



# THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 20, 1851.

J. SEWELL STEWART—EDITOR.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

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### 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.

Mr. RUSSEL, the Daguerreotypist, who, by the way, seems to be a perfect gentleman and clever fellow—has taken rooms in the Engineers building, on Railroad street, near the Station. Mr. Russel is said to be a very successful operator, and, we have no doubt, will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

During the past ten days there has been a religious revival going on in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, which has resulted in the conversion of a large number. A great many have been added to the church.

Our Court labored hard last week, and notwithstanding they were at it some nights till eleven o'clock, the whole week was consumed in the trial of criminal prosecutions.

### Methodist Church Suit Decided.

The great suit between the Methodist Church south and the Methodist Church north was decided a few days since at New York, by Judge Nelson of the U. S. Circuit Court. It was decided that the complainants (the Southern Church) were entitled to their share of the profits of the Book concern, and a decree was issued accordingly.

THE SUPREME BENCH.—The newly elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Friday, and drew lots for their term of office. The following are the respective terms:  
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, three years, Chief Justice.  
Hon. Elias Lewis, six years.  
Hon. John B. Gibson, nine years.  
Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, twelve years.  
Hon. Richard Coulter, fifteen years.

The four last will successively hold the seat of Chief Justice for three years, a new Judge being elected every third year for a term of fifteen years.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—From all the returns received, the apparent majorities on the State ticket are as follows: Democratic—Comptroller—WRIGHT, 516; Attorney General—CHATFIELD, 265; Secretary of State—RANDALL, 1413; State Engineer—MCALPINE, 2565; State Prison Inspector—STORMS, 2752. Whig—Treasurer—COOK, 164; Canal Commissioner—FITZ-HUGH, 828. The official returns decide that Niagara has elected two Weig members of the Assembly, which gives the Whigs two majority in the House, if there are no farther changes to make. The Senate is equally divided.

### Governor Johnston.

It is understood in Harrisburg, says the Telegraph, that his excellency upon his retirement from the position he has held so much to his own credit, and to the advantage of the people of the State, will not return to the bar, but will devote his time to other pursuits, and perhaps in entirely different fields from those in which he has been educated. He has already been elected the President of the Allegheny and Kittanning R. R. Co., a road projected from Pittsburg to Olean Point in the State of New York, and it is believed he will accept the situation. Any company requiring financial ability will be fortunate if it can retain the services of Gov. Johnston.

### NEW YORK.

We have carried only the Treasurer and Canal Commissioner on the State ticket at the late election in New York. The successful candidates of both parties are elected by small majorities, ranging from 92 to 2000 votes. The scale has been turned against the Whigs by the efforts of the Union Safety Committee of New York, who managed to get a few whigs to vote against part of the ticket, while the Loco-focos voted for their own candidates to a man. We hope the Almighty in his wisdom will harden the heads and give a firmer consistency to the hearts of the simple souls, whom locofoco villainy and hypocrisy have seduced from their party allegiance. Were it not for the fact, that they might become in a greater degree, cringing spaniels to locofoco soundness, we would pray the Divine Goodness to make their hearts as soft as their heads. If this plastic operation were performed, and He should see proper speedily to take them to himself, it might possibly be the best disposition that could be made of them. Such cattle, as the dupes of the safety committee, should not be permitted to stay on earth, to disgrace the ancient, venerable and liberty-inspiring name of Whig.

Our far out relation and ancient grandmother, Eve, was inveigled from the path of rectitude by a rambo or a pippin, with the gratifying prospect, to the over-curious woman, of knowing a thing or two; while the safety committee, a fit personation of the powers of darkness, has frightened a little squad of simple Whigs, with the bug-bear of a disrupted Union, so that thieves could get an opportunity to steal. Plunder and tropical productions operate as strongly on the imaginations of the worshippers of mammon now as did green apples and science on the fancy of the great-grand-mother of the human race. The Whigs will probably see the necessity of standing by their party and their country, about the time they see the locofoco office holders sucking the last drop of blood from their exhausted carcass, then they will rush with an undivided front, rescue it from its devourers, put it in a condition to live, and again abandon it to the vampires for another feast.

