



Huntingdon, Tuesday, October 19, 1847.

Sickness, absence of mails, &c., is our excuse for not issuing a paper last week. We shall not ask the indulgence of our readers for a like omission soon again.

WOOD! WOOD! Will those of our subscribers who pay us in wood, have the kindness to bring us some immediately. We are a little chilled by the election returns, and therefore require more fuel than our Loco-foco neighbors to keep our blood in circulation.

On our first page will be found two interesting Letters from the West, by a native of this county, who has taken up his abode in the "Sucker" State. We hope to hear from him again.

On our first and third pages will be found all the news from the army, received since our last issue. It will be seen that no hope remains of a speedy peace.

**Huntingdon County.**

By reference to the official table published in this paper, it will be seen that Old Huntingdon is still true to her ancient faith. The majority for Irvin is not so large as it should have been; but considering the way things have gone elsewhere, and the disorganization produced in our ranks by opposition to the Sheriff candidate, we think all will admit that the Whigs of this county have sustained themselves well. The whole Whig ticket, with the exception of Sheriff, has been elected. We shall not offer any reflections upon the defeat of Mr. Stewart, at this time, further than to remark that it has been brought about by Whig votes, and that before the meeting of another Convention to nominate a Ticket, we shall comment upon the nomination of Mr. Stewart, the opposition to him and his defeat, freely and fearlessly. At present it would be of little avail.

**Take a Newspaper.**

The election is now over, and we shall have more time and space to devote to the wants of the general reader. In view of the present situation of our own country and the world, no family should be without at least one weekly newspaper. The war is still going on, and no one can now foresee its close. An important session of Congress is about to convene, the proceedings of which will be interesting to every American reader. Next fall a President of the United States is to be elected, and the People will soon be called upon to choose their candidates. These matters of public importance, together with all local news of interest, will find a place, and be advertised upon in the columns of the Journal. We therefore bespeak, not only a continuance of the favors of present friends, but ask them to aid us in extending our list among their neighbors. If each subscriber now on our list would secure us an additional name, we think we can safely say that Loco-focism will not soon again rejoice over the defeat of a Whig candidate for an important County office, in Huntingdon county. Let the Whigs, therefore, exert themselves a little to aid us, and we promise, in return, to aid them in advancing their principles, and to give each one who patronizes us, more than an equivalent for his money.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Whigs have carried four out of the six Congressmen, being a gain of two. The Locos have elected their Governor. The Whigs have also secured majorities in the State Senate and House of Delegates, which secures two Whig U. S. Senators.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns from this State are not yet complete. It is thought the Locos have carried their Governor and the Whigs both branches of the Legislature. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and during the coming term two U. S. Senators are to be elected.

We wish every Whig who cut his Ticket in this county, could have witnessed the exultations of the Loco-focos in this town at the defeat of the Whig candidate for Sheriff. It would have effectually cured them of voting for Loco-focos in future.

**THE ELECTION.**

From the returns already received, we conclude that Gen. Irvin has been badly beaten in the State. This result has come upon us like a thunder-clap.—And we have no desire to conceal our disappointment. That he would be triumphantly elected, was the opinion of some of the most sagacious politicians in the State, of both parties. That he has been most ingloriously defeated, is now rendered positively certain. In the language of the Pa. Intelligencer, it is useless to lament or speculate upon the probable causes of our defeat. The Whigs defeated themselves. Had the friends of Gen. IRVIN been half as efficient in the management of the campaign as were the Loco-focos, the result would have been different. But as Jacob Faithful says, "what's done can't be helped—no use crying for spilt milk—better luck next time." Cheer up, Whigs! Instead of striking your flag, raise it still higher, and be ready to "pick your flints and try your Whig rifles again." Whigs must "NEVER SURRENDER." Remember that "TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT, AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN." Then do not despair. Stick to your party and your principles and maintain your organization. Let us profit by the experience of the past, and all will yet be well.

