



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, 1843.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN SERGEANT, OF PENNSYLVANIA. (Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR, GEN. JAMES IRVIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY. (Subject to the decision of a State Convention.)

The Sheriff's Sales, Proclamations, List of Jurors and Trial List for the ensuing January Court are advertised in to-day's Journal.

General Inquirers will accept our acknowledgements for sundry valuable public documents.

Several articles prepared for to-day's paper are omitted to make room for numerous favors from advertising friends.

We learn that the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, have undergone a thorough cleansing within the last few weeks. The walls have been white-washed, the floors covered with new carpeting, the desks scraped, varnished and supplied with new cloth covers.

Congress.

Nothing of importance has been transacted in either branch of Congress during the past week. The letter from "Harvey Birch," in another column, which we copy from the Philadelphia Forum, gives a history of one week's proceedings, and we remark, that with but a trifling alteration, that letter might be given as the history of the subsequent week's doings.

The Standing Committees of both Houses have been appointed, but the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to insert them at present.

Trial List for January Term 1844.

It will be seen by this list, published in another column, that one hundred and fifteen causes are marked for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

We do not know what effect the "division question," so long agitated at Hollidaysburg, has had upon this list, but we do know that the list itself is to be arrayed in the next legislature as an "argument" in favor of division!

It is a source of regret that there is not a rule of Court to remedy this protracted evil. The people of the country complain bitterly of the injustice that is done to the county as well as to suitors, by bringing the parties and witnesses in a hundred causes into Court, term after term, when there is no probability of trying fifty. Would it not be infinitely better to limit the list to forty or fifty suits? If this were done, causes could be tried with much less expense and trouble to all concerned, and with more speed than under the present system.

Persons not conversant with the business and rules of Courts, are apt to compare and judge of the number of pending suits by the length of trial lists. In this they are greatly mistaken. Wherever a short list is seen, there is a rule of Court limiting it. In this county there is no restriction whatever, and if the Attorneys think proper, they may place every suit that is at issue on the trial list, though it should stretch it out as long as the moral law.

Attorneys also find it very troublesome to have so unreasonable a number of suits on the list.—They must prepare in every case in which they are respectively concerned, unless continued by the consent of the opposite party or attorney, as long as there is even a remote possibility of reaching such cases. For the same reason parties and witnesses must be in attendance.

An effort will be made to have a new rule for the regulation of trial lists adopted at the next Court, which we hope will prove successful, and remove this crying evil.

A Barbadoes paper of the 19th ult. says:—A female Shark, measuring eleven feet five and three-quarter inches, was taken on Wednesday the 6th inst., a short distance below Hole-Town; on the monster having been cut open, it was found to contain the incredible number of three hundred and fifty-seven young ones.

Adam Horn, the murderer, is to be executed on Friday, the 12th day of January next. The death warrant has already been received from the Governor of Maryland.

An "Anti-Gambing and Moral Trifling Society" has been formed in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec 9, 1843. Yesterday and to-day have been devoted by the members to making acquaintances among themselves and sending off messages. I would be difficult, in reviewing the proceedings of the first week of the session, to say what benefit has resulted to the country. Locofocoism, with a tremendous majority of more than two to one in the House, of course has its own undisputed way. Armed with brute strength, it has overborne the sanctity of the constitution and the laws: refused to listen to plans of retrenchment although the President's Message tells us the treasury will be deficient four or five millions; and wasted time in fruitless attempts to prevent this minority from entering upon the journals their solemn protest against the admission of those members who have been elected by General Ticket.

They have effected their organization—placed, their most violent partisans in office, and the enjoyment of the emoluments; and to do this, have absolutely refused to take the time to perfect a system of rules for their own government! They have been "at sea" the whole week, without rudder, compass, or chart to direct them, and the consequence has been that the questions before the House have become too intricate for old members to understand, to say nothing of the large majority of new ones. The strange fact will be presented on Monday, that the correction of the preceding Monday's journal, is the first business in order! Instead of meeting the question of the General Ticket members on its threshold, and considering it, as the grave character of the question demands; instead of showing a willingness to support the dignity of the House and vindicate the supremacy of its laws, they have frittered away their time in speeches intended for effect abroad, and cut and dried at home before they came here. Why, if they are so confident of showing their legal and constitutional right to their seats, did they not, under a new and important law, patriotically ask that the constitutional question should be tried and decided before they placed their feet within the guarded sanctuary of the House!

