THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 7, 1851.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz:

If paid in advance, per annum, ... **$1,50**
If paid during the year, ... **1,75**
If paid after the expiration of the year, .. **2,50**
To Clubs of five or more, in advance, .. **1,25**

The above Terms will be adhered to in all cases. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

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.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOHN STROHM,

OF LANCASTER.

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

WM. M. MEREDITH of Philadelphia.
RICH. COULTER of Wesmoreland.
JOSHUA W. COMLY of Montour.
GEORGE CHAMBERS of Franklin.
WILLIAM JESSUP of Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whigs of Huntingdon county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding their Delegate Elections, on Saturday, the 9th day of August, for the purpose of choosing two delegates from each township and borough, to meet in County Convention on Wednesday, the **13th** day of August next, at **10 o'clock** in the forenoon, in the borough of Huntingdon, to nominate candidates for the following offices, viz:—

One person for Assemblyman,
Two persons for Associate Judges,
One person for Prothonotary,
One person for Register & Recorder,
One person for County Treasurer,
One person for County Commissioner,
Three persons for Directors of the Poor,
One person for Auditor,

It is particularly requested that the delegates be in attendance at the hour above named, as there will be an unusually large amount of business claiming their attention.

By order of the County Committee.

Huntingdon, July 24, 1851.

☞ We are informed that the barn of James Forrest in Barree township, this county, was consumed by fire on the night of Monday the 28th ult., which contained his crop of grain cut during the late harvest. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Sometime since, a stable belonging to Mr .Gibbony was burned, in the same neighborhood. Several occurrences of the kind have taken place in that neighborhood within the last two or three years, all of which are believed to be the work of incendiaries We fear that the portals of the penitentiary are open to receive some villian from that quarter.

☞ The Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee has called a meeting of the members of the Committee, to assemble in Philadelphia on Thursday the 14th of August.

New Postage Law. Thus far the reduction of postage has worked well. There has been an increase in the number of letters, and gratifying improvement in respect to advance payment of postage. No gentleman will now oblige another to pay five cents postage unless the letter is upon the other's business.

☞ The Locofocos of Dauphin County, at their recent County Convention, gave Mr. Buchanan "the cold shoulder," having adopted Cass resolutions by a vote of 51 to 3. Gen. Cameron is responsible for this.

☞ The Boston Post, speaking of Mr. Webster's late speeches, says that he now shakes from his venerable head the gems and flowers with which he stored it in his youthful wanderings through the fields of literature, and the profusion of these fresh and briliant ornaments isthe more pleasing when we contrast them with the severe simplicity of most of his previous efforts.

To the Readers of the Journal.

It is not uncommon for the members of the legal profession, as also of the judiciary, to mingle in some business, other than the one for which they were educated. One devotes his spare time and attention to fancy farming, another to horticulture and pomology, a third controls a line of mail stages, a fourth has his fancy excited with the roar of a saw-mill, while others are merchandizing, speculating in coal fields, blowing furnaces or spinning cotton. We propose devoting a portion of our time in conducting a weekly journal—mingling the cares of business with the exercise of the mind in the more elegant employment of furnishing dainties for the intellectual appetite. We, nevertheless, have no intention of abandoning the profession of the law, but hold ourself in readiness to attend to all business with which a generous public may entrust us; and while we say to the lawyers—we are still with you and one of you—to the *editors*, a profession no less honorable and probably more potent, we say—*we shall be very happy to make your acquaintance.*

The patrons and readers of the Journal may expect in its columns the advocacy of those time honored principles, for which it has battled through evil as well as through good report. The Whig party has been and is essentially preservative in its character, and has stood as a support to the stately fabric of the Union and the Constitution, when the factions of the democracy were assailing the pillars at its base. It is progressive with the progress of reason and knowledge, and moves forward with confidence and alacrity when the lamp of safety shines in its pathway. The improvements of the age are the offspring of its genius. It clears out your lakes and navigable rivers, builds up communications for the transit of your domestic commerce, and advocates that policy which will place the laboring man in a position to command, not beg his terms. A party, so exhaustless in its purposes for good, cannot but commend itself to the good sense of the citizens of this great republic—a country dearer to the American heart than was teeming Canaan to the followers of Joshua.