**IRVIN. SHUNK.**

Adams,	700	
Allegheny,	1300	
Armstrong,		609
Bedford,		220
Beaver,	150	
Berks,		5000
Bucks,		500
Blair,	601	
Butler,		30
Centre,		707
Cumberland,		426
Cambria,		165
Columbia,		1400
Dauphin,	918	
Delaware,	200	
Franklin,	450	
Huntingdon,	371	
Juniata,		30
Lancaster,	3800	
Lebanon,	600	
Montgomery,		1400
Mifflin,		144
Phil. City & County,		1691
Schuylkill,		1020
York,		909
Fayette,		572
Northumberland,		742
Sullivan,		260
Westmoreland,		2200
Lehigh,		342
Luzeerne,		1200
Washington,		200
Greene,		900
Clinton,		250
Perry,		900
Union,	891	
Carbon,		307
Clarion,		900
Indiana,	650	
Lycoming,		400
Northampton,		500
Venango,		450

**50,000 Whig Voters at Home!**

The Penn'a Telegraph says: From the returns that have come in from different points of the compass, we have no doubt but 50,000 Whig voters in this State, did NOT go to the polls on Tuesday last! These apathetic, or lazy Whigs, were as good to the Loco-foco candidates as 25,000 votes, at least; and had half of them done their duty, Pennsylvania would not now be destined to three years more of Loco-foco misrule. Gen. Apathy has a monstrous army in the Whig ranks in this State.

THE CANAL.—The Board of Canal Commissioners, Messrs. Burns, Power, and Hartshorn, passed through this place yesterday. They are examining the extent of the injury to the canal by the late flood. We understand they intend to commence repairing forthwith. The water has been let into the Canal west of the mountain.

**Lost Child.**

We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register, that on Tuesday the 5th instant, a lad named James Fisher, son of Mr. Isaac Fisher, of this place, left home, and has not since been heard of. He has blue eyes, light hair, pleasant countenance, two teeth out before, and a very sore head, caused by Scrofula. He is nine years old, had on light cotton pants, long brown coat very much worn, without shoes or stockings, and an old white hat. Any information of said boy will be thankfully received by his distressed father, and may be communicated through the mail or left at this office.

An important ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly in their returns by what means they have acquired it!

**"Hurd's Grammatical Corrector."**

An advertisement, with appended notices of this popular little work, which appears to be all the go just now, in the Eastern cities, will be found in to-day's Journal. The favor with which it appears to have been received by the public, and the extent and rapidity of its sale and introduction into schools, are not only unusual, but unparalleled. We had designed to write a more extended notice of the work, but finding it done to our hands by the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, we adopt the comments of that paper.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.]

"HURD'S GRAMMATICAL CORRECTOR."—We had supposed the material for any thing rare, interesting, or really valuable, pertaining to the Grammar of our language to have been long since exhausted; and yet we have before us a neat little work of 124 pages, containing "nearly two thousand Barbarisms, Cant Phrases, Colloquialisms, quaint Expressions, Provincialisms, False Pronunciations, Perversions, Misapplication of Terms, and many other kindred errors of the English Language," embraced in no other work.

No parent, no teacher, no private individual desirous of avoiding or having his children or pupils avoid such a host of the common blunders and barbarisms of speech, need be told of the immense value of this little work, either as a school-book or a hand-book.

We perceive that it has passed the ordeal and received the sanction not only of the Public Press, but of the Public and High Schools of Philadelphia, where it was published. These facts, however, are not necessary to satisfy any one of its merits who will examine its pages for himself. The author is SETH T. HURD, whom many in this section will doubtless recollect, and who will require little further proof of the merits of the work and its claims to public favor, than that it is the production of this distinguished grammarian."

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

The Pittsburg Gazette, noticing the recent letter from Gen. Taylor, in which he says that if he had voted at all in the last election, he would have voted for Mr. Clay, adds:

"We have been made acquainted with the receipt of a more marked letter than this from Gen. Taylor, in which he speaks in warm attachment of Henry Clay, and the Whig principles of this eminent Patriot and Statesman. These are evidently esteemed by him, as in truth, they are, based upon the most correct and honorable estimate of the Constitution as appreciated by the early Presidents. The views of Gen. Taylor, in regard to Mr. Clay, accounts sufficiently for the shameful treatment he has received from the Administration."

**Powder Mill Explosion.**

A correspondent, writing from Cincinnati under date of October 15, says: "We learn from Nashville, that a most terrific calamity occurred there on Tuesday evening. During the prevalence of a violent thunder storm, the lightning struck a powder magazine and the stroke was followed by an awful explosion, which could be compared to nothing but an earthquake!"

