

Devoted to

Art, Science, Literature, Politics, Morality, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Amusement, &c., &c.

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HUNTINGDON, Pa., APRIL 17, 1844.

Whole No. 480.

PUBLISHED BY THEODORE H. CREMER,

Terms. The Journal will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance...

BANK NOTE LIST. Rates of Discount in Philadelphia.

Table listing banks in Philadelphia and their discount rates.

Country Banks. Bank of Chester co. Westchester par

Table listing country banks and their locations.

Rates of Relief Notes. North in Liberties, Delaware County, Farmers' Bank of Bucks, Germantown par

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! The subscriber is now prepared to furnish every description of CHAIRS...

LUXURIOUS AND EASY CHAIR FOR THE INVALID. In which the feeble and afflicted invalid...

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. CHRISTIAN COURTS.

WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of this county, the public generally, and his old friends and customers...

Wistar's Balm. will at all times be abundantly supplied with the best to be had in the country.

Wistar's Balm. will be furnished with the best of Liquors, and HIS STABLES

is the very best in the borough, and will always be attended by the most trustworthy and experienced ostlers.

Mr. Courts pledges himself to make every exertion to render the "Franklin House" a home to all who may favor him with a call.

Boards, by the year, month, or week, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1843.

works of the same nature. terotype has been too much confined to those, whose sole object seems to be to make money...

The Daguerreotypes of the most distinguished able men in the service of the country, which have been taken by Messrs. A. & E., are one of the most attractions of the Capital.

These celebrated Pills do not relieve as much as medicine can do. COLDS and COUGHS are more benefited by the Brandreth Pills than by Laxatives and Cathartics.

CURE OF A CANCEROUS SORE. SING SING, JANUARY 21, 1843. DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH:

Owing to you a debt of gratitude that money cannot pay. I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit my wife has derived from your invaluable Pills.

Thus we felt after having tried during one whole year the experience of two celebrated physicians in vain, in absolute despair.

Very respectfully, TIMOTHY & ELIZA A. LITTLE.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are for sale by the following Agents in Huntingdon county.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs...

Read the following from Dr. Jacob Hoffman, a physician of extensive practice in Huntingdon county:

Dear Sir:—I procured one bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from Thomas Read, Esq., of this place, and tried it in a case of obstinate Asthma...

GEORGE TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, Stating Administration accounts, Scrivening, &c.—Office in Hill street, 3 doors East of T. Read's Drug Store.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Volunteers and Militia composing the 2nd Brigade 10th Division Pennsylvania militia, are hereby required to form by companies on Monday the 6th day of May next...

14th Regiment 1st Battalion on Monday the 13th day of May next.

2nd Battalion on Tuesday the 14th day of May.

62nd Regiment 1st Battalion on Wednesday the 15th day of May.

2nd Battalion on Thursday the 16th day of May.

1st Volunteer Battalion commanded by Major Bell on the same day.

32nd Regiment will meet on Friday the 17th day of May.

2nd Volunteer Battalion commanded by Col. Buchfeldt, on Saturday the 18th day of May.

151st Regiment 1st Battalion on Monday the 20th day of May.

4th Volunteer Battalion commanded by Major Williams, on Tuesday the 21st day of May.

151st Regiment 2nd Battalion on Wednesday the 22nd day of May.

29th Regiment 1st Battalion on Thursday the 23rd day of May.

2nd Battalion on Friday the 24th day of May.

142nd Regiment 2nd Battalion on Tuesday the 28th day of May.

1st Battalion on Wednesday the 29th day of May.

3rd Volunteer Battalion commanded by Col. Barrett, on Thursday the 30th day of May.

JOHN BURKETT, Brigade Inspector 2d B. 10th D. P. M. Ironville, April 3, 1844.

REMOVAL. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. Jacob Snyder, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and the public in general...

Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

He receives, regularly, from New York, Scott's New York, Paris and London FASHIONS;

and he is determined to employ none but the best and most experienced workmen; and he guarantees to execute all orders in his line in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner...

COUNTRY PRICES will be taken at the market price, in payment for work.

By strict attention to business, he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage.

N. B. He has just received from New York Scott's reports of New York, Paris and London Fashions for spring and summer of 1844.