I would ask, does not anarchy reign, when twenty members have seats in the House of Representatives, whose credentials are of no more validity, than the paper on which I am now writing? What is the difference whether a Napoleon with his *gens d'arme*, a Cromwell with his halibuteers or an overbearing majority without the color of law or constitutional right, thrust upon the people, as their representatives, those who are not chosen by the written code of the land? Is this Congress legally constituted? Are its laws valid or binding? Alas! if the enactments of the last fairly chosen Congress are thus despised and trampled on, what can we expect will be the degree of respect attached to the proceedings of this? Such scenes as I have witnessed this week are painful in the extreme!—When I see party spirit overriding the laws, and an unrelenting majority shut their ears and harden their hearts against the complaints of those who assert the dignity of the laws, I tremble for the perpetuity of our free institutions. I see the pillars of our republican fabric undermined by the corroding breath of demagoguism, and can fancy, that the proud monarchs of Europe, who have predicted such a fate for us, are already beginning to point the finger of scorn at us, while sorrowing friendship, in lands where freedom has sought to find an abiding place, weeps over the early run of our democratic form of government.

In the annals of the world, no representative body has ever exhibited the curious and lamentable spectacle, of near one tenth of its members taking seats in open contravention of its own laws and electing a presiding officer whose seat also is in dispute! Not that I impute blame to the Speaker elect, for he holds his seat in the House, constitutionally until Mr. BERRY can succeed by the same high arbitrament in dispossessing him. But it was wrong, and so it will yet be universally acknowledged, to set the dangerous precedent of allowing the violators of the law, lawlessly to take seats among the law-makers of our land. Such a course must pollute the fountain heads of legislation—and its streams, instead of contributing to healthy irrigation over the land, will carry in their course the impurities and unhealthy malaria of the source. There is however yet one hope—one lingering hope to cling to! The House can yet, in part, repair the wrong it has inflicted on the constitution, by a fair, candid, and high toned investigation of the constitutionality of the law of the last Congress. I hardly dare doubt that this will be done—I hardly dare hope that the majority will so far soar above party shackles as to allow them to do it. The constitutionality of the law is undoubted, save by those who are interested in preserving party ascendancy—but I will not anticipate the debate which must take place on the subject, by giving my views.

I have said that the majority has refused to entertain plans of retrenchment, when we learn, from the recent Executive message, that our annual deficit will be large. This has been shown indirectly, by the unprofitable consumption of time—and directly by votes on the subject of printing. Our political opponents ever prate loudly about their reforms and economy—unfortunately their theories are never reduced to practice. If theoretical speculation and promises before the people, could fill an exhausted treasury, I would take the professions of our locofoco friends and stipulate in ten years to pay off the national debt of Great Britain! How little do their retrenching qualities become manifest from a review of this week's work. Proposition after proposition was submitted by the Whigs to reduce the cost of printing, which has become a great burden on the people, although by the admission of Mr. McKAY of N. C. in debate, not more than one half the quantity is now done, there used to be—It was one of the legacies of Van Burenism to the Whigs, to find the price of the public documents exorbitant, and efforts were made during the last Congress to retrench, which were not however entirely successful, on account of the voluminous reports relative to custom houses and other incidental information required in drawing up the Tariff Bill. But the locos have now refused to entertain the amendment offered by Mr. DICKEY of Pa. to give the printing to the lowest bidder, who secured its

correct performance, and when Mr. CAMPBELL of S. C. moved to cut down the prices fixed by the resolutions of 1819, some twenty per cent, these great and magnanimous sticklers for the largest and fullest liberty of speech and debate, cut off the consideration of all pending amendments by the gag of the previous question before the House had been occupied on the proposition ten minutes! I can enlighten my readers on the why and wherefore of the cause. Blair & Rives had received the caucus nomination for printers, and it was necessary to make every possible requisition on the national treasury to supply money to carry on the next presidential campaign through the columns of the Globe! Disinterested patriots!