At least one hundred houses were destroyed and the loss of life cannot yet be told. Ten dead bodies have already been recovered, and the citizens had turned out en masse to search the ruins either for other corpses, or perhaps to extricate those who may be lingering wounded or in agonies worse than death. This dreadful calamity has fallen upon the city of Nashville with appalling force."

THE PA. VOLUNTEERS.—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal says letters have been received in that city, with the intelligence that Lieut. Col. Black, and, we presume, the greatest part, if not all the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers were at Puebla on the 12th of September. They could not, therefore, have been engaged in the late operations around Mexico. The Second Regiment was in garrison at Perote previous to Gen. Scott's advance from Puebla.

GEN. SCOTT'S Demeanor IN BATTLE.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta thus writes of General Scott's demeanor in battle:

"Gen. Scott at the head of our army during the engagement received a slight wound in the leg, and what is very remarkable, no person whatever except himself was aware of it until after the battle was over. A great deal has been said and written in reference to the ability of Gen. Scott as a military man, but those who have not seen him in command and under fire, cannot form any just conception of his abilities. His cool consideration of every thing around him—his quick perception—his firm resolve and immediate execution—equal if they do not surpass those of any of the great generals whose deeds have been made so conspicuous in history.

**GREAT FRESHET!**

One of the greatest and most alarming Floods ever known by the oldest inhabitants, took place in the Juniata River on Thursday night, 7th inst. Rain commenced falling a few days previous and continued without intermission until Thursday night about 10 o'clock, when it came down in a perfect torrent. Never has such a scene of devastation and destruction of property been witnessed upon this River! Farms were completely overflowed by the rushing flood—dwelling houses were suddenly lifted from their foundations—stacks of grain and hay were torn from their places—fences torn up—canal boats torn from their moorings—all came rushing down in mad confusion upon the bosom of roaring flood. Citizens residing near the banks of the canal, in this borough and adjoining villages, were driven, in the dead hour of night, from their dwellings to seek shelter elsewhere. It was indeed a most frightful and distressing scene to behold!

The bridge across the Juniata at this place so much injured as to render it impassable for some time. The farms in the neighborhood of this town have all suffered severely. So, too, with those lying along Stone-Creek; some farmers, in addition to having their fences destroyed, losing their entire corn crops.

Raystown Branch we learn was several feet higher than ever it was known before, and the farms lying along its banks have suffered severely. Bridges across this stream have also been much damaged.

Indeed we are unable to give anything like a correct account of the damage done to Public and Private Property. The Canal between this place and Petersburg, is almost in ruins. A portion of the Huntingdon Dam is gone, and the Lock entirely swept away.—The towing-path bridge below Petersburg gone, and the two Guard-Locks very much injured.

The destruction to private property in Petersburg and vicinity, has been very great. Shoemaker's Iron Works completely inundated, and four horses belonging to Mr. S. drowned. At Alexandria the damage to private property we learn has not been so great as in '38, although many have sustained serious losses.

We shall not attempt to specify the numerous breaks in the canal banks.—The Lock and a portion of the Dam at Water-street, gone; and the canal banks in the short level above, we learn, are entirely swept away.—Between Water-street and Hollidaysburg, we learn the damage to the canal is not so great.

Below, we learn the destruction has been none the less severe. Jackstown and Shaver's Aqueducts are both gone. Drake's Ferry and Mill Creek Bridges are both gone—several houses at Lewistown carried away, and Iron Works very much injured. At Duncan's Island, McCoys Tavern is swept away, and great damage to the Canal. We are unable at this time to give further particulars, as we have received no mails from any direction since the flood.

[The above was prepared and put in type with the view of issuing a paper last week. Since which, we have received papers from the neighboring counties, containing additional particulars, which we append.]

