

THE JOURNAL.

CORRECT PRINCIPLES—SUPPORTED BY TRUTH.



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1850.

TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

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WHIG STATE TICKET FOR 1850.

Once more our glorious banner out
Upon the breeze we throw;
Beneath its folds, with song and shout,
Lies charge upon the foe.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOS. HENDERSON, of Washington.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Whig voters of Huntingdon county are requested to meet in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding their Delegate Elections,

On Saturday the 10th day of August,
to elect two delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the borough of Huntingdon.

On Wednesday the 14th day of August,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to put in nomination a Democratic Whig COUNTY TICKET, and to appoint three Conferees to meet the Conferees of Blair, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata, to nominate a candidate for Congress; also three Conferees to meet the Conferees of Blair and Cambria, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, and do such other things as the good of the cause may require.

The Whigs of the several townships will hold their elections at the public house of A. Carmon, in this borough, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the Boroughs between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, P. M.

The Whigs of Henderson township will hold their elections at the public house of A. Carmon, in this borough, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Co. Committee.
JAS. CLARK, Chairman.

WM. B. ZEIGLER, Sec'y.

State of the Thermometer.

	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Monday July 15th	72	85	74
Tuesday " 16 "	72	86	77
Wed. " 17 "	79	92	80
Thurs. " 18 "	78	79	70
Friday " 19 "	68	71	70
Saturday " 20 "	72	82	70
Sunday " 21 "	67	87	72

Attention is invited to new advertisements.

Hon. JAS. COOPER and Hon. W. H. SEWARD, have our thanks for valuable pub. doc.

The Rev. LOWMAN P. HAWES has accepted the call of the Presbyterian Congregation of this place, and is expected to preach here the first Sunday in August. He is an eloquent and impressive preacher.

"HUNTINGDON GUARDS," is the title of a new military company recently organized in this place. T. P. CAMPBELL, Esq., has been elected Captain, and R. C. MCGILL, WM. LEWIS and JOHN MURRAY, Lieutenants. We understand uniforms have been obtained and that the company will soon appear fully equipped. Success to the Guards.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Henry Myers, of this place, aged about four years, was drowned on Friday last in the cistern, at his father's residence. This sad occurrence should render parents very careful about keeping their cisterns covered.

The Eastern Cars due here on Friday evening, did not arrive until Saturday morning, in consequence of a land slide which occurred between McVeytown and Lewistown, occasioned by the heavy rains. A large quantity of earth was thrown on the railroad track.

WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Whig State Committee, for the purpose of organizing the Whig party of the State, has been called by H. M. FULLER, Esq., the efficient Chairman, to meet in Philadelphia, on the 31st inst. Mr. Fuller deserves credit for his prompt action in this matter. We would prefer however, that a more central place would be selected for the meetings of the Committee.

Our statement a few weeks ago, that Col. A. R. McCURRAN had received the appointment of Deputy Marshall for Juniata county, was incorrect. But we are pleased to learn that he has lately received the appointment.

HENRY REIGART, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Marshall for Blair county.

Prospectuses for two new papers professing to be Whig in politics, but neither pledging a support to the county nominations, have, as we learn from the Register, been issued in Hollidaysburg. We suppose there is no truth in the rumor that the Locofocos of Blair county intend abandoning the Standard and transferring their support to these forthcoming papers. Be this as it may, however, we predict that the proprietors will not, from the profits realized, join the aristocracy of wealth for a year or two.

On our first page will be found the speeches of Messrs. Winthrop, Baker and Hilliard, on the death of Gen. Taylor, delivered in Congress.

The Union caucus spoken of in our last relative to the Slavery question, turns out to be a sheer fabrication. No such meeting was held in Washington.

Duty of the Whigs.