A movement was made by Mr. RAMSEY of the Dauphin District of Pa., and urged by GEN. FRICK, to procure the printing of a limited number of the President's Messages in the German language, but the business was so entangled, for want of rules, that the resolution could never be placed fairly before the House. These gentlemen represent a large German constituency, hard working and industrious farmers, who are always extremely gratified to receive public documents which they can read and understand, and we doubt not the endeavors of their representatives on this occasion will be duly appreciated. While several of our State Legislatures invariably publish important public papers in German, I must confess it seems strange, that our National Councils have never adopted the same most commendable system.

The only other business of the week has been the attempt to fight the Protest of the Whigs off the Journal! How weak, even in its strength, must be that majority which refuses the right of Protest to a minority; which twists and turns and tangles in the labyrinthine meshes of the web parliamentary, a simple expression of opinion, until its intricacies threaten its destruction, unless some fair hand be allowed to present a clue for extraction! What do the majority fear? Is it the expression of a dissent on the part of less than a quarter of the House to the proceeding of the majority who assume that their course is legal? If, as Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana urged, the Districting Law is a farce and nullity, why not let the people have their laugh out on the Whig protest! Instead of drawing down odium on themselves, according to this view of the question, it would be a rare piece of policy to spread this interlude on the Journals! Does not the course of the majority show then, that they fear to have this question fairly stated to the people and that they are anxious to avoid the responsibility of confuting the Protest! I can see the inference in no other light, and I question, if it will not so be regarded throughout the land, and thus the outrage attempted will recoil upon its perpetrators. Let it be remembered that the mere fact of placing the Protest on the Journal, does not influence the question as to the validity of the claims which the general ticket members make to seats. It is nothing but the expression of individual opinion, which if excluded from the published proceedings of the House, would carry with it the impression that there was no dissenting voice to this stab of the Constitution. Is it not plain then that the locos dread the question? I would remark that this Protest does not contain the names of all who approve of its sentiments. It was drawn up on the morning of the first day's meeting, without notice given generally to the members, whose residences were not known, and thus the names of Messrs. MORRIS, BUFFINGTON, FRICK and others from your State do not appear on it, though they cordially support it, and would add their names, if possible.

HARVEY BIRCH.

Mr. Clay and Masonry.

The following correspondence between EMANUEL C. REIGART, Esq. of Lancaster, Pa., and the Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, on Freemasonry appeared in the Lancaster Union of the 5th inst. As far as Mr. Clay's connection with the Lodge is concerned, the correspondence will be found satisfactory to the Antimasons generally, we have no doubt. It could hardly be expected that he would volunteer to denounce the institution, however much he might think it deserving public disapprobation.

LETTER TO MR. CLAY.

LANCASTER, NOV. 14, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—A large majority of the Anti-Masonic party of Pennsylvania admire your political character, and appreciate your public services.—They think with you in those great leading measures of National policy which you have long ably and successfully advocated.

I have been requested by several respectable gentlemen (members of the Anti-Masonic party) respectfully to ask you in what relation you stand to the Institution of Free-Masonry.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. REIGART.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

ASHLAND, Nov. 25, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I have duly received your letter requesting me at the instance of several respectable gentlemen of the Anti-Masonic party in Pennsylvania, to state what are my existing relations to Free-Masonry.

I entertain great repugnance to appearing before the public at all, on any subject, and especially upon one which, according to my humble apprehension, is not necessarily connected with the administration of the General Government; but the respectful terms in which you have been pleased to address me, and the conscientious motives by which I present myself to be actuated, entitle you to a frank and full answer to the inquiry contained in your letter; and I now have the pleasure of accordingly transmitting such an answer.

I became a Mason in early life, from youthful curiosity and a social disposition. But I never had any taste for, or was much skilled in the mysteries of the Order. All the professed officers of the Institution as developed to me (and I know no other) were charitable and benevolent. I never did contract, and never would have contracted, any obligations whatever incompatible with my duty to my country, or to society. I have always regarded the Constitution and Laws of the land as Supreme, and my obligations and duties to my country as paramount to all earthly obligations and duties.

