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WILLIAM H. PEIGHTAL—EDITOR.

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FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,
JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1851,
WM. F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

In a recent number of our paper we took occasion to notice, with our hearty approval, the unanimous recommendation of his Honor JUDGE TAYLOR by the Scott meeting of this county, held at the last court, for the office of President Judge of this district; and copied then the strongly approving article of the "Blair County Whig" upon the same subject. It affords us sincere pleasure now to lay before our readers the following similar expression of sentiment from that sterling Whig print, the "Hollidaysburg Register." It may now be regarded as certain that no other Whig—although there are many first rate Whig lawyers in the district—will be named or thought of as a candidate; and we feel satisfied that no man in the district, of either party, could be selected that would be as acceptable to both. After a fair trial of him for almost three years it is most undoubtedly the general wish and sentiment of the people of the district, of all parties, to "let well enough alone." Judge Taylor will certainly be the candidate of the WHIGS; and, in all probability, the ONLY candidate in the field. If so, he will not only retain his present place, but retain it in a manner which will plainly imply general confidence in his ability, integrity, and impartiality. The people are entirely satisfied with him, and all feel assured from his past actions that they have nothing to fear in the future. A consciousness that their interests will be properly guarded has taken possession of the public mind and honest men of all parties are anxious that Judge Taylor should be retained in his present high and exalted position.

From the "Hollidaysburg Register"

Judge Taylor.

Our readers doubtless observed among the resolutions adopted by the SCOTT MEETING at Huntingdon, and published in the "Register" week before last, one strongly in favor of the nomination of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR for President Judge of this Judicial District. A friend writing us, well observes that it cannot but be gratifying to the friends of Judge Taylor in other parts of the district that "Old Huntingdon" has thus prominently and unanimously put forth as one of her most distinguished citizens for the high and responsible trust referred to.

Public opinion in our county, we may add, is pointing to Judge TAYLOR as the man to whom the administration of the legal interests of the people in the district should be entrusted, with rare unanimity—a mark of confidence, we feel safe in saying, well earned by the distinguished ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duties since his elevation to the Bench.

Judge Taylor is undoubtedly a gentleman of much native ability, and is possessed of a well cultivated and disciplined mind. He is a man, too, of the strictest integrity—that brightest quality that can adorn the judicial character; is of great liberality of sentiment and feeling, and so free from political aspirations, and party prejudices, as to afford a sure guaranty of entire impartiality upon the Bench.

Our district, it is known, is strongly Whig, and as the Judge holds to that faith, we presume no other name will be offered on that side. Whether the Locos will offer a candidate we are not prepared to say. But be this latter as it may, with Judge Taylor for their candidate, the Whigs cannot fail of an easy victory.

Ice Cream.

Passing along Market Street the other evening with our better half we were accosted by that prince of good fellows Mr. John Marks, and invited into his luxurious establishment to test the quality of his ice cream. We found it most exquisite indeed, and lingered over our saucer till we felt a consciousness that, notwithstanding we have to endure divers rough and unpleasant things in this world, the smooth deliciousness of Mr. Marks' cream is an antidote to "many of the ills that flesh is heir to." Had we been on the summit of high Olympus eating imaginary fried oysters and drinking fiery champagne with Apollo and the Muses we could not have felt the "joy of rapture kindling out of woe" in a more exquisite degree than when absorbing the delicious preparation of our friend Marks. Call and see him.

South Carolina and Secession.

"Let us be brief when traitors brave the field."

