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle their respective accounts.

BENJAMIN HARTMAN,  
ANDREW SMITH,  
JOHN LOVE.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by HARTMAN & SMITH.

Manor Hill, Nov. 11, 1842.—3t. pd.

### MRS. MARY W. NEFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the customers of her late husband, and the public in general, that she has taken part of the store formerly owned by her husband, and that she intends adding thereto by a stock of

### GOODS

from Philadelphia, this fall, which will consist of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, Merinoes, Moulin de Laines, Silks, Shawls, Muslins, Hosiery and Gloves; Also, a general assortment of

### Hardware and Groceries,

and all articles which are generally kept in country stores, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Country produce taken in exchange. Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1842.

### Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of John Rung, late of West township, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN RUNG, Ex'r.  
November 2, 1842.—6t.

### CAUTION.

MY wife, Matilda, having absconded without just cause, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her after the 30th of October last.

WILLIAM MAFFIT.

Nov. 2, 1842.

### BLANK BONDS.—Judgment and com-

mon—for sale at this office.