

J. SEWELL STEWART—EDITOR.

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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.

DIVINE SERVICE is expected on this (Thursday evening) in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, at early candle light.

We call attention to the Valuable Real Estate offered at public sale by David Robeson surviving Executor of Andrew Robeson dec'd.—See Advertisement in another column.

Also Orphan's court sale of the Real Estate of Joseph Parsons late of Tell township.

We also call the attention to Mr. Powell's fine stock of superior quality.

Also Auditor's notice of Nicholas Cresswell.

We also call attention to our advertisement of a farm and sawmill for sale. Any man who wants to speculate himself into a good home, give us a call, and we will demonstrate to him how neatly he can do it.

Graham's Magazine has been received for December, with its usual splendid embellishments. They are, The Lone Star, Diana Gallery, Highland Chief and The Treasure—all most beautifully and elegantly executed. It is also stored with choice reading matter from the pens of our best literary writers.

Godley's Lady's Book for December is also before us embellished with Good Night, to Fifty one, The Dress-wearer and Dress-maker, which form the subject of a beautiful tale. The Reconciliation, and Christmas Cheer all neat elegant and tasteful.

The "Elephant Restaurant"—we don't mean the place where so many go to see the elephant, or where elephants are served up either "fried" or "stewed," but the establishment in the basement of the "Elephant Corner,"—is doing a fine business, and we are heartily glad of it, for there is no man more deserving of success than its gentlemanly proprietor. Any of our friends who feel like partaking of shell-fish done up in real Philadelphia style, will find them at the "Elephant," on Railroad street, opposite the Washington Hotel.

For Christmas and New Years.  
We have received from Mr. B. H. Day, of New York, (successor of Wilson & Co.) the grand Christmas Brother Jonathan.—It is a mammoth sheet containing nearly half an acre of pictorial literature for the holidays, and its appearance must be hailed with joy by all good boys and girls.—Among the costly and beautiful engravings is a spirited one entitled, "Santa Claus's Christmas Journey." It is the largest picture of the kind we ever saw in print.—This year's JONATHAN, being an uncommon elegant sheet, bids fair to distance any former in point of circulation and importance. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar. All dollar subscribers to the Weekly Brother Jonathan, (one of the best New York papers we receive,) are supplied with this elegant pictorial for nothing.

Fatal Railroad Accident.  
HARRISBURG, Nov. 29.—A car standing on a siding at the Cove Station, seven miles above Harrisburg, was blown on to the track so that the down train last evening came in contact with it, upsetting the engine, killing the fireman, and badly injuring the engineer.

The Berks County Meeting and the Tariff.

The Locofocos of Berks county some time since held a meeting in the city of Reading to take measures to obtain a modification of the Tariff of 1846 in favor of coal and iron. Resolutions were passed urging Congress to increase the duty on those articles, while they still give in their adherence to the *ad valorem* principle of the present act. They desire the duty to be increased fully up to the revenue standard, and ask nothing for any other articles than those enumerated. We are informed by the Berks and Schuylkill Journal that it was really laughable to hear old incorrigible locofocos making Whig speeches. They deplored the depressed condition of the iron and coal trade and pointed out the remedy in the same language that the Whigs have been preaching for years. Not one of them, however, dared to raise his voice in favor of it before the election, but since that has taken place to their satisfaction, and rather than risk another one without doing something for the honest business of the country, they have concluded to become the champions of honest doctrines, in part, to save their party from disruption. We wish them luck in their attempt to run against their party and do right. We are an honest advocate of, and believe in, the doctrine of a protective tariff, and whoever shall be instrumental in enacting it, to them will we give due credit. We are not desirous that the glory of it shall attach solely to the Whig party, but are willing that our opponents shall share in the honor of a measure which is for their interest as well as ours. Let then both Whigs and Democrats fight shoulder to shoulder for a measure of such great importance.

We must say, however, that the Berks county meeting held very narrow views on the subject which they met to discuss. They ask special favors to be granted to coal and iron, and nothing to anything else, although these may be as much depressed as those. We do not advocate a protective tariff because it will benefit this iron master, or that cotton spinner, or yon wool carder; we advocate it because it will put each of these trades in the aggregate in such condition as to benefit the whole country. Any other view makes a tariff a mere bounty to those engaged in the business proposed to be protected, irrespective of the relation which that business in a prosperous condition, bears to the welfare of the country as a whole. For instance, suppose that under a protective tariff, the country produced 800,000 tons of iron in a year, which at \$25 per ton would amount to twenty millions of dollars. Again, suppose that under a tariff like the present the country produced only 400,000 tons in a year, which at the same price would be ten millions of dollars. It will thus be seen that during the protective tariff year ten millions of dollars worth of property have been created in the country more than under the year when the revenue principle prevailed. The same thing is also true of every other business, so that the direct tendency of a protective tariff is to increase the general wealth of the country. The Berks county meeting does not desire that the business system shall be entirely cured of all its maladies, but is willing that it shall suffer with rheumatic pains and occasional convulsions and seems satisfied if the patient is able to cripple along on crutches. The small advance on iron and coal asked for, will give but slight relief; but still we will thankfully receive whatever we can get, on the principle, that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