We will advocate the election of the great and good men whose names stand at the head of our columns, with our utmost ability, believing it to be the best general ticket ever presented to the people of this Commonwealth. We will boldly meet the questions of the day, when we shall feel called upon so to do; and while we deprecate agitation for the sake of agitation and disturbance, we are, nevertheless, an unflinching friend of the unlimited liberty of the human mind. No error can long prosper, and no truth can long remain crushed, while free discussion is permitted to attack the one and uphold the other.

J. SEWELL STEWART.

JOHN STROHM.

This gentleman has been attacked by the Locofoco press, with a malicious earnestness worthy of devils, for having voted, as they say, against supplies for the army in Mexico. He voted against the jesuitical evasion of a declaration of war, the sole power to declare which, the constitution vests in Congress. He voted *for* every appropriation to that army after the recognition of the war, as the journals of Congress will show. He voted for an appropriation of $500,000 for providing "for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may be landed at New Orleans or any other places within the United States, so disabled by disease or wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes." He voted for increasing the pay of the private soldiers from $7,00 to $10,00 per month, which was defeated by Locofoco votes. This charge is therefore a slander manufactured for the purpose of exciting the veterans of that war, against their best friend.

But who is John Strohm? An honest farmer of Lancaster County, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. By the kindness of the Whigs of this county, we were delegated to the Lancaster Convention which nominated him, and we there had the pleasure of looking upon his sunburnt face, and listening to his words of wisdom, after the Convention had declared him to be its choice for Canal Commissioner; and his remarks impressed us with his practical good sense, while his countenance bespoke honesty and Roman virtue. In fact his integrity has never been impeached, and cannot and dare not be. He is the man, whose services Pennsylvania needs, in the administration of her public works; and with him in the board, there will be no more stupendous Freeport Aqueduct swindles, or no more passing of delegates and others to the Reading Convention over the State improvements, free of toll. In another column will be found the evidence of the latter fraud and outrage on the people of the Commonwealth; and the only answer that the opposition press gives to the charge is, that Mr. Bigham should not have told it. These men want to live by plundering the State, and then make the people pay the expenses of the robbery. Let us then have the honest, intelligent, firm, hard working, sun-burnt farmer of Lancaster County in the Canal Board, and leave the patent right man of Clarion at home, to peddle patent bee hives, force pumps, and experiment in the mysteries of animal magnetism and clairvoyance.

The Issues of the Campaign.

The locofocos are endeavoring to present but one issue to the people of Pennsylvania in the present canvass, and that one entirely foreign to the real issues involved in the campaign. It is attempted to raise an overshadowing fog, on the subject of the compromise measures, and the great importance of preserving the American Union. The measures referred to, we understand have been passed by Congress and approved by the President, nearly all of which are irrepealable in their very nature, and the rest here are but seldom talked about. There has been no attempt in the State by any Whig, or Democrat either, as far as we can learn, to obstruct the execution of any of those measures, and the talkers and writers of the Whig party are preaching obedience to them and devotion to the coustitution and laws, as they have always done. Nevertheless the locofocos will persist, in blowing the flame and smoke of the conflagration of the American Union in our faces, to singe our eye-brows and take our breath. We tell these trembling, quaking, dissolution-fearing locofocos, that the men who control their party, do their thinking and regulate their national legislation, namely the cotton nabobs and princely aristocrats of the extreme South, are the men who are thundering against the heavy battlements of the confederation. It is their allies and bosom friends, who are cursing the Union in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. If the Union is not dissolved and dismembered until the Whigs do it, Gabriel's trumpet will send its resurrectionary notes over a country happily held in bonds of fraternal concord, smiling with the prosperity and general plenty that social equality alone can give, and the whole spectacle will be so beautiful, so gorgeous, that a tear will steal down his angelic cheek, at the fatal necessity, which shall forever end and destroy the delightful paradise.

They ask us to pledge ourselves to the Union, and we say we do, eagle and all, and the coat of arms of the United States, too: and we intend to live and die under the whole of them. The adjustment measures will be faithfully observed and respected. These questions therefore present no issue in the campaign. The questions are: shall the State debt be paid without the people feeling how it was done? Shall the farmers and real estate holders be taxed less than under former administrations, and still more money received into the treasury? Shall dead heads be made pay when they come into the cars with free tickets from the Canal Commissioners? Shall corruptions in the Canal Board cease? Shall adequate protection be granted to our domestic interests? These are some of the questions in which we are really interested, and which we shall hereafter put ourselves to the trouble of unfolding to our readers.