We heartily second the remark of the Connecticut Courant that it becomes the Whig party, under the present dispensation, to rally more closely around that leader whom Providence has left us. The death of Gen. Taylor should be followed by a re-union between every division of the party, if such divisions exist, and a determination to fling aside all sectional and personal disputes in the support of Whig principles. The standard-bearer of those principles is an able man. He has performed duties for his country in our civil affairs no less important than victories obtained on the field of battle. He is entitled to the entire confidence of the Whig party which placed him in the elevated station he has occupied; and he now only needs our undivided support to make the remainder of the Presidential term a brilliant exhibition of the utility of Whig principles to the safety, honor, and happiness of our country. He will call around him counselors that will have the best interests of the nation at heart. He will, if fully supported by the influence and affections of the Whigs, so regulate our present difficulties as to secure lasting tranquility and perpetuate the Union. Let there be, then, a unanimous feeling in the Whig party to support him, cheerfully, firmly and wisely in the station to which he has been called, and to merge all petty disagreements and personal rivalries in the single wish for the welfare of the whole country.

President Fillmore.

The estimation of Mr. Fillmore by the public may be gathered in part from the following from himself and others. In an address to his constituents, upon resigning his seat in Congress, he said of himself, after having served three years in the State and eight in the National councils:

"I came among you a poor and friendless boy. You kindly took me by the hand, and gave me your confidence and support. You have conferred upon me distinction and honors for which I could make no adequate return but by an honest and untiring effort faithfully to discharge the high trusts which you have confided to my keeping. If my humble efforts have met your approbation, I freely admit that, next to the approval of my own conscience, it is the highest reward which I could receive for days of unceasing toil, and nights of sleepless anxiety."

Mr. Winthrop, in a letter to the citizens of New York, during the Presidential campaign, anticipating the possibility of a misfortune like that which has occurred, said:

"If any accident befall him, [Gen. Taylor] which Heaven avert, your own Millard Fillmore will carry out such an administration to its legitimate completion."

Gov. Seward said:

"In the name and character of Mr. Fillmore we have every guaranty that a Whig can desire."

Gen. Taylor, himself in acknowledging the grateful emotions with which he received the nomination of the Whig Convention, said:

"These emotions were increased by associating my name with that of a distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions, might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket."

The Seventh Census.

In many counties the taking of the census is now going forward under the charge of the assistant marshals. We suppose the marshals for this county have will soon commence. We would again take occasion to remind our citizens of the propriety of giving correct and prompt answers when called upon. The gentlemen engaged in taking the census are performing an official duty, and the law under which they act requires them to visit every habitation in their district, and obtain the necessary information. It is to be hoped that our citizens properly understand this matter, as to refuse to answer, or to exclude the census-takers from their premises is a violation of the law which may subject the offender to a penalty of \$30, while at the same time we may add that any willfully incorrect answer is punished as perjury.

Another of them.

In addition to the two Delegates Green and Donohue, in the Williamsport Convention, who were bribed through Owenshine and Ranken, we now have the name of another rendered immortal. John Abrams, a delegate from Philadelphia, since he assisted in nominating Morrison, Banks and Brawley, has been tried for stabbing a man, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and undergo a service of four years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Really the leaders of the Democracy have reason to call upon their party to organize. Something ought to be done.

Working Whigs.

A contemporary, in advertising to the propriety of placing none but working Whigs in nomination for office, says, with much force, that we have had frequent demonstrations that none but a candidate who works can be elected. If WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, after his nomination had remained at home in his parlor and left the entire task upon the shoulders of the party, where would the Whigs of Pennsylvania be to-day? They would be in a hopeless minority with a fair prospect of never recovering. Nothing but the most indomitable perseverance on the part of our worthy Governor saved the party from defeat. Hence all must see the necessity of ACTION not only by the standard bearers but by EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY.

In this particular we are happy to say the wishes of the people have been gratified by the recent Whig Convention. The candidates are all of the working class, who have braved many a hard fought battle in Pennsylvania. We go into the coming contest with renewed vigor and with the fullest confidence of success.

HONOR TO GEN. TAYLOR.—From one end of the country to the other we hear of general demonstrations of respect to the memory of Gen. Taylor, all going to prove the affection in which he was held by the people. His death is everywhere by all parties, regarded as a great national calamity.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, preached a sermon last Sunday against Gen. Taylor, when a large portion of his congregation rose and left the church.

The late Rain--Severe Storm.