This State, for many years, has been exhibiting considerable fretfulness as a member of the Union; but more especially so during the last two years, in which the slavery agitation has been more violent than at any former period. So much is she attached to the institution of slavery and so fearful is she of its ultimate overthrow by some sudden and convulsive effort of the liberty-loving power of the north, that, apparently, she would gladly see the star of South Carolina tumble from its brilliant companionship in the constitutional firmament, or transfer it without a blush or a sigh to mingle its beams with the blazonry of some monarchical escutcheon. She has lashed herself into a frenzy at the prospect of a danger entirely visionary; and in a petulant mood proposes to wander off from her sisters in company with a rake who seeks only to win her love that he may destroy. She is used as an instrument in the hands of British intriguers to disturb the harmony which exists in this glorious confederacy. Already has foreign gold excited the demon of discord in her borders and induced those who, like the arch-angel ruined, think that "To reign is worth ambition, though in hell," to raise the black standard of rebellion.

The great probability, however, is that she is only playing shrewd—indulging in a kind of flirtation in order that she may chain her lover (the Union) more securely at her feet.

Whatever may be the object of her frowardness and insubordination, should it be carried to a certain extent, there has been but one remedy proposed, and that one is coercion by the federal government. And the persons who propose this remedy arrogate to themselves the whole credit of being the only friends of the preservation of the Union. A fear of the disruption of it has been artfully created and pseudo patriots are taking advantage of it for personal purposes. Thus the Whigs of Georgia and part of the Democrats are combining as Union men against the balance of the democrats in that State as secessionists to elect the Hon. Howell Cobb governor. Much the same thing is doing in Mississippi for the purpose of electing General Foote governor of that State. In Massachusetts the democrats and free-soilers are amalgamating in order to secure the State offices over the Whigs. It is therefore apparent that the Locos are reaping all the benefits of place while it is equally certain that they form the great body of convulsionists. Does it not look as though the whole scheme of disunion was gotten up for the express purpose that some of our honest democratic friends might grow fat on the spoils of public plunder?

Again, we hear nothing of old party distinctions being broken up in certain localities for the benefit of the Whigs, but occasionally we hear of a few democrats, who love honor more than a rotten political fame, stepping out from among the hounds that are barking at their country and her institutions and asking the Whigs to reward them—for what? for merely doing their duty as citizens of the United States. Out upon such patriotism and such men!

For our part we never believed that the Union was in any jeopardy, but have always supposed that the whole cry of disunion was raised by slavery propagandists for the purpose of extorting the best terms possible from the general government in favor of their peculiar institution; and this view is slightly confirmed by the course pursued by the Texas members when the ten million bill was defeated. In our opinion the whole union cry is an attempt to seduce the Whigs, not from their old principles, but from their old organization to a new one, embodying essentially the same principles, with the superadded one of terror at the illusive prospect of a dissolution of the union.

Well, suppose even—which we very much doubt—that South Carolina is honest in her complaints, that the great body of her people and she as a State believes that the federal government is a despotism and a tyranny, and that her further connection with it would be, and is, subversive of her best interests, the happiness of her people and her own political well-being. We say if this be the true state of the case, then there is no principle, either deducible from or collateral to, that great one lying at the foundation of all republican institutions, viz: that government is formed and rests on the consent of the governed—there is nothing in this principle which militates against her right to renounce the connection. Our readers will remember that the Spanish Netherlands seceded from the parent government of Spain and after a contest of seventy years the United Provinces were acknowledged independent. Now we all admit their right and rejoice at the consummation. The French people have twice changed their government radically, and the English have also changed theirs at the point of the bayonet. The reformers seceded from the "Christian Church," and no sensible person now denies their right thus to have done. If our recollection of history serves us correctly we believe our own "land of the free and home of the brave" severed the ties that held her in ignoble bondage to the British lion, and we all recur to that event with thrilling hearts and feelings bordering on devotion for the noble heroes who pledged their "lives, their liberties and their sacred honors," that we might enjoy the rich boon of freedom. In all the cases referred to government had become subversive of the ends for which it was established, and those interested changed it. It may be safely said that no government can long exist unless its acts accord with the beatings of the public heart, and no one that so acts can ever be broken down from internal causes. This is the second time that South Carolina has preached secession for imagined grievances, and if she really wishes to leave the Union, all the principles of free government say let her go peaceably. She is not worth either coercing or buying, and there is no doubt that, if she were told that she might renounce the connection at her pleasure, she would become highly indignant and refuse to do it, saying that she had a right to the protection and fostering care of the government of the United States. Then, in such an event, we are sure her chivalrous sons would be heard, on Fourth of July's and in convivial assemblages, apostrophizing the American flag thus:

"Flag of the free hearts only home,
By angel hands to valor given,

Thy stars have lit the welkin's dome
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet;
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Death of the Hon. James Holliday.