The Hollidaysburg Register says:—"During the morning of Thursday, the Juniata rose rapidly, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon had swollen beyond its banks. The water unable to find an outlet under the viaduct between this place and Gaysport, gradually dammed back until the whole of Gaysport was overflowed. In the houses on the North side of the Railroad, it rose to the height of two or three feet on the first floor. Several buildings were carried off, among which were the Store-house of Mr. Jas. R. Patton, Snyder Carr's Barbershop, Justice Smith's Office and Store, Heron's Blacksmith Shop, Charlton's Tailor Shop, and a Warehouse of S. J. Royer & Co. These buildings were swept into the current of the river, and crushed to pieces by the boiling flood against the walls of the viaduct. The damage done to private property in Gaysport is immense. Stables, fences and lumber were swept off, and entirely lost.—The bridge over the dam, on the upper basin, was carried away, as was the Aqueduct of the Feeder, about a mile below town.

Houses, fences, bridges, locks, and grain have been destroyed, and the country traversed by the River, and Canal presents a scene of desolation and distress never before witnessed in our country.

We have just returned from a ride

down the 'Little Juniata,' and such a scene of destruction we have never gazed upon as marks the course of that stream. From the very head of Pleasant Valley to the mouth of the river fences were swept, and other damage done, but from Bell's Mills down, the devastation and destruction is wide spread and fearful. Davidsburg was entirely inundated. The street is washed in deep gullies, and strewn with drift-wood. The Tannery of Mr. John Campbell suffered severely. One of the abutments of the bridge just below the town was torn so much as to make the passage of the bridge on horseback dangerous. Messrs. McCamant and Crotzer have sustained heavy damages; so also Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co. at Tyrone works.—The little town of Irons-ville suffered severely. Wm. Caldwell's Tanyard is greatly injured. Union Furnace and mill there are complete wrecks. Isett's store at the mouth of Spruce Creek is swept away, and all along the river are wrecks of buildings of various kinds, houses, stables, &c., which have been carried down by the raging flood.

Lewistown suffered severely. The Gazette says:

"On Friday morning until about eleven o'clock, the river continued to swell with great rapidity, having by that time attained a height of eighteen or twenty feet above low water mark. From that hour until about three o'clock it rose very slowly, and created a general hope that it would not be much higher. This belief, we regret to say, was ultimately productive of much loss, a great amount of property having been subsequently injured or destroyed, which at that time might have been removed with safety. As evening approached, the water again commenced swelling at the rate of from twelve to fifteen inches an hour, and continued to rise until after midnight, when, it is stated by old watermen and others, to have been from thirty to thirty-five feet above low water mark! A mighty torrent like this, it may well be supposed, did not sweep by us in its wrath without leaving ruin and desolation in its course."

The merchants of Mifflintown, we learn from the Sentinel, first moved their goods on the second story of their warehouses, and on Friday night were compelled to remove them either on the third story or out on the street. The Perrysville Bridge was raised from the piers and swept off about 12 o'clock on Friday night, and the Bridge at Millerstown, or at least a portion of it, has shared the same fate. The first span of the Mifflintown Bridge, next to town, was carried off about daylight on Saturday morning, and the second span so seriously injured that it is doubtful whether it can be repaired without taking it down; the remainder is but slightly injured. In Mexico the loss of private property was considerable—a Grocery, Warehouse, Stable, and several other smaller buildings were carried off.

DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.—The flood which has proved so destructive here, has extended in various directions thro' Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The damage along the Susquehanna has been very extensive. We understand that the Canal at Duncan's Island, above Harrisburg, is swept away, as much so as after the flood of '46. The West Branch has been so seriously damaged, that it will be impossible to repair it during the present season.

The Pennsylvania Canal, between Harrisburg and Columbia, is also seriously injured, the Tide-Water Canal but slightly. A colored boy was drowned at Harrisburg on Sunday. The farmers along the banks of the river have suffered severely, many of them having had their entire crop of corn swept away. The lumber merchants have not escaped; and at Columbia, lumber to the amount of \$7000 dollars has been lost. We learn, however, that the authorities will make the most vigorous efforts to repair the Canal breaches as rapidly as possible.

The Pittsburg Journal of the 11th inst. says:—

"The Allegheny commenced rising last Friday morning and the water reached an unusual height. A vast quantity of rubbish, sheds, one or two houses and a bridge, were swept past this city on Saturday morning. We have heard of a death by drowning a few miles up the river."