Official evidence of my retirement from the Lodge upwards of thirteen years ago, has been published; and I have not since been a member of any lodge, nor held any office, place or appointment of any kind in the Institution. Nor do I believe that I could, upon my own knowledge or recollection

of its rites and ceremonies, obtain admission, at this time, in any Lodge of any degree whatever. I never in my life voted for or supported any man, for any civil or military or other appointment under Government, because he was a Mason; nor against any man because he was not a Mason. In 1825 I voted for Mr. ANAMS, as President of the United States, although, as I have understood, he was not a Mason; and against General ANDREW JACKSON, notwithstanding he was a distinguished member of that Order; but it is proper to state that I was not at all influenced by that fact. Among my most determined political opponents in Kentucky are Masons, who now or lately held according to the newspapers, eminent stations in the Lodge.

Such is a faithful account of my relations to Masonry, an institution which has comprised some of the most eminent men of our country, dead and living. I presume that the experience of many men has been, like my own, that as we advance in life, we cease to take any interest in attending such institutions.

In the sentiments of love of country, of obedience to its laws, of acknowledgement of their paramount obligation, and of devotion to our Free Institutions, by which all ought to be, and I understand Anti-Masons are animated, I most heartily and cordially concur.

With great respect, I am your Obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

E. C. REIGART, Esq.

Iron Fancy Railing.

The following paragraph is from the "Huntingdon Globe" of last week. We concur fully in the praise bestowed on the subject matter thereof.

"We have just seen an iron railing manufactured by WILLIAM A. PATTON, in the shop of P. B. WALLACE, Esq. in this borough—the railing is intended for the building lately erected by the Hon. J. Gwin, and is made entirely of wrought iron.—We have had opportunities of seeing fancy railing in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and we can safely say that this is not inferior to any thing of the kind we have ever seen. We understood that Mr. P. purposes, if he is encouraged by the public, to remain in this place. [To] any person who is desirous of having an ornament of this nature at their [his] buildings, we would say 'go and examine the railing that has just been put up at Judge Gwin's residence, and we doubt not, you will immediately leave an order with Mr. Patton for the construction of one of the same kind for yourselves.'" [yourself].

Counting-House Almanac for the YEAR 1844.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and days (1-31). It lists the day of the week for each date.

Messrs. Knowles & Cheeseman, whose names appear below, are old established merchants at Knowlesville, Orleans county, N. Y. Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country. In nothing can equal its success in relieving human suffering.

KNOWLESVILLE, June 20, 1843.

This will certify that I have been afflicted with a Liver Complaint, general debility, and pain in my side, for several years, and for eighteen months had been unable to do any work. In December last I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and found immediate relief from it. I soon began to gain strength, the pain in my side was relieved; and I had also a cough, which was entirely cured in a few weeks by this medicine.

ANNA D. HOPKINS.

The above certificate is strictly correct.

KNOWLES & CHEESEMAN.

For sale by Thomas Read, Huntingdon and James Orr, Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

In Henderson township, on the 6th inst, Mrs. NANCY WESTBROOK, aged 56 years, 4 months and 3 days.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, in Lewistown, Pa., Mr. JOHN M'LAIN, formerly of the American House, Hollidaysburg.

ELECTION.

Take notice that an election will be held at the house of Christian Coats, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 9th day of January next, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, one Secretary and Treasurer to manage the concerns of the Juniata Bridge Company, in the county of Huntingdon, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

I. DORLAND, Sec.

Dec. 20, 1843.

Huntingdon Academy.

PROPOSALS will be received for building an Academy in connection with a dwelling house, in the borough of Huntingdon, up to the 19th day of January next. A plan of the building and specifications may be seen on application to the undersigned. The proposals must state the sum required including the use of the materials on the premises known as "the old brick church," and also the amount exclusive.

W. ORBISON, Sec. of the Board.

Dec. 20, 1843.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday the 13th day of January next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of Smithfield (being No. 4 in the plan of said town) on which is erected a Two story log Dwelling House & Stable. Also, a lot of ground adjoining the same, containing

12 Acres,

more or less. The property is well situated on the south side of the Juniata river, and is bounded by lands of John M'Chan and Robert Moore's heirs. Sale to be made in pursuance of the last will and testament of Levi Westbrook, dec'd.