### Home Journal for 1852.

The above paper published in the city of New York will commence its series for 1852 on the first of January next. The editors, Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, are known throughout the country as among the most elegant and accomplished of her literary writers. The paper was started and has been conducted with a view to "the cultivation of the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful," and thus far has amply fulfilled all the promises which were made for it.

From the first of January next, it will be the vehicle of conveying to its readers "all the new ideas afloat," in the style and with the ease of familiar friendship, which will be a NEW FEATURE in the paper.

It will contain sketches of Belles, Portraits of Public Characters, descriptions of fashions, manners gay and literary society, and in short, a picture of the passing world.

It will also be well stored with useful information, in the midst of its wealth of beauty; and taken all in all the fire-side cannot have a more pleasant and agreeable companion.

TERMS.—For one copy \$2 00; for three copies \$5,—always in advance. Persons wishing to subscribe will address, Morris & Willis, Editors, 107 Fulton Street, New York.

### Compensation of Postmasters.

Since the new postage law came into operation, there has been much complaint on the part of postmasters, that while their labor was increased their compensation was greatly diminished. In view of this fact, the Postmaster General has issued a circular, granting an increase of commissions in the following ratio:—Where the commissions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, did not exceed fifty dollars, the same amount of commissions allowed for that year, with 20 per cent. added thereto shall be allowed and credited to the Postmaster for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852; more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, 15 per cent.; more than one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twelve and a half per cent.; exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent.

The rate of allowance after the present fiscal year is reserved for future consideration, and will be determined on after the accounts for the first three quarters of the present fiscal year have been adjusted by the Auditor.

### Improvement in Railroads.

We have lately seen announced a plan to increase the power of traction in locomotives, by pressing them against the rails by means of an artificial loadstone. We are permitted to describe a recent discovery, which the inventors hope to render still more perfect and which is just the reverse of the above. It consists in reducing the friction of the cars on the rails to a mere nothing, by an electric battery, so arranged as to raise and very nearly suspend them in the air—a perfect suspension being only prevented by the necessity of a slight pressure to maintain the cars on the track. The inventors design first to apply their process to the transportation of passengers, and they expect to travel at the rate of eighty miles an hour, with less expense and greater safety than is now done at 25 miles. Their rails are in the H form, and not weighing more than seven pounds to the foot, are supported by wooden pillars, like lamp-posts, at an elevation of 6 feet above the ground, and 3 feet apart. The cars, only 2 1/2 feet wide, but 30 feet long, are suspended between them upon wheels of a small diameter, rolling, of course, upon the top of the rails.—At the two extremities of each car, and in the middle, at a sufficient distance from the wheels, are attached powerful magnets, made of an immense number of reels of wire, wound around pieces of soft iron, the poles placed directly below the rails, and as near them as practicable. The effect is easily understood. As soon as the wires are united to a pile to form a circuit, the magnets exercise a powerful attraction on the rail; but this being immovable, the magnet itself obeys the attraction, and the car attached following, the slight pressure which it still exercises on its wheels is just equal to its weight, minus the attractive power of the magnets. It may be observed, that electricity in this arrangement will not cost much. It is not used as motive power, but as static pressure, it does not, consequently, become exhausted, and may be continued without much expense. The invention is very good in principle. We cannot yet judge whether it has been sufficiently elaborated to be practicable. The first invention, above alluded to, to press locomotives against rails, is not worth much, in our opinion, to apply to common locomotives, which may, without difficulty, be made weighty enough for any labor required of them; but in connection with the second invention, it is invaluable, as it allows the use of locomotives at least as light as the cars themselves, and this is of great importance when the structure does not stand upon solid ground.

### Too Good to be Lost.

The two daily papers in Elmhurst, Indiana, have been firing "paper bullets of the brain," at each other for some time past with much severity.