Storm--Loss of Life and Property.

We see in the Bulletin of the 4th inst., taken from the Uniontown Democrat, an account of a storm in Fayette county, the most tremendous of any thing we have read for many years. It blew down houses substantially built of Stone and brick, unroofed barns, and blew others entirely away; destroyed immense quantities of timber, killed some persons by the falling of houses, and badly injured many more. One man was blown a considerable distance and lodged in a tree top, two boys were blown fifty paces into a neighboring field, and the hat of one of them was found in a field three miles distant. The crops were very much injured, and much of them swept away and lodged on the side of a mountain. The storm was accompanied with terific thunder and lightning and occurred on the night of July 26th.

☞ Be not Affronted at a jest. If one throw salt on thee, thou wilt receive no harm unless thou hast sore places.

THE CANAL.

The following from the Keystone appears to be a list of the damages to the Pennsylvania canal, by the late flood on the upper Juniata.

Two breaches in the level below the Willow dam. A break in the level above the Little Waterstreet dam. Two heavy slides off the mountain in the Big Waterstreet dam; channel closed up. Towing-path bridge and abutments in the Waterstreet dam washed out. Three breaches in the level above Alexandria; one very heavy around the lock; washed 18 feet below bottom for 50 feet. Two breaches in the level below Alexandria. A heavy break close by Neff's acqueduct. Abutment of guard lock stove in at the head of Petersburg dam. River towing-path bridge and two of the piers washed out at the head of Piper's dam. Small towing-path bridge washed away along Piper's dam. Towing-path washed out above Piper's dam. Towing-path round the lock at Piper's dam washed away; head of lock damaged; stone washed out of cribbing, and canal below dam for some distance—300 yards—washed away and washed full of gravel. Two breaches in the short level below Piper's dam. Wash around outer lock at head of Huntingdon dam. Three breaches in the level above Huntingdon dam, heavy wash of the towpath, and fill in the canal.—Breach at the lock at Huntingdon. First culvert above Huntingdon partly washed out. Breach in the tow-path. Culvert below Huntingdon partly washed out.—Breach in the tow-path below Huntingdon. Breach in the Mill creek level, and Mill creek aqueduct washed out. Breaches and wash in the canal from Mill creek to McVeytown.

The breaches are so far repaired that boats passed on last Monday morning from below this place on their way to Hollidaysburg. Boats would have passed on Saturday but on letting the water into the level here, the embankment about the new Culvert at the upper end of town gave way, which was again promptly repaired. Mr. Anderson deserves commendation for his energy, in getting the canal in navigable order.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.

On the 22d of June, just seven weeks after the terrible conflagration of May San Francisco suffered from a similar calamity.

The whole of the blocks bounded by Montgomery, Dupont, Washington and Merchant streets are now a heap of ruins.

The property destroyed covered three squares, and the loss is estimated at something over one million of dollars.

The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been *arrested by the Vigilent Committee.* Their fate may easily be surmised.

Many lives are said to have been lost by this terrible fire, which, coming so closely on the heels of that from which the city had not recovered, inflicts a severe blow on the prosperity of the inhabitants.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New Orleans, Aug. 2.

The heart of the city is in ashes. The loss is variously estimated at from two to five millions, but it is impossible to tell what it really is.

From the Kittanning Press.

The Right Spirit.

In our paper of the 27th June last, we published a short extract of a letter from a Democrat in another county, to one in this place. We have since seen another letter from which we have been permitted to make a much longer extract. He is a very influential and honest man.

———, July 3, 1851.

* * Once I was a Democrat, but now a Whig—yes, a true Whig—a friend of my country at last. I am sorry to say that for the last five years I have been helping Demagogues to lay their deep and unholy schemes for the purpose of keeping Pennsylvania under water—but she is now afloat. All honest Democrats should throw off their prejudices, come out from the party, and unite with the Whigs—yes the Whig party and the only true party. But some Democrats will say, I am not going to turn Whig and be called a turncoat. For sake of party many of them would run with one shoe off and the other never on. Next October will find all honest Democrats who wish to promote the true interests of the State, in the ranks of a party which advocates and sustains them. Bigler, will be defeated, and I am pleased to think that Pennsylvania will continue her present position. Wm. F. Johnston, Gen. Scott, and the tariff of 1842, is my ticket.