The rain of last week, so much needed and so beneficial in this region, to the summer crops, was accompanied, in many sections of our country, with a most disastrous storm. We learn verbally that there was a great flood in the Susquehanna, and that great damage has been done to the canal. One part of the town of Danville, on the North Branch, was inundated, and the inhabitants had to flee for safety. The extent of the damage done to the canal is not yet known. The Railroad, below Harrisburg, was overflowed for a considerable distance, causing a detention of the cars. We clip the following from the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday:

THE STORM AND THE CROPS.—The storm of Thursday and Friday has produced disastrous effects in the interior counties of the State. In some counties the crops were not harvested, and the grain has been prostrated in all directions. In the Cumberland Valley the wheat has been nearly all cut, through much of it remains shocked in the fields, subject to the violence of the storm.—The oats have been thrown down in every direction, and it is doubtful whether this crop will yield a one-third average. The corn has been very backward through the whole of Pennsylvania, and in some localities has grown but a few inches. It has been prostrated in all directions, and the fields look as if heavy rollers had been passed over them. It is probable, however, that, with labor, the stalks may be raised and much of the corn preserved. The wind has done great damage. Trees have been torn up by the roots in many places, and broken branches and twigs are strewn plentifully about the roads. All the streams are much swollen, and disastrous freshets are apprehended. The Schuylkill, is covered with logs, driftwood, various articles swept off by the floods, and the river is rising rapidly.

We regret to record that several lives have been lost on this river by the freshet. Four men were drowned at Phoenixville and two boys; four are reported to have been drowned at Coshohocken, four at Manayunk, and a little girl is also reported to have lost her life. There is a breach in the canal at the Big Catfish Dam, below Phoenixville, and the centre wall of the lock gave way at the dam above Phoenixville.

In every direction, not only in our own, but other States, the storm appears to have raged with violence. At the East there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In the interior of New York there was a tremendous storm, so heavy that the railroad track in the valley of the Mohawk was several feet under water.

The President's Family.

Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of Rev. Lemuel Powers. She is still living, and is described as a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues. They have but two children.—The oldest, a son, is a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who has just entered upon the practice of law in Buffalo. He is said to be a gentleman of fine qualities, and worthy to be the son of a Republican President. The daughter presents a more notable example. She is about eighteen years of age. Her accomplishments are many and varied, and her independent, self-reliant character is exhibited in the fact that she is now, or was very recently, a teacher in one of the free public schools in Buffalo. She is one of the women of whom the Republic has much more reason to be proud than of all the gay, gaudy women of fashion, who often show as much scorn for school teachers as they do ignorance of the true qualities of a republican character. Such a family will do honor to the White House.

THE RILING PASSION.—It is stated that, previous to the last words of Gen. Taylor, "I am prepared to meet death," &c., he said to one of the physicians:

"You have fought a good fight, but you cannot make a stand."

Thus indicating the consciousness of his approaching dissolution, and the army simile that was running in his head.

CASE OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—The case of Professor Webster, who prays for a commutation of sentence, came up before the committee of pardons, in Boston, on Thursday morning.—The proceedings and final decision have not yet been made public. The general impression is that the result is adverse to the Professor, and that a day in October has been fixed for his execution.

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—The Republic announces that information has recently been received at the Navy Department from Cuba, which promises a most happy and immediate termination of all difficulties growing out of the Lopez expedition.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE has just adjourned, having chartered six new banks and granted an increase of capital to two old ones. That's the way the locofocos put down banks.

J. PORTER BRAWLEY AT HOME.—A large Locofoco meeting was recently held at Conneautville, Crawford county, which denounced the nomination of J. Porter Brawley, for the office of Surveyor General, and resolved to oppose his election. It is also said that his vote in the West generally, will fall vastly short of that for the other Locofoco candidates. His prospects of success are truly beset with clouds and dangers. With no warm friends, and an organized opposition in the ranks of his own party, his defeat must strike every one as more than probable.

The number of buildings destroyed by the late fire at Philadelphia is 367.

The Effect.