BEAUTIFUL TOKEN OF REGARD.—As the widow of Dr. Judson was embarking for the United States at Calcutta, a number of noble-hearted and disinterested friends made her a present of 8,000 rupees, or nearly \$1,500, as a testimonial of the reverence in which they held her lamented husband, and the respect and interest which they felt for his bereaved family. By a striking providence she was preserved from taking passage on the Buckinghamshire, which was burnt in the Hoogly river.

THERE is no longer any doubt as to the political complexion of the newly-elected Legislature of New York. The Whigs will have a majority of two members in the Assembly, whilst the Senate will be politically tied, and presided over by a Democratic Lieutenant Governor. It appears, however, that the casting vote of this office does not extend to the passing of bills, which, as they are required to receive the votes of a majority of all the members of the body, cannot be passed except with the aid of both parties.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON CASES.—

On the 24th the United States Circuit Court held by Judges Grier and Kane in Philadelphia, commenced the trial of the 'Christiana cases.' The Government was represented by the U. S. District Attorney, J. W. Ashmead, James R. Ludlow and George L. Ashmead, Esqs. Robert J. Brent, and the Hon. James Cooper appeared for the state of Maryland. The counsel for Hanaway, one of the three white prisoners, are Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Lewis of Lancaster, and John M. Read and Theodore Cuyler of Philadelphia.

When the list of jurors summoned, was called, eighty-one persons answered to their names. A number of jurors offered many excuses why they should not be compelled to attend; and what is not a little remarkable, many of them urged they were hard of hearing. A few were excused, but the Court directed each defaulting juror to be fined \$100 if he did not answer on the following day (Tuesday). Judge Grier said he must compel attendance.

The necessary number of jurors having been selected in the case of Castner Hanaway, the trial was opened on Friday Morning last by J. W. Ashmead, U. S. District Attorney. The following is the testimony of Henry H. Kline, the officer who accompanied Mr. Gorsuch to arrest the alleged fugitives:

He first testified to his authority in serving the warrants referred to. He then said: I left to execute those warrants on the 9th of September, 1851; I had with me Mr. Edward Gorsuch, John Agen, Thompson Tully, a nephew of Mr. Gorsuch, Dickinson Gorsuch, and a Mr. Nelson. On arriving at Penningtonville, about a mile and a half from Christiana I saw a man from Philadelphia, named Samuel Williams, a colored man; I made inquiry after horse-thieves; he said, your horse-thieves have been here and are gone; I left and went towards the Gap, and I saw Williams following after; on arriving at Gallagherville, I took lodgings, and on getting up I found John Agen asleep in the bar-room; I asked about Edw. Gorsuch, and was informed he had gone to Sallisbury; I there found him at about ten o'clock; I told him about a wagon I had broken down, and informed him that Mr. Agen and Mr. Tully were going to Philadelphia; I did not make the arrangements with regard to Mr. Agen and Mr. Tully; Mr. Gorsuch had done it; Mr. Gorsuch said he would go to Parkersburg, and induce them to return; I proceeded to Downingtown, and found Mr. Agen and Mr. Tully; it was arranged that all should go back; when about a mile from Christiana, Mr. Gorsuch pointed out a house where he said one of the slaves lived; he proposed to separate here; I said no; we went on and came to an orchard facing Parker's house; it was now day-break. (A draft was shown witness, which he considered a very good one.)

Witness resumed.—When about forty yards from Parker's house, I met a black man, and when he spied us, he ran back. I ran after him. His name was Joshua, Nelson, I should say; I saw but one; some of the other witnesses say both; I fell over a couple of bars; my revolver went one way, and I another; I got up and saw to the house; Nelson ran up stairs; old Mr. Gorsuch got to the door before me; I called to the landlord and told him who I was, and what I wanted; he said there was no person in the house as Nelson and Josh; I attempted to go up stairs; they made at me with a thing with a prong to it; they threw an axe down the stairway; a gun was fired at once from one of the upper windows at Mr. Gorsuch; I fired in return; I then took a piece of paper from my pocket, and tried to frighten them by saying that I was going to order the Sheriff and 100 men; they got frightened, and Parker asked me to go for white men in the neighborhood; at this time Mr. Hanaway came along on horse back; Mr. Gorsuch asked me to go to him, and ask his assistance; I went to him, and told him my business, and showed him my authority.