Remainder in the Post Office at Huntingdon April 1st, 1844. If not called for previous to the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Furnace to Let. The Valley Furnace is situate on Silver Creek, near Pottsville in the Schuylkill Coal Region.

OLD Huntingdon AWAKE!

At a very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Whigs and Antimasons of Huntingdon county, held in the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the evening of Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1844.

On motion of Dr. Geo. A. Miller, Gen. S. MILES GREEN, Esq., was appointed President, and

ELIAS BAKER, Col. JOHN STEVER, NICHOLAS HEWIT, DAVID H. MOORE, ISRAEL GRAFUS, WILLIAM STUBBS, JOHN T. MATTHEWS and DANIEL ATRICIA, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Thomas W. Estep, John Penn Jones, and Jacob Cresswell, Secretaries.

After taking his seat, the President briefly stated the object of the meeting;—whereupon,

On motion of T. H. Cremer, Esq., a committee of twenty persons was appointed to report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee consisted of T. H. Cremer, Esq., Abraham Long, James Dysart, Alexander Knox, jr., Thomas W. Neely, George Cowen, John K. Neff, Robert Speer, Robert Irvin, Benjamin Greenland, Abednego Stephens, John Kratzer, Samuel A. Wallace, James A. McCahan, Adam H. Hall, Isaac Taylor, James E. Stewart, A. K. Conyn, Esq., William Summers, and James M. Hunter.

After the withdrawal of the committee, on motion, JOHN BLANCHARD, Esq., was called on to address the meeting; and responded in an able and interesting speech.

The Committee, through their chairman, then made the following report:

WHEREAS, the electors of Pennsylvania will soon be called upon, by a sense of duty to themselves, their commonwealth and their country, to exercise the elective franchise, and whereas it is highly important that they should assemble together for the purpose of expressing their views and opinions in relation to those principles and measures of State and National policy upon which depends the weal or woe of the people; therefore we, the Democratic Whigs and Antimasons of Huntingdon county, in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose aforesaid, Do Resolve

1st. That we fully concur in, and approve of, the resolutions adopted by the 4th of March State Whig Convention, as embracing the true principles upon which our country ought to be regulated in order to lead to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

2nd. That the Democratic Whig citizens of Huntingdon county fully and cordially concur in the nomination of Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland county, and that for private worth, as well as for his great public services in the bloodstained field of battle at a time when men's patriotism and courage were tried, we can heartily and unanimously unite to elevate him to the high and responsible station for which he has been selected.

3rd. That Gen. Markle, "Harrison's fighting Captain," the Hero of Missisquoi and Fort Meigs, whose patriotism has been faithfully tried and not found wanting—a practical, hard-working farmer and manufacturer—a man of strong mind, improved by extensive reading, and of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, is the person whom Pennsylvania requires at the helm of State to free her from present difficulties.

4th. That Gen. Markle, in offering to mortgage his farm for three thousand dollars for the use of his troops to enable them to obtain those things essential to the effectual carrying on of the war, displaying a devotion to his country and its honor and welfare which elicits our admiration and applause.

5th. That we cannot suppose that the people of this Commonwealth will withhold their evidence of gratitude from a patriot and soldier, who perilled his life and fortune in defence of his country, while his opponent remained at home in the enjoyment of the wealth and ease of the aristocrat.

6th. That in Henry Clay, the orator, the statesman and the patriot, of Kentucky, we recognize the ablest representative of our principles, and hail him as our standard-bearer in the approaching contest, with the assurance which forty years' trial in the service of his country has afforded that the same inflexible integrity, unswerving patriotism and commanding intellect which have extorted even from his enemies their meed of praise, is about to receive at the hands of the sovereign people of the United States, their hearty approval; and that in furtherance of this desirable result, we pledge our efforts and influence to his election to the highest office in the gift of any people.

7th. That whilst the people of Pennsylvania have ever been ready to yield their cheerful co-operation with their brethren of sister states to the elevation of their distinguished and favorite sons to posts of national honor in exclusion of our own, we believe that the time has arrived when Pennsylvania herself presents claims pressing and irresistible, to the office of Vice President, in the names of either John Sergeant, T. M. T. McKennan or Harman Denny.