The tone of the Press generally since the death of the late President,—like that of the public men at Washington, with here and there an exception, indicates a calm in the public mind and we trust that nothing may occur to re-awaken that deep excitement which for so many months past has distracted and agitated most unfavorably for the nation, all our public councils. The suddenness of General Taylor's death seems to have made speechless the men who but yesterday were invoking anathemas upon the Union and the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Death and grave have silenced the assailers and their censures, and in that better part of our nature, the heart and the conscience, judgment and calm reflection have taken the place of passion and strife. It is the voice of God which now speaks to us in those admonitory lessons which may give peace to the Republic and wisdom to its counselors. We trust this dispensation of Providence will not be lost upon us. Over the grave of the lamented dead, from the services of one so eminently national in his character, and in the midst of the public grief, our hearts cannot fail to be touched with that sense of self-sacrifice and feeling of patriotism which is necessary to give strength and perpetuity to the Union.

We do not think that the North or South are called upon to yield up anything of principle to obtain this end. If we remember the prescribed limits to State action, the prescribed and well defined powers of the Federal Government, and the just relations existing between Federal and State authority, and are willing to trust something to that Providence which has guided us to long and so well, surely we can meet upon some common platform, where we may all rally in defence of the Union and the Constitution.

If there be anything like sincere sorrow for the death of the lamented chieftain whose remains are laid upon the banks of that same Potomac where reposes all that is mortal of the Father of his country,—a statesman and a soldier whom the late President sought to make the model of his whole life, in the field and in his civil service,—let that sincerity be manifested by paying some heed to his constant and earnest devotion to the Union. General Taylor commenced his Presidential career on the 5th of March, 1849 with these words upon his lips:—"Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to the assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic."

The last public appearance of General Taylor was to do honor to the memory of Washington, and to the anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence. During his brief illness he recurred to the day, the occasion and the Monument, and his words were—"Let it rise (he said); let it ascend without interruption; let it point to the skies; let it stand forever as a lasting monument of the gratitude and affection of a free people to the Father of his Country."

"Being dead, he yet speaketh,"—from the field of battle, from the camp, and, more than all, in those words of true devotion to the best interest of his country and of mankind. Such an example never dies; but let us give an action and practical existence by invoking God and men to stand by the Republic to the end of time.—Express.

Whig Celebration.

The Whigs of Philadelphia celebrated the 4th of July, with a grand festival, at the "Museum Buildings." The Committee of arrangements addressed invitations to a number of distinguished Whigs, inviting them to attend the celebration. Among the number we find the following letter, from our representative, Mr. CALVIN, in reply to the committee:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation, as a committee of the Democratic Whig citizens of Philadelphia, to a festival on the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

I sympathize most heartily with the gallant Whigs of Philadelphia in their ardent devotion to our glorious Union and Constitution, and in their firm determination to give a candid and unwavering support to the State and National Administrations. President Taylor and Gov. Johnston have both fully justified the confidence reposed in them by the Whig party, and have strong claims upon us, not only for our support, but for our gratitude.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet my Whig brethren of Philadelphia, on so interesting an occasion, and to unite in renewing our pledges of devotion to the Union and to Whig principles; but I am sorry to inform you that I find my duties here will prevent me from enjoying that pleasure.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
SAMUEL CALVIN.

To the committee.
By the Committee.—The Hon. S. Calvin—a sound Republican, an upright man, a faithful representative.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Memphis Eagle says:

"Those gentlemen who have recently been seen wandering through the streets of our city and looking unutterably mysterious and heroic things, are not Hungarian exiles (as has been falsely reported), but delegates on their way from the Nashville Convention."

It is said that the Delegates to the late Williamsport Convention are having prepared a block of marble for the Washington monument, with the following expressive inscription:—"OVENSHINE!"

FROM WASHINGTON.

For the last week we have had all sorts of rumors and reports in regard to the new Cabinet, &c. We will give some of the despatches deemed most reliable.

WASHINGTON, July, 16.

THE CABINET.—The President had another conference with the Cabinet on Tuesday. They agreed to remain until Monday next at his solicitation, by which time, most probably a new Cabinet will be formed. The present Cabinet, though invited, declined to counsel as to the new organization. During their continuance in office they will exercise executive, not advisory functions. This course, so far as we can understand, is not pursued on account of any hostility on the part of the present Cabinet to the new President, but is owing to the fact that the disputed boundary between New Mexico and Texas has assumed a shape which demands positive and immediate action in some form. Their desire in withdrawing, is to keep him entirely untrammelled, and to place his Administration in such an attitude that their counsels may not interfere with what may be considered as a more judicious or wiser expedient in the present emergency.

