



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, March 29, 1843.

"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.

The Apportionment Bill.

By the Apportionment Bill which has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor, the State is "gerry-mandered" into Congressional districts as follows:

- I. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, West Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward of the city of Phila'a.
- II. The city of Philadelphia, except Cedar Ward and Upper Delaware Ward.*
- III. The Northern Liberties and Spring Garden in the county of Philadelphia, and Upper Delaware Ward of the city of Philadelphia.
- IV. Kensington, North and South Penn, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, Unincorporate N. Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.
- V. Bucks and Lehigh.
- VI. Montgomery and Delaware.
- VII. Chester.*
- VIII. Lancaster.*
- IX. Berks.
- X. Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill; XI. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.
- XII. Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.
- XIII. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga.
- XIV. Lycoming, Northumberland, Union and Clinton.
- XV. Cumberland, Perry and Franklin.
- XVI. Adams and York.
- XVII. Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin.
- XVIII. Greene, Fayette and Somerset.
- XIX. Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria.
- XX. Washington and Beaver.*
- XXI. Allegheny.*
- XXII. Venango, Mercer and Crawford.
- XXIII. Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Jefferson and Clarion.
- XXIV. Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield.†

* Those Districts marked with an asterisk may be considered as certainly Whig. † Doubtful.

God save the Commonwealth!—Justice and honesty are indeed sunk to a low ebb in Pennsylvania. Alas, poor, wounded, bleeding Pennsylvania! Thy glory is departed.

Here we have an Apportionment Bill that gives the 148,855 Whig voters of 1840 but 6 members, and the 143,492 Loco-focos 17, with an equal chance for the remaining 2. And this too, is the work of a party whose leader preaches up that "minorities have rights as well as majorities." Loco-foco Senators had declared in debate, in the Senate chamber, that the Whigs were justly entitled to nine or ten members, and that they would not vote for any bill which would not secure them that number. Yet, strange to say, when afterwards the Executive lash was applied to them, they jumped into the work of robbing freemen of their dearest and most sacred rights, allowing them but five members—the lowest number that it was possible to put them off with. To see Senators and Representatives—who, for the sake of courtesy, are called honorable—thus forget their duty to their constituents—to themselves—to their country, and to her free institutions, and yield to Executive dictation—dictation too from such a mass of corruption, arrogance, and tyrannical scoundrelism as David R. Porter, is going down to a depth of degradation too humiliating to be long endured. Such unmitigated acts of outrage, committed "before high heaven" and in the light of day, by men "drest in a little brief authority" might well "make the angels weep," and call down curses upon this wicked generation! A day of retribution must surely come—a political revolution will sweep over the Commonwealth before ten years roll round, that will hurl the actors in these scenes of outrage from the stations they now pollute and disgrace, and brand them with that infamy which their deeds of iniquity so richly merit, thus teaching them that "honesty is the best policy," even in politics.

P. S.—The Governor has signed the above infamous Congressional Apportionment Bill.

The Bucks County Intelligence has passed into the hands of Mr. JOHN S. BROWN. The banner of Henry Clay now flies at its mast head.

Judges and Inspectors.

Below we give a list of the persons elected Judges and Inspectors of Elections for the ensuing year, in the respective districts in this county. The political complexion of the persons elected is highly encouraging to the Whig cause.