8th. That we fervently and sincerely deprecate any change in the present Tariff Law, because experience, the only test, and the surest guide, has

proven that law to have been framed in wisdom and to have been productive of beneficial results, promotive of the general welfare of the community.

9th. That as every Locofoco from the states of Maine New Hampshire Vermont Maryland Ohio Virginia Michigan Kentucky Indiana North Carolina Illinois Georgia Alabama Missouri Tennessee, and Mississippi

proved against the Whig Tariff of 1842—the present Tariff—which is reviving the prostrated industry of the country, our opponents may as well abandon the hope of gulling the People into the belief that they are advocates of the Protective System.

10th. That our able and efficient Representative, Gen. James Irvin, the "Popular Congressman," has endeavored himself to his constituents by the course he pursued with reference to the Tariff Question, as well as upon all other Whig measures which have been under consideration in Congress. Higher honors await him.

A County Committee was appointed, consisting of one person from each Borough and Township in the county. (See editorial head.)

On motion of John G. Miles, Esq. Resolved, That the County Committee be requested to call meetings in every Township in the county, for the thorough organization of the party.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the officers and published in the "Huntingdon Journal" and the "Holidaysburg Register."

On motion, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NOBLE BOY.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

It was a bloody and critical period of the war in the Peninsula, that Morillo, then commanding the fifth Spanish army, about four thousand strong, in conjunction with Penne Villenur, passed down the Portuguese frontiers to the Lower Guadiana, intending to fall on Seville as soon as Soult should advance to the succor of Badajos.

In the beginning of April, while the French were disheartened by the sudden news of the fall of that city, Penne Villenur and Morillo, issuing out of Portugal, crossed the Lower Guadiana, and seized San Lucar de Mayor. This place was ten miles from Seville, which was only garrisoned by a Spanish Swiss battalion in Joseph's service; aided by "Escapee teros," and by sick and convalescent men. The Spaniards soon occupied the heights in front of the Triana bridge, and attacked the French entrenchments, hoping to raise a popular commotion. Ballasteros, on the other side had advanced with eleven thousand men, intending to fall on Seville from the left of the Guadalquivir.

But the hopes entertained by the Spaniards, of being speedily in possession of Seville, were cut off by a piece of deceit. False information, adroitly given by a Spaniard in the French interest, led Ballasteros to believe that Soult was close at hand, whereupon he immediately returned to the Ronda; while Penne Villenur, also warned that the French would soon return, retired to Gibraltar.

This disappointment and failure in the execution of a favorable project, cherished for many months, irritated beyond control the naturally severe temper of Morillo. It was evening; and the division of the army under him were encamped some hours' march on their retreat. Preparations might have been seen for a military execution; and a couple of prisoners, captured in their last skirmish, were according to the cruel practice of many chiefs in those times to be put to death. The captives were guarded by a file of soldiers, and the executioners, waiting the word of command to draw up, were leaning on their weapons, and talking over the events of the last two days.

Just then, one of the inferior officers, returning to his tent after giving some order to the men, was interrupted by a boy apparently ten years of age, who, seizing his hand, and speaking in an accent slightly foreign, besought him with piteous entreaties to procure him admittance to the general. The officer found on inquiry, that he was the son of one of the prisoners, a soldier distinguished for his eminent personal bravery, who had not been taken even when overwhelmed by numbers, without giving and receiving many severe wounds.

This soldier, weary and wounded, but invincible in courage and spirit, for he scorned to ask the clemency of his conqueror, was now to suffer death with his companion in misfortune. The terrible order had been given, for Morillo would not be impeded in his march by prisoners; and he so hated his country's enemies, that the bravest and most generous among them could have found no mercy at his hands. The prisoner's little boy refusing to be separated from his father, had been suffering by the Spaniards to follow him.

"You shall see the general, boy, since you wish it," said the officer, in reply to the child's passionate entreaties; "but he will not grant your father's life. San Lucar! but these French dogs have given us too much trouble already!"

"You entered the general's tent, Morillo, by the light of a lamp burning on the table, was reading a despatch he had just received. Two of his officers stood near him; there was no one else in the

tent. The brow of the chief was contracted; and his eyes flashed as if what he read displeased him; and he looked up with an impatient exclamation as the officer entered with the boy. The child, as soon as Morillo was pointed out to him, rushed forward and knelt at his feet.