The President is understood, (so says the special correspondent of the Philadelphia North American) as determined to follow Gen. Taylor's policy respecting New Mexico, and will act as soon as the Cabinet is formed. Should the Compromise Bill fail, it is asserted in high places, that the President will present a new plan of adjustment.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Mr. Webster has been offered the Secretaryship of State, and accepts it. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, is offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and is considering it. Mr. Graham accepts the Secretaryship of War. Mr. Vinton may go into the interior. Mr. McKenney, of Pa., may be Postmaster General. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., has been telegraphed to be Attorney General, and will probably accept; the seventh person is not yet agreed upon. The Cabinet will probably be sent in to-morrow.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—The chances for the passage of the Compromise Bill are said to be bad in the Senate. Mr. Webster has made another speech in its favor and Mr. Clay was expected to make his last speech on the subject on Saturday, and then the vote would be taken.

THE GALPHIN BUSINESS.—Secretary Crawford has sent a letter to the House of Representatives, offering to deposit the money received on the Galphin claim, and leave the decision of his rights to the Supreme Court of the U. States.—This is a truly honorable course, for which Mr. Crawford deserves great credit.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—President Fillmore had a slight attack of Cholera on Tuesday. He is again out and as well as ever. The President transacts his official business at the White House, but has not yet removed there.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of the late President, Col. Bliss, and Dr. Wood, with their wives and families, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday evening. They will make their permanent residence in that city. The remains of Gen. Taylor, it is now said, will remain in the Congressional burying ground, in accordance with his wish to be buried in the place where he died.

Later!

THE NEW CABINET.—The following Cabinet has been formed by the President. It is able and decidedly Whig.

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Mass. Secretary of Treasury—Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. Secretary of Interior—Mr. Pearce, of Md. Secretary of War—Mr. Bates, of Missouri. Secretary of Navy—Mr. Graham, of N. Car. Postmaster General—Mr. Hall, of N. York. Attorney General—Mr. Crittenden, of Ky.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY of New York, who were supposed to have buried all their past disputes, are again at loggerheads, and fighting each other as vigorously as ever. The bone of contention is the election of a United States Senator in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson. The Hunkers stick to him, and will hear of no other man. The Barnburners are denouncing him in all their newspapers, and have commenced a systematic agitation by holding mass meetings. If the Barnburners give in a second time they may as well abandon at once all idea of future independence, and will deserve to wear the collar in all time to come.

Incident of the President.

The acts and speeches which marked the closing scenes of Gen. Taylor's life will doubtless be gathered up and treasured in the memory of his countrymen. The following anecdote is related of him, and whether truly reported or not is certainly characteristic. The *New York Mirror* says:

It is but a few days since, when a delegation waited upon him to remonstrate against his liberal position on the slavery question, and to talk of disunion as the inevitable consequence of the admission of California as a free State, that he uttered these memorable words:—"Gentlemen," said the President, "if ever the flag of Disunion is raised within the borders of these United States while I occupy the Chair, I will plant the stars and stripes alongside of it, and with my own hand strike it down, if not a soul comes to my aid south of Mason and Dixon's line!"

VIOLENCE OF PARTY SPIRIT.—"It is gratifying to observe," says the *Albany Register*, "the uniform tone of kindness and respect in which the character of the late President is spoken of by journals that were politically opposed to him." The *Washington Republic*, in copying this expression, says that "in view of the extreme license of tradition which many journals of the opposition took in speaking of Gen. Taylor living, the contrast presented by their language of regret over his tomb is calculated to teach an impressive lesson. The sincerity of their expressions of veneration we do not question at all; but the recklessness of former detraction, uttered under temporary excitement, and for transient political ends—how severe a condemnation does it now receive in the inmost hearts of the traducers, they themselves being their own arraigners!"

The Cholera is raging with fearful violence in the City of Mexico. From the 17th May to the 16th June there were 2702 deaths, since which it has been on the increase until reports make the mortality 1000 per day.

Foreign News.