- 1st District—Huntingdon. Judge, James Wilson. Inspectors, Thomas Fisher, John M. Cunninghamham.
- 2nd District—Dublin. Judge, John H. Blair. Inspectors, Robert Robison, Wm. Stewart.
- 3rd District—Warriorsmark. Judge, Abednego Stephens. Inspectors, Benj. Johnston, Samuel Eyster.
- 4th District—Allegheny. Judge, Matthew Simpson. Inspectors, D. C. Gibboney.
- 5th District—Lower Woodberry. Judge, Frederick Fouse. Inspectors, Henry Clapper, John M'Kiernan.
- 6th District—Upper Woodberry. Judge, Edward M'Kiernan. Inspectors, J. E. Defeague, J. Feay.
- 7th District—Hopewell. Judge, Daniel Schultz. Inspectors, Leonard Weaver, D. Mountain.
- 8th District—Barree. Judge, Samuel Coen. Inspectors, Thos. Stewart, John Johnston.
- 9th District—Shirley. Judge, John Brewster. Inspectors, Jesse Hollingsworth, Joseph Gifford, Jr.
- 10th District—Antes. Judge, William Wilson. Inspectors, John Campbell, Jas. Glasgow.
- 11th District—Porter. Judge, Michael Siler. Inspectors, Thomas Hamer, Daniel Neff.
- 12th District—Franklin. Judge, George W. Mattern. Inspectors, Wm. Thompson, John Rye.
- 13th District—Tell. Judge, Matthias F. Shoop. Inspectors, Peter Kern, Mooreland Watters.
- 14th District—Springfield. Judge, Joshua Shore. Inspectors, James M. Nales.
- 15th District—Union. Judge, John Vandevander. Inspectors, Geo. W. Hazard, Thos. Irvin.
- 16th District—Roxberry. Judge, William Mateer. Inspectors, Hiram Shadle, John Ross.
- 17th District—Tyronne. Judge, Arthur Moore. Inspectors, Thomas M'Clain, Wm. Wilson.
- 18th District—Morris. Judge, David P. Tussey. Inspectors, Jesse Wolf, Geo. H. Stiner.
- 19th District—West. Judge, Henry Davis. Inspectors, John Thompson, John Rung.
- 20th District—Walker. Judge, Jones Buckwalter. Inspectors, Samuel Peightal, James Dean.
- 21st District—Tod. Judge, Adam Keith. Inspectors, Jacob Lias, James M'Clain.
- 22nd District—Murray's Run. No return.
- 23rd District—Cromwell. Judge, Benjamin Beers. Inspectors, James Deaver, Joshua Johns.
- 24th District—Frankstown. Judge, William Condon. Inspectors, Philip Hileman, John Smith.
- 25th District—Blair. No return.
- 26th District—Holidaysburg. Judge, Joseph Reed. Inspectors, G. R. M'Farlane, Wm. Shomo.
- 27th District—Gaysport. Judge, Samuel Smith. Inspectors, Alex. Ennis, Daniel Young.
- 28th District—Birmingham. Judge, John Calderwood. Inspectors, John Nevlng, John Graffius.
- 29th District—Snyder. Judge, Thomas W. Estep. Inspectors, Joshua Burley, Wm. M'Cauley.
- 30th District—Cass. Judge, Abraham Shore. Inspectors, John Montgomery, James Park.

More of the Anti-Bank Humbug.

The House of Representatives of this State has, during the present Session, passed bills rechartering four Banks—namely, Southwark Bank, Farmers' Bank of Reading, Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county. Yet the Loco-focos are largely in the majority in the House, and continue to stigmatize the Whigs as the Bank party!—Out upon such hypocrisy!

The Report of Col. E. V. EVERHART, Corresponding Secretary of the Huntingdon County Washington Temperance Society, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. There may be "mistakes of the printer" in it—the author being absent from town, and thus having the supervision of the publication not condescending to attend to their business. As for ourself, we are not very good at hieroglyphics.

The Russian Minister to this country is about to return home.

Examination and Exhibition.

A public examination of the pupils of the Huntingdon Academy will take place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Philomathean Society, connected with the Academy, will hold an exhibition this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. Speeches, Dialogues, and Music—without charge—will be the order of the evening.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning of last week the stable of Mr. Gideon Fossleman, in Lewistown, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from an ash box.

The Comet—Again.

This long-tailed ethereal visitor still remains visible every clear evening, setting later every night. It is said to be receding from the sun "tail foremost."

The venerable Noah Webster writes on this subject to the editors of the New Haven Herald as follows:

Messrs. Editors—The present comet is considered as a very brilliant phenomenon, but it is far inferior to that which I saw when young, either in 1769 or 1770. That rose in the morning before the sun, and its stream of light extended from the horizon to the meridian, 80 or 90 degrees. It proceeded from a point and became wider at the extremity, like a dove's tail. It covered five times the space in the heavens which the stream of light from the present comet covers. This light always appears opposite to the sun, and is probably the light of the sun modified by the nucleus or atmosphere of the comet, in some measure like the streaks of light which we often see in summer, occasioned by the rays of the sun passing through vapor in different degrees of density.—The vulgar notion is that when these streaks appear, the sun draws water, when the appearance is made solely by the light passing through vapor, or between portions of it.

The tail of the comet is not fire, and it might sweep over us without our perceiving it. Indeed this is probably the case sometimes, when a comet comes directly between the sun and the earth. W.