I care not for the name of Whig or Democrat—I go for the interests of Pennsylvania, not for those of England and other foreign countries. I entreat all my former party friends to come out from the Democratic ranks and take their stand among the true friends of our country, and nobly and faithfully sustain, firmly and effectually for the future, the true policy of the State, by entering the ranks of the Whigs. Let them not be backward, but walk in and be men and Whigs. ***

From the Norristown Herald.

Corruption in the Canal Board--More Proof Against the Plunderers of the Treasury

We stated that the Canal Commissioners had granted free tickets to the Loco-foco delegates to the Reading Convention. Our statements have been corroborated by similar ones in Lancaster, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties. The Pittsburg Gazette contains a statement from the Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, which places the matter beyond all doubt. Our statement was made on the best authority. Read the communication of Mr. Bigham, and the excellent remarks of the Gazette:

"T. J. Bigham Esq., one of the late Representatives of this county, furnished us yesterday with the following communication:

To the Editors of the Pittsburg Gazette:

An article copied into your paper, from the Harrisburg American; in regard to the issuing of free tickets by the Canal Board, has called to my recollection a fact which I deem it my duty, as a member of the Legislature to state, over my own signature. Had I known of it before the adjournment, I should certainly of brought it before the House—and now, as I do not expect to be a member of the next Legislature, I ask the privilege to state it through your columns.

After the adjournment, and before leaving Harrisburg, a friend procured from one of the members of the Canal Board, and handed me, a ticket, such as he assured me had been furnished to the members generally. As near as I can recollect the substance was:—

"Pass Mr. Bigham over the State improvements to Pittsburg free of toll."

By virtue of this ticket I paid nothing on the Portage Rail-road, and no canal tolls on the boat from Johnstown. On my way homeward, in the cars, these tickets became the subject of conversation, when, to my surprise, all, I believe, of the Democratic members then present, and at least one gentleman, not a member of the Legislature, exhibited tickets, not similar to mine, but in substance as follows:—

"Pass——— ———over the State improvements during the year 1851 free of toll."

The gentleman not a member of the Legislature, and at least one Democratic member, spoke of having free tickets for 1852 as well as 1851. These, however, were not exhibited. Some of the members, and I think this same gentleman not a member, exhibited more than one ticket or pass signed by different members of the Canal Board, and I believe at least one gentleman spoke of having a pass from each of the three Canal Commisioners.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the hand-writing of the members of the Canal Board to say that any or all these passes were in their proper hand-writing—but had then and have now no doubt they are genuine as exhibited. I knew they were treated as genuine by the officers on the public works. These things struck me with great surprise—as I had never seen such things done before, and knew of no law to authorize such passes.

My design is simply to state facts, and to call for some explanation or for the authority to grant such tickets.

T. J. BIGHAM.

Member of the House from Allegheny.

July 17. 1851.

Let this statement of Mr. Bigham be published in every county of the State, that the tax-payers may see what kind of men manage the public works, for the construction of which they are so heavily taxed. Let the people see by this gross fraud upon the public revenue, which is only one of a thousand, why it is that the public works yield so meagre a revenue. Let them infer from this—and a fair inference it is—why the repairs of the public works cost so enormously: and then after seeing all this, if they see proper to accept ribaldry for facts, and scurrillity for argument and elect another man of the same kind and of the same party, another noisy politician, of whose moral or intellectual fitness for the trust neither they nor any one can vouch, why let them do so. If they can put faith in the professions of men who have now been convicted of a swindle of the basest kind upon our heavily taxed Commonwealth, we cannot help it. If such abominations are to be covered up under the mantle of "Democracy" which they have stolen, as they have stolen the public money, why be it so.

Mr. Bigham mentions one very significant fact, which is that one man *who was not a member of the Legislature, was furnished with a free ticket.* This we hazard nothing in saying, was an active locofoco politicion. The inference is irresistable, that many more of the same are at this moment travelling from point to point on the public works, at the expense of the State; electioneering for Bigler, Clover, and the rest of the loco-foco ticket.