Mrs. C. M. Burr, assistant editress of the Karlon, became entangled in the contest, and received some pretty harsh raps from Mr. Fairman, of the Republican. As an offset to this, Mrs. Burr sent a little poetic gem to Mr. F. for insertion, over a fictitious name of course—entitled the "Death of Summer." Fairman nabbed at the bait—the poetic gem was set before his readers, and it proved to be an acrostic—the initial letters reading "Long live Fairman, Prince of Asses, Amen." There never was much gained by quarreling with women, no matter in what light we view it.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—An English newspaper, speaking of Brother Jonathan, says:—"The waist of his coat may be ridiculously short, the tail of it ridiculously long; his shirt collar may absorb the produce of a whole field of flax; his pantaloons may not come below the tops of his boots; and his straps may look as though they were intended to prevent the pants from going over his head; he may be, in short, the most unrepresentable man you can conceive of; but beneath the uncouthness of his dress, and the awkwardness of his manner, there is such a man and such a soul as only Yankeeedom and the 19th century can produce."

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit \$5 bills, on the Philadelphia Bank, have recently been put in circulation. They are described as follows:—"Letter A," variously filled up. The general appearance of the notes is calculated to create suspicion as to their genuineness—the medallions and the female in the vignette are imperfectly executed. The dots between the words "Five—Five" on the upper and lower margins are oblong in the genuine, and square in the counterfeit. The words Underwood & Bald, and Draper & Underwood are omitted.

ADVERTISING.—Mr. V. B. Palmer, a man of remarkable business capacity, and with an experience such as few men have enjoyed, and who for the last ten years has occupied a most important relation between publishers and the business public, a relation, we fear, not sufficiently appreciated by either, says:—"Advertising is the great lever of success with the merchant." He gives illustrations by hundreds of cases, in which firms of moderate business, and comparatively unknown, have resolved to expend \$500, \$1000 or \$2000, and in some cases as high as \$10,000 a year in advertising. Their business at once rushed up to a point of prosperity never known to them before and in a few years the proprietors retired on princely fortunes.—"This is all natural enough—all reasonable enough," says Mr. Palmer. "The newspapers give the public, far and near, every day information. A merchant can make himself known, and the nature of his business, too, through the newspapers. He can draw the eyes of 50,000 persons directly upon his store and stock of goods, and by doing so, he cannot fail to increase his sales to an enormous extent." "Why?" continues Mr. Palmer, "this matter is not yet fully understood, but our dealers throughout the country, are getting awake to the subject, and it will not be long before a merchant will as soon think of taking a journey in a car without an engine attached, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. Everybody sees that all who go into the advertising plan extensively, succeed, whilst most others who do not take this advantage, grope along far in the rear."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We are indebted to the editors of Bicknell's Reporter for the following description of a new counterfeit:

Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa. 1's Re-issue relief. The general appearance of these notes is especially calculated to deceive the unwary, though the paper is somewhat different from that on which the genuine are printed—the latter being white and clear, and the former white, tinged with pink. The engraving, as a whole, is quite defective; the figure in the Vignette has but three fingers on the left hand.—So also the female on the left part of the note, who has an arm around an anchor—her right hand is minus a finger. Above this figure is a female who right arm rests upon the top of the anchor; in the genuine her neck is bare, whilst in the bad note there seems to be two or three strings of beads around it; her right arm is very badly engraved and is indistinct; in the genuine it is perfectly formed and quite as distinct as any other part of the engraving. The names of the engravers, Toppen, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., poorly done.