Legislative Summary.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS BILL.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the 18th, nearly the whole session was spent in discussing the bill providing for the election of Canal Commissioners. On the following Monday it was again taken up, and passed third reading, with amendments, by a vote of 20 to 10, being just two thirds.—The same bill passed the House more than a month ago, by a majority of two thirds, if we recollect rightly. It went back from the Senate to the House, where the Senate's amendments were concurred in; so the bill is now in the hands of the Governor, who, it is expected, will veto it. According to the provisions of this bill, the Legislature is to elect a Board of Canal Commissioners within ten days after the passage of the law, and next fall the election goes to the people. If permitted to become a law, it would, no doubt, effect more reform and retrenchment in the management and expenses of the Public Works, than could be attained by any other measure that could be adopted. The Canal Commissioners and all their subordinates and tools—"loads" and "frogs"—along the "Big Ditch," consider this a most unwarrantable meddling with their rights, and it is even doubted by some whether it is "democratic."

For our own part, we do not believe that this bill can ever become the law of the land. Our worthy democratic Governor will estimate the "whipability" of the majority in the Legislature, and then send in his veto, even should he have to quote the Old Constitution again instead of the new, to find objections. Then the party lash will be laid on, and a sufficient number to sustain the veto will be "whipped in" like dogs; and there the matter will end for another year.

STATE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—The House has for some time past been engaged in the consideration of the bill "Gerry-mandering" the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. It passed the House on third reading last week, and was sent to the Senate. The counties of Huntingdon, Centre and Mifflin constitute one Senatorial district, to elect one Senator; and Huntingdon county constitutes one Representative district, to elect two Representatives. There is one "green spot," at least.

On Friday last this bill passed the Senate, with amendments.

IMPEACHMENT REPORT.—On Monday, the 20th, the vote was taken on the resolution attached to the report of the minority of the committee to whom had been referred the memorial praying that articles of impeachment might be preferred against the Governor. The resolution recom-

ments that a committee be appointed to report articles of impeachment against David R. Porter, Governor of this Commonwealth, for Bribery and other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. The vote resulted as follows: yeas 24, nays 42—a party vote. A motion was then made that the minority report be not printed; or in other words, that it be "expunged." We are glad to state that, on Wednesday last, the expunging resolution was voted down, in the House, by the decisive vote of 45 to 38.

NOMINATIONS &c.—On Saturday of last week the Governor sent a message to the Senate, nominating NATHANIEL B. ELDERED, to be President Judge of the 12th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill and Carbon, in the room of Judge Blythe, resigned. Mr. Eldred is at present a Judge in one of the Northern districts. This is stepping over the new Constitution as though it was not made to be observed.—By filling one office the Governor generally manages to vacate another, and we expect that before his term is up he will have appointed every President Judge in the State. Transferring a Judge from one district to another always gives him a new lease or commission.

On the same day the following nominations for Associate Judges were confirmed: William Dock, of Dauphin; George Raw, of Schuylkill; John Grayson, of Washington; and Daniel Jacoby, of Montgomery.

BLAIR COUNTY.—On Friday last, Mr. M'Williams moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill for the erection of the new county of Blair; but the House refused by a vote of 31 yeas to 54 nays.

ADJOURNMENT.—A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, to adjourn on the 18th of April, *sne die*.

LETTER

From Gen. JAMES IRVIN to the Apprentices Literary Society of Lewistown, in reply to a vote of thanks for public documents transmitted to said Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21st 1843. To the Apprentices Literary Society of Lewistown.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received a copy of the Lewistown Republican of the 11th inst. which contains your vote of thanks for the public documents transmitted to your society, and which I have received with lively satisfaction. Those documents were placed at my disposal by Congress and it was my duty to dispose of them in such a way as I judged most conducive to the general diffusion of information, amongst the people of my district. Being of the opinion that there was no class of my fellow citizens, who would better appreciate their value or turn them to a more profitable account than the young mechanics of the present age, I felt a pleasure in selecting among the class of my constituents those whose thirst for useful knowledge, had already led them this early in their career, to associate as the Apprentices Literary Society of Lewistown.

If the documents I have forwarded shall have the effect to stimulate, and aid you in your laudable enterprise, and thereby fit you the better to discharge the duties which are so soon to devolve upon you as citizens of your old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; I shall rejoice in the privilege I have had of rendering a service to those who will have to occupy the busy stage of life, when those of my age shall have retired.

I have also to offer you my thanks for the compliment you have paid in electing me an honorary member of your society; and I regard it the more as being entirely unexpected—to have my name enrolled with the Apprentices of Lewistown, as a testimonial of their gratitude for having in so slight a degree, contributed to their improvement in useful knowledge, will ever afford me the purest satisfaction. And as my mind looks forward into future years, and considers what is likely to be the course of young men commencing as you are doing, I have little doubt that in the lapse of a few years, the position and character of many of you will make it a matter of pride, to have been considered your early friend.