☞ Harper, of the Post, talks about "lies sticking in the throats of Whig Editors." True, it is rather difficult to get a lie out of the Whig editors, but we have never known a lie to "stick,' for a moment in the throat of a locofoco Editor. They slip out with the most remarkable ease and facility.—*Commonwealth.*

☞ It is said that Barnum has succeeded in obtaining the identical lance, used by James Buchanan, in "*letting the democratic blood out of his veins.*"

Judge Bell.—This gentleman, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, has signified his willingness to be a candidate for President Judge of the Chester and Delaware Judicial district.—He will no doubt, receive the nomination of his party.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Williams, Mr. *John Louden*, of Altoona, Blair Co., to Miss *E. P. Robeson*, of Woodbury, Bedford Co.

DIED.

In Alexandria, in this county, on the 27th ult., at the residence of her brother, Israel Graffius, Esq., *Mrs. Catharine Shultz*, in the 65th year of her age.

The deceased had, until recently, resided in Huntingdon, and for many years was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Those who knew her unite in testifying to her christian character, while her daily walk afforded satisfactory evidence that for her "to live was Christ, but to die, gain." She was an example in patience and resignation under protracted bodily suffering; and, though suddenly brought to encounter the struggles of death by dropsical pressure, yet as awaiting the event, she was not surprised or alarmed. She exclaimed, "Oh, Death!"—as part of a sentence, which her voice failed to finish; but the expression of her countenance seemed to add—"Where is thy sting?"

Communicated.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr. Peightal;—Will you be good enough to announce the name of JOHN MARKS, of this borough, as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Treasurer. Mr. M. is a good industrious Whig, a man whose honesty has never been questioned and whose kindness of heart is proverbial wherever known. He would, certainly, make a popular officer.

MANY WHIGS.

Huntingdon July 31, 1851.

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1851.

Flour per bbl.	$4 25
White Wheat per bushel	1 01
Red do	90
Rye	72
Corn	62½
Oats	43

Farmers, hereafter, may rely upon being kept fully booked up in regard to the Philadelphia market for produce—our quotations are taken from the "North American and United States Gazette," one of the best and most reliable commercial papers in the Union.

Reported for the Journal.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
Tues.—July 29	64	78	68
Wedns. " 30	65	68	64
Thurs. " 31	64	72	64
Friday " 1	63	72	64
Satdy. " 2	60	79	64
Sunday " 3	62	82	68
Monday " 4	68	70	70

29th July Clear.
30th Rain, afternoon and night 567 inches
31st Cloud—rain in the evening 010
1st Aug.—Rain in the forenoon 090
2d Clear.
3d Clear.
4th Cloudy—rain morn'g & afternoon 060
727

JACOB MILLER, Observer.

Huntingdon July 24th, 1851-

MONEY MATTERS.

Philadelphia Rates of Discount.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Philadelphia Banks	par	Lebanon,	par
Pittsburg	par	Chambersburg,	¾
Germantown,	par	Gettysburg,	¾
Chester County	par	Middleton,	¾
Delaware County	par	Carlisle,	¾
Montgomery Co.	par	Harrisburg	¾
Northumberland	par	Honesdale,	1¼
Col. Bridge Co.	par	Wyoming	par
Reading	par	Erie Bank,	1½
Lancaster,	par	Waynesburg,	1½
Doylestown	par	Schuylkill Haven,	par
Easton	par	West Branch	par
Bucks County	par	Relief Notes	1¼
Brownsville	par	" " new issue	1¾
Pottsville	par	State Scrip,	¾
Washington	½	Pittsburg City Scrip	15
York	¾	Allegheny City,	20
Danville	par	Allegheny County,	20

LA FAYETTE COLLEGE.

EASTON PENNA.

The next session of this Institution, which is now in successful operation, with the most encouraging prospects, will commence on the third day of September next. The faculty consists of:

Rev. D. V. McLain D. D. President and Professor of Moral Sciences, Logic and Evidences of Christianity.

James H. Coffin Esq., A. M. Vice President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. George Burrows, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Washington McCartney Esq., A. M. Professor of Mental Philosophy and Rhetoric.

James M. Porter Esq., L. L. D. Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

The course of study is thorough, the discipline strict but paternal, the position healthy and the charges moderate for both tuition and boarding. Subscribers of $100 and upwards to the endowment fund now in progress sending pupils at this time, will have the benefit of the reduction which it will occasion.

Circulars and further information can be had by addressing Dr. D. V. McLain, President of the College, or W. Hackett Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Easton Penna.

August 7, 1851.—4t.