He read the warrants twice; and I asked him to assist; he said the colored people had a right to defend themselves. At this time there were fifteen or twenty blacks present, some armed with guns, which a few were loading; others were armed with scythes, all had weapons of some kind; several of the fifteen or twenty came up after Mr. Hanaway, one I call an Indian had a revolver; after I had spoke to Mr. Hanaway another white man came up in his shirt sleeves, named Lewis; I asked him to assist also; he refused as Mr. Hanaway had done; he read the warrants; I then said that if they would not let the colored people fire on us, I would withdraw my men; they said they had no control over them; Hanaway went over to a party whispering something to them; they shouted he is only a deputy, and run up the lane and fired; party No. 2 came up, and fired also; I had got into a corn field; the first person I saw was Dr. Pierce; Mr. Dickinson Gorsuch now came up to me, and was wounded in the arm; he was bleeding; Mr. Lewis I saw just after this, but would not obey my call; I sought out a doctor; on the way I met a man on horseback; I told him I thought he was one of those who were informing the colored people; he

made no reply and rode on; I afterwards met a man on horseback, called a squire; I asked him about a doctor, and he directed me where I could get one; I asked about a horse and wagon, and he gave me no information; I finally got Mr. Dickinson Gorsuch to Penningtonville, and when the train for Lancaster had come along, I put him in; I then made an effort to get a wagon for the other Mr. Gorsuch; in the meantime I got information of Mr. Gorsuch's death; I went to Christiana, and soon after the body of Mr. Gorsuch was brought in; here a squire held an inquest on the body; a queer inquest; no witnesses were examined, and I demanded to be heard, but was not; the corps was shortly after sent home; the next morning I went to the scene of action; met Dr. Pierce on the way; he had not seen Nelson or Hutchins; I afterwards learned they were sick.

By Mr. G. L. Ashmead—I saw at least one hundred negroes at the scene of action; all were armed; some with scythes; some with guns; at the time the firing commenced I was in the long lane; I was about ten feet from the short lane when I got over into the corn field Mr. Hanaway was about forty yards off; he was at rest on his horse; several negroes came up and passed him; I could not see if they were armed or not; one I think had a club; he did not attempt to stop them; after he had spoken to them they shouted he's only a deputy, and ran up the lane and fired; they did fire at me; party No. 2 fired in the direction I was; I got into the cornfield and that saved me; I did not see Mr. Edward Gorsuch killed.

By Judge Grier.—At the time the first gun was fired no one was injured; I did not know any one with my revolver.

By Mr. G. L. Ashmead—Mr. Dickinson Gorsuch was wounded in the arm and body and was bleeding out of the mouth, I set him under a tree nearly facing the long lane; he was badly wounded; I had a conversation with Mr. Hanaway about an Act of Congress; I told him that if any one should interfere in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, it was \$1000 fine and imprisonment for five years; he said he did not care for any Act of Congress; after I met Dickinson Gorsuch wounded; I saw Dr. Pierce and Joshua Gorsuch pursued in the long lane; they ran towards Hanaway, and it seemed to me as if Mr. Gorsuch tried to get behind of Mr. Hanaway's horse; or on top of it; I saw Joshua Gorsuch afterwards a mile or a mile and a half from the scene of the disturbance; he was cut very bad, and was not in his senses; when Mr. Hanaway first came up to the bar, I saw the Indian Negro and another; one of them loaded his gun in my, Hanaway's presence; I saw Mr. Hanaway the morning after the occurrence; I had no conversation at that time; I saw him afterwards at Christiana, on the day of the arrest; I said to him you are one of the men; he did not deny it.

By Mr. Cooper—I saw Mr. Hanaway the next morning after the occurrence at Rogers' house; on the morning of the arrest, when I said he was one of the men, several were present.

By Mr. Brent.—All my information about the names of the blacks was derived from the elder Mr. Gorsuch, when I first got to the house, I heard several horns, and I heard the guns being loaded up stairs.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—One vote has achieved many strange results, but the most curious exhibition of its importance is given in a recent case in Maryland, where the decisive ballot appears to have been illegally given. It seems that a man at Boonsboro' voted twice, giving as a reason, when cornered, that he had forgotten the exercise of the privilege in the first instance. This illegal vote caused a tie between the two candidates for the State Senate in his district. The absent minded individual was a Locofoco. As the new Constitution makes no provision for a bad memory, he will hereafter be forever disfranchised, and if marked, as he should be, will make one vote less for the Locofoco party in all future elections.

LANDS NOT PUBLIC SECURITIES.—Upon the trial of James Irwine, for forging and uttering a land warrant, the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Ohio, on the 4th inst. quashed the indictment upon the motion of the defendant's counsel, who contended that there was no law of Congress making the forging of a land warrant a crime. Judge Leavitt, who pronounced the judgement of the court, held that a warrant is not a public security of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress of 1825.