If any thing I could say would have effect to influence you to greater exertion in your noble undertaking, I would call your attention to the fact that Franklin was an Apprentice Printer; Sherman an Apprentice Shoemaker; Green an Apprentice Blacksmith; and one of our most worthy Governor's was an Apprentice Tanner; and thousands of our most useful and respectable men of the present day, have been Apprentices but a few years since. The situation in which you are placed is much more favorable, than many of those I have alluded to, when first setting out upon their career of life, and through the influence of our public schools, our libraries of useful knowledge, our lyceums and lectures, and above all the glorious Temperance reformation,—the Apprentices of the present day enjoy advantages which were unknown in our country some years since. That you will

make good use of those advantages, and persevere in the course of improvement you have begun, and be prepared to act your part, with honor in every sphere, public or private, in which your country may hereafter need your services, is the sincere wish of your friend, And humble servant, JAMES IRVIN.

From the Lancaster Union. James Madison Porter.

Appointment by the President. JAMES MADISON PORTER, to be Secretary of War, in the place of J. C. Spencer, resigned.

This announcement has removed the last lingering hope entertained by any portion of the honest people of Pennsylvania of being able to support the administration or re-election of John Tyler. It has extinguished the last spark of charity which still dimly glimmered among a long-suffering people in favor of the honesty of the President. Even those who have long since ceased to give him credit for personal or political honesty; who believed him a heartless ingrate to his party and his friends, never suspected him of being so miserably weak—so ignorant of the Men of the Nation; so totally void of the lowest political instinct, as still farther to weaken his nerveless administration, by loading it with a man so utterly void of influence, and so thoroughly despised by all who know him, as James Madison Porter!

What recommended him to Executive favor? He is a man of imperfect education; but having acquired some little relative standing as a country lawyer, he became proud and dogmatical; insolent to those he judged his inferiors, and tyrannical to all in his power. He has loaded his memory with low and rude anecdotes, which constitute the burthen of his discourse, and which he obtrudes upon every company, until his society becomes disgusting. Every party in turn, but none long, has been doomed to bear the disgrace of his companionship. He has now one thing to console him: He has entered a faction which even he cannot disgrace!

But he owns his present importance to no power of his own, but to the accidental position into which Corruption and Intrigue have thrust his unscrupulous and reckless brother. David Rittenhouse Porter, a fraudulent insolvent, was bargained for the nomination by an unprincipled gang of politicians as ever deceived and robbed a Nation.

Fearing that the monstrous frauds which gave him a majority, would be investigated by the Legislature, if allowed to discharge their legitimate duties in peace, he and this same James Madison Porter, and other equally lawless spirits, organized a Rebellion against the Laws, and ever-awed a weak and vacillating Senate until the legal day of scrutiny was past. Several of the armed cut-throats, who were engaged in that transaction, were indicted before Judge BLYTHE, and bound over to answer for their crimes. We speak from absolute knowledge when we say that it was debated among the Leaders, whether the Governor should grant them a precious pardon; and it was, at one time, determined to do so. But it was finally resolved to force Judge Blythe to resign, and appoint James Madison Porter in his place, for the special purpose of discharging the culprits. He was appointed, quashed several bills of indictment and array of Jurors, on the motion of the defendants, and then discharged them, without trial, because the Commonwealth had not sooner tried them, although the prosecution proceeded immediately to send up new bills! Having done the foul work for which he was appointed, he resigned, and resumed his practice in the county from which he had never removed his family.

None of the old countries of Europe, in the days of their greatest rottenness, ever witnessed more unblushing Corruption than Pennsylvania has exhibited since the election of D. R. Porter. James Madison Porter's Judicial career was infamous.—He assumed the Ermine, that he might pollute it. He defiled it, and cast it from him. The bench has never seen a more Arbitrary, Corrupt and Unjust Judge, since India groaned beneath the murders of an Impy, or Jeffries drank himself full of the blood of Englishmen!

He became a Contractor, or partner in numerous large contracts, given out by his Brother's Canal Commissioners, at twice the prices bid by others, and then received three times as much as he contracted for! He undertook to build the Delaware Dam for \$18,000, and was allowed for extras, *et extra*, \$52,000 for it! He has received a Lion's share of the enormous bribes which the Banks have paid to this administration to purchase their favor. He advised the employment of Bribery, and of D. M. Brodhead, to procure the "Resumption Resolutions." Whether he received as much as his brother—(\$35,000)—we cannot say. But he doubtless found a roll of notes under his pillow, as did David Rittenhouse!

But why need I enlarge upon his merits? He has not twenty friends, of any party, in the State. He will repel thousands from the Administration; he cannot attract ten!