Terms made known on the day of sale by JOHN KER, Ex'r.

Dec. 20, 1843.

ISAAC FISHER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him.

Dec. 20, 1843.

TO THE Manufacturers of Iron.

THE Furnace and Forge with lands and one bed's apparatus, in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, called the "Chester Iron Works," are offered for rent on a lease for a term of years. The rent will be received in either money or iron, as the tenant may prefer.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Huntingdon.

ISAAC FISHER, Attorney and agent for Martha Pennock, the owner. Dec. 20, 1843.

To Farmers and Capitalists.

The tract of land near Brewster's Tannery, in Shirley township, called the "Roberts Farm," containing two hundred and eighty acres more or less, seventy or eighty of which are cleared, with a house, a barn, a Grist Mill with two run of Stones, and a saw mill thereon, about three miles from the town of Shirleyburg, is offered for sale. Farmers who wish to purchase a farm for themselves or their sons are invited to examine the "Roberts Farm." If not sold at private sale, this farm will be offered at public outcry at the court house, in Huntingdon, on Thursday the 27th day of January, 1844.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Huntingdon.

ISAAC FISHER, Attorney and agent of Martha Pennock, the owner. Dec. 20, 1843.

Notice.

Thomas M'Namara and Samuel Royer, lately trading under the firm of M'Namara & Royer, at Portage Iron Works, and George W. M'Brice, Samuel Royer and Thomas M'Namara, lately trading under the firm of M'Brice, Royer & Co, at said Works, having by deed of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, 1842, recorded in the same month in the Recorder's office in and for Huntingdon county in record book C. No. 2, pages 492 &c., assigned and transferred to the undersigned all debts and claims due and owing to the said late firms, at or on account of said Portage Iron Works in trust for payment of creditors of said late firms; all persons are hereby required to make immediate settlement with and payment to the undersigned, of any and all debts and claims due and owing to either of the said late firms at said works; and all persons are hereby notified and warned not to pay any debts or claims due and owing to either of the said late firms at said Works, to any person or persons whatever, but to the undersigned or one of them or their duly authorized attorney.

EDWARD BELL, JOSEPH HIGGINS. Portage Iron Works, Dec. 20, 1843.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of January next at one o'clock P. M., All that certain message plantation and tract of land situated in Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Ker, Esq., Daniel Kyper, Thomas Lloyd, Isaac Stouffer and Moses Hamer, containing

177 Acres

more or less, about 80 acres cleared, 7 or 8 acres of which are meadow; thereon erected a small log house and a log double barn, late the estate of Adam Hagey, dec'd.

By the Court,

JOHN REED, Clerk.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale by

JOHN KER, Adm'r.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Stray Steer.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, some time in October last, a black steer about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES KERR.

Nov. 15, 1843.—pd.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Rates of Discount in Philadelphia.

Banks in Philadelphia.

Table listing banks in Philadelphia and their respective par values.

Country Banks.

Table listing country banks and their respective par values.

Rates of Relief Notes.

Table listing relief notes and their respective par values.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Table listing market prices for Philadelphia on Dec 15.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.

Table listing market prices for Baltimore on Dec 15.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14.

Table listing market prices for Pittsburgh on Dec 14.

Estate of Margaret Clayton, Late of West township Huntingdon county deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary upon the will of said dec'd have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN WATT, GEORGE WILSON, } Ex'r's Nov. 29, 1843.

Snyder's Vegetable Concrete.

To certify that my wife was afflicted for some time with a very severe cough, with a pain in the breast, and after many other remedies had failed I was induced to procure a bottle of J. Snyder's Vegetable Concrete, and she was perfectly restored by the use of part of a bottle full.

HUGH KEILEY, For sale by Jacob Snyder, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 18, 1843.

Estate of SAMUEL UTLEY, Late of Snyder township, Huntingdon county deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay, to

DAVID BEYER, Adm'r, Oct. 25, 1843.—6t West tp.

Estate of Robert M'Nit, late of Tyrone tp. Huntingdon co. deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the said estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the same are requested to make them known without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH MORROW, Adm'r, Dec. 6, 1843.

A. K. CORNYN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Office in Main Street; two doors East of Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House.

Job Printing.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.