This calamity has fallen upon us like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky. Mr. H. was a native of our town and has resided at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for several years, where he attained much reputation both as a lawyer and as a man. Soon after his arrival there he was appointed Judge of Probates and discharged the duties connected with the office to the entire satisfaction of the community. It is but three short months since Mr. H. was here, and then, judging from appearances, he gave every indication of reaching the scriptural limit assigned to man, viz: three score years and ten. We knew the deceased intimately, and can truly say that he was among the few who have within them and display throughout their lives all the elements of a man. He has been for years the support of a widowed mother, and to some extent, of an orphan sister here. When such men "shake off this mortal coil" we feel like exclaiming

"The good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as Summer's dust
Burn to the socket."

He had a frank, generous nature and his impulses were all of a most noble character.

Mr. H. was engaged in the trial of a cause at the time the sad event alluded to occurred. He was objecting to a question put to a witness by the opposing counsel when he suddenly stopped, pressed his hand against his heart, and said to Judge Hubble, "will your honor send for my carriage, I am too unwell to proceed." Immediately several members of the bar gathered round him and used all the restoratives usually resorted to on such occasions. After taking him to the vestibule he seemed to revive, but it proved to be the last flicker of the expiring lamp. A deathly pallor settled upon his features; his eyes became fixed and glazed, and faintly gasping out, "it is all dark, don't leave me," he sank quietly into the arms of Death. He leaves an attached wife and family to mourn his loss. He was in the prime and vigor of manhood, standing high at the Bar and high in the confidence of his friends. One of the Milwaukee papers says "He had no enemies, for he was generous, impulsive and warm-hearted, and a promising and prosperous career seemed to be before him."

Among other resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Bar we find the following, which we transfer to our columns, conscious that all that is said therein is richly merited:

Resolved, That in the death of our late dear friend, this Bar has sustained the loss of one of its ablest, most accomplished, and most amiable members. Gifted by nature with quick and solid abilities, thoroughly schooled in the learning of his profession, he had before him a career of high professional usefulness and honor. Stricken down by the inscrutable judgment of Providence, in the full energy of life and talent, few lawyers of his age, yet hardly at its prime, have left behind them so marked a vacuum in the ranks of the profession; full of generous and kindly impulses, with many and close friends, without an enemy on earth, no warmer heart ever ceased to breathe than JAMES HOLLIDAY'S.

Terrific Hail Storm.

One of the most violent and destructive hail storms that ever visited this section of country occurred on Thursday evening of week before last. We were not at home and knew nothing of the particulars in time for our paper of last week. Since our return we have been informed that no storm so violent and destructive has occurred in this meridian for a century. The north-western part of Blair county suffered terribly. Portions of Logan and Antes townships had their crops entirely ruined and it is said the destruction there could only be paralleled by the desolation which follows in the wake of the dread Simoon of the Arabian deserts.

In the neighborhood of Altoona the barn of Mr. John Hamilton was blown down and the roof torn off his house. His loss is estimated at \$2000. The orchard of Mr. Hamilton, together with a number of others, was completely destroyed, and for some two or three miles, both east and west of Altoona, nearly all the trees were stripped of their foliage.

In this neighborhood we regret to say that a number of farmers suffered considerable damage—in Harstog valley, along Stone Creek and on the Ridges. Whole fields of grain were cut down as low as if the sickle of the reaper had passed over them, and fences were scattered in every direction for miles—immense trees that had withstood the tempests for a century were torn out of the ground and carried "hither and yon" as though they were feathers in a whirlwind.