Has John Tyler a conscience, of which he was once so ostentatious? If he has how does he soothe it, after having used the office, given him by the toil and sweat and money of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to elevate their most detested foe to power? Is this your doctrine—of obeying the will of your constituents? Who

that ever voted for you, advised this appointment? Was it the Ritters, the Ellmackers, the Denny's, the Banks, the Burrows, the Pearsons, or the Williamsons, whom he sought to decapitate, that recommended *this man* to you? What decent portion, even of those who sought to keep you out of power, sanctioned it?—Did the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN, or of MARTIN VAN BUREN? No, he and his brother are the insidious foes of both these gentlemen. No man advised it, but the actual or expectant plunderers of the Treasury; the robbers of the Winnebago Indians; the "Dealers in Lumber," and the Linguists of the Indian dialect! Let him put Solus at the head of the Indian Bureau; and then John Tyler for President, and David Rittenhouse Porter for Vice President, will make a homogeneous administration!

The Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writing from St. Thomas, Feb. 18th, says:—I send you a slight account of one of the most awful visitations which has yet been enrolled in the pages of history. Earthquakes, however slight, are dreadful, from the uncertainty that accompanies them; but the one of which I now attempt to give you a slight description was so horrid, that I doubt if I shall be able to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreadful calamity.

In the Island of Gaudaloupe, it is well known, there has from time immemorial existed a volcano, which has been quiescent for a long period. However, on the 8th instant, about half past 10 o'clock, when all nature appeared hushed in repose, it commenced—gently at first—and continued for about 15 seconds, when about one quarter of the city fell. But the final shock, which buried the whole city in ruins no mortal can describe.

As the buildings crumbled, subterraneous fires burst forth, and the devoted city was consumed. By a miracle, of which I can give no account, I escaped with my son; and I believe that the whole of the inmates of the hotel where I was then breakfasting met with a miserable death. The earth opened and shut, discharging volumes of water. To estimate the total loss of life and property is impossible; but supposing the population to be 20,000, at least one half have perished. Thousands of dead bodies have been thrown into the sea, from the impossibility of interring them in a tropical climate. Fifteen hundred are said to have been rescued from the ruins but many, of course, so injured, that they cannot survive.

From the U. S. Gazette. **Disastrous Shipwreck.**

TUCKERTON, March 18, 1843. J. R. Chandler, Esq.—Dear Sir—Will you please give the following imperfect account of a recent shipwreck an insertion in your paper.

On Thursday night, March 16, during the severe snow storm, the schooner Louisa, of, and belonging to Tuckerton, from Virginia to New York laden with lumber, parted her cables whilst lying at anchor in Little Egg Harbor, and drifted on the new inlet shoals, where she immediately bilged and filled. The crew took to the rigging, and thus remained throughout the night. The following morning they were discovered by those on the beach, and arrangements immediately made for their rescue. But before this could be accomplished, one of the men was seen to fall from the rigging, and about the same time, a youth of twelve years of age, a son of the captain, perished in the rigging from cold. It was now about 9 o'clock, A. M., and the vessel began to go to pieces, and recede from shore, the sea still being very high and the wind blowing a perfect gale from the west. It was found to be impossible to board her with a surf boat. The anxiety of those on shore at this time became intense. They continued to watch her as she receded from the shore, three men yet remaining lashed in the rigging. After having as supposed, receded some four or five miles she turned over, yet their friends did not despair of accomplishing their deliverance, provided they could confine themselves on the wreck, a few hours longer. It was now that Capt. Stephen Willits, Jr., Commissioner of Wrecks for this District, made application to Capt. Amasa Gardner, of the schooner Erin, of Fairhaven, who promptly tendered his vessel and services, notwithstanding the continued severity of the gale. They cleared the inlet at 4 o'clock, P. M., and soon discovered a small piece of the wreck with the survivors clinging thereto. They now stood down towards it, and have to within about two hundred yards, when the hazardous undertaking of boarding, and taking off the survivors, was safely accomplished by Capt. Willits and crew. Much praise is due to Capt. Gardner and Willits. The latter and the eleven men who accompanied him, manifested throughout the whole of this trying scene, the utmost coolness and perseverance, and to this, it is, the survivors, their fellow townsmen, owe their preservation. Rescued, Capt. John Rutter, and son. Rescued, Samuel Anderson, Thomas Shourds, and Josiah Falkenburg. Capt. Rutter has left an amiable wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

Very Respectfully, THOMAS PAGE.

JOINED THE CHURCH.—Over one hundred persons were received for the first time into the communion of the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. De Witt, at Harrisburg Pa.