### Growth of the West.

When the army of the U. S. marched from Cincinnati to the Lake, on its way to Detroit—who were afterwards surrendered to Hull—the provisions and munitions of the troops were taken up the Great Miami to Dayton in a keel boat.—They were two weeks ascending, yet such was the condition of the road, that this was preferable to hauling in wagons. Now, if occasions required, the same army, with all its baggage, artillery and stores, could be taken to the same point in two hours, and to Lake Erie in six hours! Such has been the growth of the Miami country within a single life time. Well may the exclamation—"we are a great people and this is a great country." be pardoned, for it is a truthful declaration.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This great work is fast approaching completion; and before long the cars will be running continuously over an unbroken line. The rails are already laid from Pittsburg to Wilkingsburg, and in a few days more will be extended to Turtle Creek. It is expected that during this month the whole route from Harrisburg will be opened, excepting 26 miles from Chambers Mills to Turtle Creek, between which points there are a good turnpike and a plank road.—About the 1st of June next, the heavy work near Greensburg is to be finished, and the purpose is to open the entire route, with the exception of the Mountain Pass, (over which the company will use the Portage Railroad of the State works until their own is completed) about the 4th of July next.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Who finds all the umbrellas that every body loses?—Every man we meet loses the umbrellas he buys, but we have never got acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rain!

### ANOTHER DISPLAY.

The Great Exhibition in the United States.

We have already alluded to an Exhibition of all nations, which is to open in New York on the 15th of April, under the management of Messrs. Riddle & Beshek.—The London Morning Chronicle gives some further particulars. The plan, says that paper, "has now received the sanction of the Austrian and several other Governments of Europe, and a large proportion of the foreign exhibitors will remove their goods from the building for shipment to the United States. Upwards of two hundred of the British exhibitors have announced their intention of sending their goods. One distinctive feature of the proposed plan is, that the articles exhibited in New York will be exclusively foreign produce, manufactures of works of art, no American producer or manufacturer being allowed to take part in it. An important—and, after the experience we have had of our exhibition, a very favorable circumstance is—that so far as we can learn at present, no prizes of any kind will be awarded to the exhibitors. The whole affair will be sought in the amount of public attention which will be directed to the various articles exhibited.

"Another feature of the New York Exhibition will be that all the goods will be exhibited with the prices attached, and, when sold, the remittances will be promptly forwarded. The goods will be conveyed from London in first class vessels, provided by the parties engaged in carrying out the undertaking; and all the charges of freight; insurance, &c., will be advanced, so that no outlay of money on the part of the exhibitors will be required.—The goods which may remain unsold at the close of the proposed Exhibition will be returned to the exhibitors free of all charge. The Exhibition is to open at New York on the 15th of April, and the last day fixed for the reception of the goods is the 1st of March; and we understand that, for the convenience of exhibitors who may desire to send the articles shown by them in the Great Exhibition, vessels are ready to convey them forthwith from London to New York. The building, as we have previously stated, will be in a central part of New York, near to the various railway termini, and will be a bonded warehouse during the period of the Exhibition."

THE CHRISTIANA TRIALS.—The 24th of November current has been fixed upon for the commencement of these trials.—Every one of the prisoners, twenty eight, is to be tried separately. This cause is being prepared with the greatest care, the District Attorney having been occupied since the 12th of September, in the preparation of the indictments. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that the order of proceedings, will be as follows:—

"First, they will be tried for TREASON. Secondly, should they be acquitted of the crime of Treason, they will be taken to Lancaster and tried in the State Court for the murder of Edward Gorsuch. And at the suggestion of the District Attorney of the United States, the State's Attorney for Lancaster District has already lodged at the Prison, warrants charging all the prisoners with the crime of murder. "Thirdly, if they are acquitted both of treason and murder, they will be tried in the District Court of the United States for obstructing the Marshal in executing the process issued by Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, and for aiding in the escape of the slaves."

A HIT AT JAMES COOPER.—Bannan and Little, the fearless editors of the Miner's Journal, in Pottsville, Mr. Cooper's residence, gives the following sly hit:

"One of the meanest things in creation is for men to seek power, and when obtained, use it to defeat those to whom they are indebted for it. Such men there are, and such men generally receive their REWARD by being despised BY ALL PARTIES."

We are aware, friends, that "there are such men;" and we know exactly whom you mean—JAMES COOPER.—Belleville Whig.