The storm was of very short duration but we venture to say it has left behind it more destruction than any storm that has ever occurred in this section of country.

Our town was visited in the early part of last week with quite a tempest. Although not so destructive as the storm alluded to above, it was however of sufficient violence to blow in the gable end of the Court House and demolish, entirely, the old ten-penny alley. We believe no further damage was done.

Sharp.

We happened to hear the following colloquy the other evening, and as their was nothing said to us about it being confidential, we lay it before our readers as a specimen of woman's wit:

Husband—My dear, you should not look out of the window; it is not considered genteel.

Wife—Excuse me my love, I'm not looking out of the window, but out of my eyes!

It is needless to say Mr. Caudle fainted.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a law which provides that the Governor shall have a salary of \$2,500, which sum shall be paid quarterly. Won't that be 10,000 a year?

A DESCRIPTIVE NAME.—Manhattan, the name of the island on which the city of New York stands, is taken from the name given by the Indians to the original Dutch settlement, and means the place where they all got drunk.

Sad Accident.

We are deeply pained to learn that a little girl, about 4 years of age, daughter of Mr. Phillips, accidentally fell into the forebay of the mill at this place and was drowned. She had been in about three hours before it was known, and, after being taken out, physicians were sent for who used every means in their power to resuscitate her but in vain—the vital spark had fled forever.

Reported for the Huntingdon Journal.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Dedication of a Hall at Birmingham.

Pursuant to previous notice, the order of the Sons of Temperance assembled at Birmingham, on the 30th inst., for the purpose of dedicating to the cause of "Temperance Benevolence and Brotherly Love," the new Hall recently erected by Day Spring Division, No. 147, located at that place. After the cars had arrived from the east and west, and sufficient time elapsed to afford an opportunity to visitors who had come by railroad to dine, the members of the order began to assemble at the new Hall, which was soon crowded to overflowing. The usual dedicatory ceremonies of the order having been gone through with, the different delegations were formed in procession in the following order, by Chief Marshal Calderwood.

1st Huntingdon Brass Band. 2d, Members of the Grand Division. 3d, Cadets of Temperance from Hollidaysburg, Warriorsmark and Birmingham Sections. 4th, Fidelity Division, No. 11. 5th, Standing Stone, No. 17. 6th, Williamsburg, No. 113. 7th, Alexandria, No. 134. 8th, Warriorsmark, 277. 9th, Spruce Creek, 280. 10th, Young Men's Refuge, 322. 11th, Tussey, 338. 12th, Day Spring, 147.

The procession was not only very large, but presented a most grand and imposing appearance, which must have made King Alcohol tremble upon his throne. But the most interesting portion of the procession seemed to be the long line of Cadets of Temperance, who evidently felt a little proud of their fine appearance and somewhat flattered by the encomiums bestowed upon them by the spectators as they passed along, together with the encouraging smiles of gray haired mothers and bright-eyed, rosey-checked lasses. On a neat little banner carried by Warriorsmark Section, was the following pithy inscription, "All's Right when Daddy's Sober." How simple and yet how truthful. After marching through the principal streets of the village, the procession proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an address was delivered by that able and faithful advocate of the cause, Hon. G. R. McFarlane. The Rev. Geo. A. Coffey, of Hollidaysburg, was expected to be present and address the meeting, but, failed to be in attendance, much to the regret of all present; it therefore fell upon the Judge to take his place. His speech was one of the most interesting and impressive we have ever listened to on that subject. The Huntingdon Band played several pieces during the exercises in the church, and the manner in which they were executed was highly creditable to the gentlemen belonging to the band.