**WEST BRANCH.**

The Philadelphia Bulletin, says: "We have letters from Williamsport, which give a fearful picture of the disasters caused by the almost unprecedented rise in the West Branch. On Friday the river commenced rising with alarming rapidity; and late on Friday evening, the citizens of Williamsport were alarmed with the ringing of bells and loud cries of 'turn out,' 'turn out,' 'the flood,' 'the flood,' &c., &c. Men, women, and children, rushed from their dwellings, and alarm, trepidation, and

excitement seemed to be the order of the night. Every effort was made to guard against an inundation; but at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the river broke over the embankment at the Foundry, and came through the town with a rush, filling the houses on the low grounds to the second floor. A correspondent writes us that he found no difficulty in making his way in a boat from the Eagle Hotel, which is on the main street, to the packet boat landing. Pine Creek aqueduct is reported to have been swept away; and on the creek above it, the destruction of property has been immense. On Friday afternoon, at one time, one mile of saw logs, as thick as they could run, passed by Williamsport. The flood in the West Branch is said to be 24 feet higher than that of 1810. We have no direct or reliable intelligence from the North Branch."

THE FRESHET.—The Susquehanna.—Accounts have been received from the whole line of the Tide Water Canal, that it has received no injury by the late freshet. A report was published that the Port Deposit bridge had been carried away. This is a mistake. Some staging that had been erected under the bridge to make some repairs, was carried off, but the bridge itself was not injured. The telegraph wires over it were swept away. Preparations are making to have them replaced, as well as for putting up some poles that have been washed down on the tow-path of the canal. The tide was very high at Havre-de-Grace on Saturday and Sunday, overflowing most of the wharves; but there was no damage of any consequence done to either the wharves or the property on them.

**Further Particulars.**

**Lock Haven Inundated—Great Destruction of Property.**

Letters from Lock Haven dated the 10th inst. state that the destruction of property by the flood of last week was immense. The West Branch was swelled to a greater height than has been known since 1810, the river being eight feet higher than it was at the time of the memorable Pumpkin Flood. Lock Haven was completely inundated, the water being ten feet deep in Main street. The citizens were obliged to take their horses, cattle, &c. into their dwelling houses to save them. The destruction of property in the town was very great. The steam Saw Mill of Mr. G. E. KINZER was completely overflowed, and the machinery somewhat damaged. The destruction of property all along the river above Lock Haven was immense. Houses, Stables, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Fences, &c., were swept off, and many farmers lost all their grain, cattle, &c.—Pa. Intell.

**The Encarnacion Prisoners.**

Several of these liberated prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the steamer McKim. Their sufferings while in Mexico were very great. The New Orleans Delta of the 29th says:

The night after the flight of Swigert and his companions, a much larger number of the prisoners started from Huejutla, the place of their captivity. They were hotly pursued by a large force, arrested some eight leagues from the town and marched back. They were all then huddled into an old, damp, badly-ventilated monastery, where, with a large guard over them, they were kept in close confinement night and day, and on bad and insufficient food, till a few days before the battle of Churubusco. They were then, numbering in all over one hundred and forty, marched to a town some thirty-six leagues farther into the mountains, within about six days' march of the city of Mexico. On this march, as well as on their return to Tampico, they suffered much, some of them being without a shirt, some without shoes or hat, and scarcely any of them having a coat. Bad as was their condition, it would, but for the proverbial humanity of the Mexican women, have been measurably worse. Many of them they supplied with garments, and both while in prison and on the march, they would break in through the guard and supply them with nourishment.

A scamp, clerically dressed, calling himself McMann, and representing himself to be a student of theology of the Episcopal Church, is travelling about and swindling pious people out of their money. His last 'operation' was in Wilmington, Delaware.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who have found goods or merchandise of any description, along the river or canal, since the late flood, are requested to send them to the store of Fisher & McMurtrie, Huntingdon, for the Reliance Transportation Company, as soon as convenient.

The only boat containing Dry Goods, &c. which was lost above Huntingdon belonged to this company, and her cargo, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, were being transported by them to Pittsburg.

All reasonable charges for finding, taking care of and delivering any part of the cargo of said boat will be paid by Fisher & McMurtrie, or by the undersigned, agent of said company, now at Huntingdon. F. B. DENNISTON, Agent for Reliance Transp'n Co. Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1847.