The name of WINFIELD SCOTT, says the West-Chester Register, is a tower of strength. It has been familiar to the nation since his youth. The tale of his early achievements was recounted in the childhood days of many whose heads are already frosted with advancing age. His conduct of the campaign in Mexico has stamped him the greatest General of the day. His diplomatic services have proven the astuteness and power of his intellect. His frank and noble character has endeared him to the people. He possesses their confidence and their love. He is, beyond all cavil, the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

### GREAT SCOTT MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of America's favorite son convened in the Court House, in this borough, on the night of the 12th inst.—The meeting was organized by calling Hon. JONATHAN M'WILLIAMS to the chair, and appointing GEO. HUDSON, Esq., THOS. REED, Esq., Col. S. S. WHARTON, Gen. MILLIKEN and B. F. GLASGOW, Esq., Vice Presidents, and Col. W. T. Wilson, Capt. Richardson Reed, and David R. Stonebraker Secretaries.

On motion of John Williamson, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:—[The chairman of this committee having mislaid the list containing the names of the members, we are compelled to go to press without them.]

Addresses were delivered during the course of the evening by Isaac Fisher, Esq., J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., and John G. Miles, Esq.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the Committee, through their chairman, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the privilege, as well as the duty, of a free people to meet together and express their views and feelings in relation to the men and measures that are prominently before the country; and particularly on the threshold of a great political struggle that will terminate in the elevation of some man to the highest office in the gift of an independent and enlightened people. Therefore,

Resolved, That to Gen. Winfield Scott, the mighty conqueror—the high souled patriot—the gifted statesman—the accomplished gentleman—we look as our leader, and our triumphant leader, in the approaching struggle of '52.

Resolved, That the time has come, the people have decreed it, that his admitted claims can no longer be postponed—the hour of his vindication and his triumph has come at last.

Resolved, That he is great alike in peace and in war—in adversity and prosperity—whether standing in triumph on the red field of blood, or returning in chains from the country he conquered.

Resolved, That with him as our standard bearer—he who never planted a banner but in victory, whether on the frozen shores of Lake Erie or the sun burnt plains of Mexico—victory will be easy.

Resolved, That, as whigs, we are in favor of the great measures advocated by the Whig party—we are in favor of the time-honored usages of the party, and look with confidence to the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott by a Whig National Convention.

Resolved, That our confidence in William F. Johnston is unabated; the people will yet do him Justice.

Mr. Editor.—The chivalrous citizens of our village, have set on foot an enterprise in which very many have embarked: but which yet needs time, aid, and careful fostering to mature. The enterprise is that of a public library. If ever any enterprise demanded the patronage, the attention, the unqualified approbation of a community, this one does.

I hesitate not in saying, that the printing press is one of the most mighty engines human genius could invent for the diffusion of knowledge, for the pulling down the strong holds of ignorance and superstition; and that it wields a mightier influence on the minds of men, than any other within the human grasp. Then may I be permitted through its potent agency, through the medium of your columns to advocate the cause of education. Every literary organization is an auxiliary of the press—a moral agent for illuminating and christianizing the world. The wide spread and happy influences of education are almost everywhere seen, felt and acknowledged; it equally elevates the moral character and dignity of an individual, of a community, of a nation: it prepares the sons and daughters of the present age for the duties that are to hereafter devolve upon and be discharged by them in the different relations of life.

The present condition of the youth and young men of our community demands that an immediate effort be made in their behalf, in effecting, encouraging, and keeping up a desire for moral and mental improvement. We would, therefore, ask every philanthropist, every one who has a view to common usefulness to aid, in its incipency, this noble enterprise. We present our claims to a gracious public.—Donations will be thankfully received from any and every quarter.

Our address will be, Board of Directors of the Shirlersburg Literary Association. Shirlersburg, Oct. 2, 1851.

A GOOD RULE.—Every subscriber to a newspaper should make it an unailing rule to pay his dues regularly once a year. They are then paid without being felt, but when they are left to accumulate for years, they amount to a sum that is not so willingly paid.