After the meeting adjourned, the procession re-formed and proceeded directly to the Hall, where they were dismissed by the Chief Marshal. The day was pleasant, and all seemed highly delighted with the exercises, nothing having occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

In order to wind up the proceedings of the day in the most agreeable manner possible, the "Euterpean String Band," of the borough of Huntingdon, gave a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the evening, in the Odd Fellow's Hall. The concert was largely attended by the beauty and fashion of the place, together with many persons from a distance who remained for the purpose of listening to the sweet music which this band is so celebrated for discoursing. To eulogize the members of the Euterpean Band, where they are known, would be a work of super-erogation, and we have only to say to our friends abroad that better music or a more clever set of fellows cannot be produced. They were assisted by the Huntingdon Brass Band, who are also not only whole-souled, noble fellows, but excellent musicians. W.

Refreshing.

Peter, meeting Tom, says: "Its very warm in the sun to-day."

Tom—"Don't know indeed—I have never been there myself; but, as I know you to be a gentleman of the strictest veracity, it is to be believed from your statement that it is warm in the sun; and philosophers confirm your declaration, for they assert that the sun is the great fountain of both light and heat."

Peter—"Are you not afraid, Tom, that smartness will strike in some of these days and be the death of you?"

Tom—"Don't know, indeed, Peter; but one thing is certain, you need entertain no apprehensions on that score!"

Foreign Items.

The French Legitimists continue to flock to Venice to pay homage to Due de Bordeaux.

In Russia the turnip is eaten as fruit by all classes. In the houses of the nobles sliced turnip, with brandy, is offered to the guests.

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the World's Exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind; a watch which runs with one winding three hundred and seventy-four days; one smaller than a fourpenny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil case, tells the hour, day of week, and month.

Spain has sent to the Chrystal Palace a most superb collection of deadly weapons. Among others are a pair of rapiers of Toledo manufacture.—One of them, as to handle and sheath, is fashioned into the shape of a silver serpent. When sheathed it forms a complete circle, but when drawn the exquisite temper of the steel causes it to straighten at once. Some pairs of pistols, in wrought iron, damascened over a gold ground, are worked into magnificent designs, and are equal to the art of Cellini. Splendid specimens of Spanish embroidery are shown, on seeing which, it is said that ladies who work in Berlin wool and crochet may throw away their needles and hooks in despair.

Locofocoism Antisemitic to the Popular Will.

In every agitation of a great question of politics or policy, it seems singular that the leaders of Locofocoism should seek rather to bend the popular will to their own purposes, than to follow, as true republicanism teaches, the expressed wishes of a majority. Most particularly has this been manifest in the history of the repeated failures to make appropriations for Western Rivers and Harbors. The Washington Republic argues with great force that these difficulties have not been with the people or with Congress, and shows that a large majority of both have been for many years in favor of making liberal appropriations for the objects embraced in the bill of the last session, which the Union says, was defeated by Democratic votes in the Senate. Even in General JACKSON'S time the difficulty was not with Congress.—Of four internal improvement bills that passed Congress towards the close of the session of 1829-30, one passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 102 to 85; a second by a vote of 74 to 39; a third by a vote of 80 to 37; and a fourth by a vote of 95 to 44. Upon two of these bills the PRESIDENT put his veto; the two last were retained for further consideration till after the adjournment of Congress, and were returned with the PRESIDENT'S objections at the next session. The two last, it will be observed, had passed the House by a two-thirds majority; and there is no doubt that they would have become laws if they had been seasonably returned to Congress.

The Eastern Harbor bill, which Mr. TYLER vetoed, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 96 to 80; and passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 8. The River and Harbor bill, which Mr. TYLER defeated by operation of the pocketing process, passed the House of Representatives by a vote 105 to 96; and the Senate by a vote of 27 to 11. The latter bill appropriated nearly 20 millions of dollars; and among the years in the Senate we find the name of Mr. BUCHANAN. In view of the recent letter of this gentleman to the citizens of Richmond, it is but justice to General CASS to say that he is not the only DEMOCRATIC politician who doubts and twists on this subject of river and harbor improvements. If Mr. BUCHANAN could vote for appropriating \$2,000,000 to the improvement of rivers and harbors in 1845, we should like to know how he can claim to be among the abstractionists and Virginia DEMOCRATS in regard to the bill of 1851?