The news by the steamer Hibernia is not of much importance. Russia, as the great power of the North, and next to England, the great power of the Old World, is quietly scheming over plans looking to the gradual enlargement and increased strength of her despotic power. Everything is quiet in Germany, but it is said that a reaction is going on at a tremendous pace; but as it is the pace that kills, it is not unlikely that some of the monarchs will break their necks in the race towards the good old times. The King of Prussia has published a law virtually abolishing liberty of the press; and he of Saxony has at once suppressed the whole institution, and gone back to things as they were in 1831. In Prussia, Saxony, &c., the States have got some credit, and there is still some cash in circulation; but in Austria money has disappeared. The moment some luckless foreigner brings a few gold or silver coins into the country, they vanish, and nothing but paper money is to be seen. It is quite ludicrous, says a correspondent, to just fancy a bit of dirty printed paper, decorated with the high sounding title of "Imperial Royal Bank Note," promising to pay the bearer the enormous capital of 6 kreutzers (English 2d)! "The history of the destiny of the Austrian empire is written most eloquently on these slips of paper—they need no further comment."

England is trying her hand again at the settlement of the disputes between Denmark and the Duchies.

Louis Napoleon has got his extra compensation, and seems to enjoy his increased salary as a national triumph.—The increased pay of Louis Napoleon is \$50,000 a month, besides his salary of \$120,000 a year. That will do for the President of a Republic—\$840,000 a year!

Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and brings news one week later than previous accounts. Flour has slightly advanced, with an increased demand. A good business is doing in Wheat at 1 and 2d advance.

SIR ROBERT PEEL was killed on the 28th of June by being thrown from his horse.

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The *National Intelligencer* announces that the prisoners taken at Contoy, and in whose behalf our government had interposed, have been released by the Spanish authorities from their prisons in Havana, and that they may be soon expected in the United States. This intelligence will be gratifying to good men in both countries, inasmuch as it will remove the cloud which hung for a while over their amicable relations.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM SHAVER, of Shirley township, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the next General Election. [31 pd]

County Surveyor.

MR. CLARK.—Permit me to suggest the name of DANIEL AFRICA, Esq., of this borough, as a suitable candidate to be nominated for County Surveyor on the Whig ticket. Mr. Africa is deserving, competent and popular, and if nominated will receive a large support.

HUNTINGDON.

For the Journal.

Declination.

MR. EDITOR.—A card has appeared in your paper, to which my name is attached, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff—you will please to discontinue said publication, the same having appeared without my knowledge or advice. Yours truly, JOHN GARNER.
Penn township, July 17, 1850.

THE MARKETS.

There is but little change in the markets since our last. Flour is selling in Philadelphia at \$5 12 1/2. Extra at \$5 18 a \$5 37 per bbl. Red Wheat at \$1 19 and White at \$1 25 per bu.

MARRIED.

In this borough, on Tuesday the 18th inst., by Daniel Africa, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON to Miss EMELINE CASTINE, all of Jackstown, Huntingdon county.

\$20 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the subscriber, Constable of Cass township, Huntingdon County, Pa., two young men, under arrest for seduction and assault and battery, named Lemuel Everett and Asa Brooks Everett. They lately came here from Virginia or the neighborhood of Washington City, and were engaged teaching singing school. Lemuel Everett is supposed to be about 25 or 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and a sippant demeanor. His brother Asa, younger, about 6 feet high, complexion and demeanor, similar to his brother. It is supposed they will return to Virginia. These arrangements were made to visit a brother near Hollidaysburg. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said prisoners in any Jail in this Commonwealth. Said Asa now calls his name Brooks Everett.

MICHAEL FOWMAN,
Constable of Cass township.

July 23, 1850.
National Intelligencer insert 3 times and send bill to this office.

M. & J. M. ROWE.

MANUFACTURERS and wholesale dealers in Brooms Baskets and Wood Ware, have removed to the large store formerly occupied by Messrs. Sellers & Davis, where they have opened an extensive stock of Eastern and City made Brooms and Wood Ware, which they are now selling at the lowest manufacturers prices. A full assortment of Bristol Brushes, Mats, Cordage, &c., constantly on hand.
No. 111 North Third street, 3 doors below Race, Phila.
July 23, 1850.