"What does this mean?" demanded the general. "Spare him! spare my father!" sobbed the youthful supplicant.

The officer explained his relationship to one of the prisoners about to be executed.

"Ah! that reminds me," said the chief, looking at his watch: "Pedro, mine is the hour. Let them be punctual, and have the business soon over."

Again, with moving entreaties, the child besought his father's life.

"Did thy father send thee hither?" asked the general, sternly.

"No, senor, he did not." "And how darrest thou then—!"

"My father has done nothing to deserve death," answered the lad. "He is a prisoner of war."

"Ha! who taught thee to question my justice, answer me!"

"No one, senor, but brave generals do not always kill their prisoners."

"I kill whom I choose," thundered Morillo, "and I hate the French. Boy, thy father shall die—I have said it—be gone!"

The officer made a silent sign to the petitioner, to intimate that there was no hope, and that he must begone. But the boy's countenance suddenly changed. He walked up to the general, who had turned away, and placed himself directly before him, with a look of calm resolution worthy of a martyr.

"Hear me, senor," said he; "my father is gray-headed, he is wounded; his strength is failing even now, though he stands up to receive the fire of your men. I am young, and strong, and well—Let them shoot me in his place, and let my father go free."

It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of this offer for the face of the devoted child was kindled with a holy enthusiasm. A dark flush rushed to the brow of Morillo, and for a moment he looked on the boy in silence.

"Thou art willing to die," at length he said, "for thy father? Then, to suffer pain for him will be nothing. Wilt thou lose one of thy ears to save him?"

"I will," was the firm reply. "Lend me thy sword, Pablo!" and in an instant, at one blow, the general struck off the boy's ear.—The victim wept, but resisted not, nor raised his hand to wipe away the streaming blood.

"So far good: wilt thou lose the other ear?" "I will, to save my father!" answered the boy, convulsively.

Morillo's eyes flashed. The heroism of a child compelled even his admiration; but unmoved from his cruel purpose, he smote off the other ear with his still reeking sword.

There was a dead silence. "And now, senor," said the boy breathing quickly, and looking up into the general's face.

"And now, answered Morillo, 'depart. THE FATHER OF SUCH A CHILD IS DANGEROUS TO SPAIN; HE MUST PAY THE forfeit OF HIS LIFE!'"

The maimed child went forth from the presence of his inhuman foe. Presently the report of firearms announced that he had witnessed the execution of his father!

Must we blame the cruelty of individuals for such enormities, or not rather the relentless spirit of war that builds up the glory of its heroes on a scaffolding of death, and sacrifices daily to the projects of ambition the prompting of humanity?

A Good Story. Col. Johnson, in his talk to the people of Trenton, told a capital story about a Baptist minister by the name of Sacket, who is a near relative of the Vice President.

It seems that Sacket had been a dissolute fellow, and a great fighter; but just before the battle of the Thames, had suddenly changed his course and became pious. He, however, had a strong inclination for the camp, and volunteered his services to assist the Colonel against the enemy, under the condition that he should have the privilege of preaching to the soldiers in the camp. The condition was gladly embraced, and Sacket was installed as Major, under a sort of certificate from the commanding officer.

He was an energetic, stirring man; a capital officer and a zealous preacher. On the day before the battle of the Thames, the Colonel dropping in to one of his meetings. He was holding forth with a stentorian voice, and insisting strongly on the doctrine of predestination. "All destinies of men," said he, "are in the hands of the Almighty, and not a sparrow falls to the ground without his direction. He is, too, the 'God of Battles.'" He directs the bullet in the fight as well as the peaceful operations of the household, and hence, there is just as little danger on the field of battle, as in the workshop or at the plough tail. If you are to die, you will die at all events, but if you are to live, the Almighty can turn the bullet out of its course as easily as he can number the hairs of your head; if your time has come you will die, whether on the battle field or not. But, continued he, "I don't believe your time has come. I don't think my friends, you are to die just now."

The next morning while preparations were making for the battle, Johnson met the preacher.

"Well Sacket," said he with a smile, "we are likely to have serious work to-day, and as you think