The Republic, after thus showing that the difficulty was not with Congress, or the people in Gen. JACKSON'S time, or Mr. TYLER'S, asks, "how was it in the time of Mr. POLK?" On the 20th of March 1846, a River and Harbor bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 109 to 90. On the 24th of July it passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 16. On the 4th of August the Speaker of the House announced that Mr. POLK had returned this bill with his objections. General BAYLY took the floor at once in defence of the PRESIDENT, laid down, as the platform of the "orthodox republicans," that Congress had no more power, under the authority to regulate commerce, to construct these river and harbor improvements, than it had to furnish shipping. On the question whether the bill should become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the PRESIDENT, the vote stood 96 yeas 91 nays.

Again, on the 20th February, 1847, a bill passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 89 to 72, entitled "A bill for continuing certain public works in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes." It passed the Senate on the 3d of March. Mr. JOHN DAVIS moved to take up the bill on that day, and explained that it was a bill from the House appropriating about \$600,000 for the improvement of certain rivers in the West, and for certain harbors. Mr. BAGBY, the Democratic Senator from Alabama, threatened to oppose the bill, item by item—after the fashion, we suppose, of Mr. CLEMENS and Mr. SOULE at the last session. The yeas and nays were ordered on taking up the bill, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 32 to 9. Mr. BAGBY thought better of his threat, for we suppose there were matters pending of interest to Mr. POLK which factious opposition to the River and Harbor bill would embarrass, and he knew that "orthodox republicanism" on this subject was safe in the hands of Mr. POLK. Mr. BAGBY, therefore, moved as a test question to strike out \$150,000 for the improvement of the river below the falls at Louisville; and on that question asked the yeas and nays, without any further remark.—The question was taken, and decided in the negative—6 yeas and 38 nays—when the bill was read and passed a third time, without a division. This bill Mr. POLK pocketed, and at the next session of Congress communicated to the House his reasons for retaining it—reasons so little satisfactory to the American people, that they would alone have been sufficient to exclude Mr. POLK from the possibility of a re-nomination by his own party.

Down to the period of the last session, therefore, we see that it has not been the fault of Congress that we have been disappointed in our River and Harbor bills. It has been owing to the ascendency of the Virginia abstractionists and the '98 men over our Democratic Presidents. The progressive, practical Democracy of West and North-west have been sacrificed to the doctrines of the hair-splitting, do-nothing, voluntary-principle gentlemen, who, from their seats at Richmond have too long dictated the policy of the Federal Executive. But at the last session of Congress a different state of things existed. It was necessary for the "orthodox republicans" of the Richmond school to defeat the bill in Congress, for there was nothing more to hope from Presidential vetoes. If the bill should pass the two Houses, it would become a law. Therefore it was that certain "striplings" in the lower House took the ground recently alluded to by Mr. WEBSTER, in a speech at Dunkirk, and that certain "eminent statesmen"—Democratic statesmen in the Senate—combined with them to defeat the bill by parliamentary manoeuvres. There was a clear majority in favor of the bill in both branches; and yet to gratify Mr. RHETT, and to provide for his benefit and that of the abstractionist, an issue of what General BAYLY called "orthodox republicanism"—a measure so loudly demanded by the PEOPLE, and so ineffectually demanded for a series of years in numerous repeated instances, was agreed to be sacrificed in a Democratic caucus.

The Republic, at the close of this argument, asks the American people, who it is that represent the true democratic doctrine on this question—the doctrine of that great majority which must constitute the only real democratic power of the country? That question is most easily answered.—President FILLMORE, in his message to Congress, recommended the carrying out of this favorite popular project, and it is to his administration that the people must look to give effect to their will.—The self-styled Democracy have for years been seeking to thwart and defeat that will. The immediate Representatives of the people, and the Senate speaking the voice of the State sovereignties, have over and again decided the question, and yet at every turn, it has been opposed by democratic Executives, in spite of the popular will, and with a despotic determination to bend the stubborn people to the creed of policy which Virginia demands. These are things for the consideration of the people before they again enter upon a Presidential canvass. There seems but little use in choosing a Chief Magistrate to represent the executive majesty of the people, if that magistrature is to thwart their will with impunity.

THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN FARE.—The London Punch having been quite satirical in its remarks about the American contributions to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, the New York Sunday Courier significantly asks that paper, "did you not remember that when your countrymen were starving in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, that we sent over to feed them, cargoes of meal and meat; that we sent over thousands of pounds sterling in money besides great quantities of clothing to comfort them; four times as much as all the other nations of the earth put together? Surely such a contribution of industrial products as that ought to have been sufficient to save us from your sneers, because we have not sent as many gimcracks to the Glass Palace as France and Austria have done. Now, Punch, all that we have to ask of you, is, when you go to look at our contributions to the Great Exhibition, just take along with you the official report of the articles and money, not forgetting the Constitution frigate, which was freighted with part of them, that Brother Jonathan sent to Ireland and Scotland in the year of famine; and if you can have the stomach then to sneer at the raw materials we have sent to the Exhibition, rather as an act of courtesy than as a matter of pride, you are a baser rogue than we imagine you to be, and altogether unfit for the companionship of your dog 'Toby.' And now Punch, do the handsome thing; acknowledge the corn," as we say out West, that we may have the good opinion we once entertained of you restored."

OFFICIAL.—An official statement is published in the Washington Republic of the population of the United States, according to the seventh census. The free population is 20,087,909, and slave 3,179,589, making a total of 23,267,498. Congress in the passage of the census bill fixed the whole number of representatives at 233, which would give Pennsylvania 24, with a fraction of 62,533, and makes the ratio of representation 93,702. The next Legislature of Pennsylvania will district the State for members of Congress according to the above ratio.

CHOLERA.—The steamer Iowa arrived at St. Louis on the 14th ult., from New Orleans, with 193 passengers. On the passage several cases of cholera appeared, & four deaths occurred. Among them was the lady of the Rev. Dr. Grimes, delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly.—Four or five persons laboring under the disease were left at the quarantine below St. Louis. The N. York Post mentions rumors of five or six cholera patients in that city on Thursday, but doubts them.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., dated May 15th, says: "The cholera has made its appearance amongst us very suddenly. Four deaths during the last thirty-six hours, and several new cases this afternoon. It is on the increase."

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.—A gigantic man of the woods has been discovered in Green county, Arkansas, and a party has been organized to endeavor to catch him. When last seen he was pursuing a herd of cattle who were flying in a state of great alarm, as if pursued by a dreadful enemy. On seeing the party who discovered him he looked at them deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to fourteen feet at a time. His foot-prints measured thirteen inches each. He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders.

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.—The Jacksonville (Illinois) Journal says that, when the superintendent of the asylum for the poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years.—Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh tortures; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine, "Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his deliverer prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

Death of Hon. John Bredin.

It this week becomes our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN BREIDIN, President Judge of this Judicial District.—He died at his residence in this borough, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., after an illness of but one hour's duration. He had risen in the morning as usual, at 5 o'clock, and was engaged in preparing his papers for an Adjourned Court then in session. At 7 o'clock he ate a hearty breakfast, and in order to pass the time until the hour of the meeting of Court, he retired to his office for the purpose of writing a letter. That letter was never finished. While writing, he was attacked with paralysis of the brain, and notwithstanding the efforts of medical gentlemen of eminent skill, he sank rapidly, and in one hour from the time he was attacked, he peacefully expired in the arms of those whom in life he had loved with so much devotion. [Buller Whig.]