A PUZZLE INDEED.—Copway, editor of the American Indian, puts the following pertinent and puzzling question to the abolitionists. It is worthy, also, of the consideration of all reasonable men:—"Will some of our wise brethren tell us how it is that the cause of the Indian is met with such total indifference on the part of the philanthropists of this nation and the 'mother country,' while the negro almost shakes the earth with its violence? We speak here of philanthropists—good men—not politicians."

MENORANDA.

The receipts of Jenny Lind's Concert at Harrisburg amounted to \$3,000.

Suicides in New York average one a day, according to a recent estimate.

A temple for pagan worship has been opened at San Francisco, by the Chinese. This is the first idol temple, we believe, that has been erected in this country.

Miss Catharine Hayes thinks she might possibly afford to sing in Cincinnati, at \$2500 per night.

The Reading papers announce the death of Hon. Samuel Fegely, for many years a member of the Legislature from that county.

This year, everything is going as it did in 1836—Locofocowards. Next fall we shall expect to see the reaction of 1840 and its Whig victories.

It is said that since the Liquor Law went into operation in Portland, Me., crime has decreased in that city seventy per cent.

There is no election of Governor in Massachusetts by the people. Winthrop lacks over 7000 votes of a majority over the Democratic and Free Soil votes.

A house painter in New York, grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

A locofoco editor out West, asserts "without fear of contradiction," that the principles of his party are as progressive as the eternal rock of Gibraltar.

Miss Lind, at Pittsburg, the other day, received a pair of splendid diamond bracelets as a present from some one of her ardent admirers there, which she returned with information that she never received presents from gentlemen.

An attempt will be made this winter to pass a special law for Allegheny county, to allow any one to sell liquor on payment of twenty-five dollars a year.

The spire of the first Presbyterian Church, in Cincinnati, is to be carried to an elevation of 275 feet, higher than any other in the United States. The top is to be an immense hand pointing upwards.

Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, has given the Attorney General of Maryland the position of senior counsel in the treason trials now going on in Philadelphia. Some of the papers denounce this an act of discourtesy towards Attorney General Ashmead.

In the Legislature of Vermont, on the 18th inst., a bill to repeal an act relating to fugitive slaves, commonly called the Habeas Corpus act, and which has been a subject of much denunciation by the Union savers all over the country, was rejected by a vote of 132 to 55.

The President and Cabinet have determined to Welcome Kossuth with a grand diplomatic dinner. Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian representative will be invited. So was a quizzical dispatch dated Washington, Nov. 17th.

A man named Conklin was hung at Utica, N. Y., for arson. He made a confession, in which he implicated a number of persons as having been concerned in his crimes—some of them respectable and wealthy residents of the city. He owned to having fired half a dozen or more buildings in the city within the two years past.

The steamboat, Enterprise, arrived at Wilkesbarre, down the Susquehanna, from Bainbridge, N. Y., on the 19th inst., taking every one by surprise. Her arrival created a great sensation, and she was visited by crowd of curious spectators.

A singular phenomenon has occurred at Burlington county, N. J., where a mill pond, formerly thick and muddy in its water, has suddenly become very clear and transparent, and all the fish, pickerel, pike, catfish, sunfish, roach, and eels, and even tadpoles and frogs have died, leaving no fish alive except the mullet or horned sucker.

A BIG LEAP.—A horse at Trevorton, Northumberland county, run away last week along the line of the Railroad, and coming suddenly to an unfinished bridge, made a clear leap from one abutment to the other—a distance, afterwards accurately measured, of thirty feet! The Sunbury American is responsible for the story.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

This important work was on Monday regularly opened to Enon Valley, 44 miles from Pittsburg, and the first regular express train, with a considerable number of passengers, passed over the whole length of the road and back. There is now but an interval of sixteen miles—Enon Valley to Salem—to be covered with rails, in order to complete the railroad connection of Pittsburg and Cleveland. This interval will be covered and traveled by the first of January.

COURAGE.—Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money; he will respect you more than if you tell him you can't. Have the courage to wear your old garments till you can pay for new ones. Have the courage to make a will, and, what is more, to make a just one. Have the courage to pass the bottle without filling your glass, and to laugh at those who urge you to do the contrary. Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is better that you should be silent.

DR. HOOPER'S GERMAN BITTERS.—That this medicine will cure bilious complaint and dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as specifically upon the liver as calomel; calomel prostrates the system—the bitters strengthen and never prostrates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid, and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases wherein the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, the 3d December, inst., by the REV. MR. CURRIAN, MR. JOHN OAKS JR. son of William, to MISS MARY, daughter of JAMES EWING, all of Barre township, Huntingdon county.

DIED.—In Barre township this county, on Sunday the 20th Nov. ult., JAMES RAINEY, aged near one hundred years.

From the Lycoming (Williamsport, Democrat). In this borough, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of A. D. WILSON, Esq., and daughter of GEN. W. A. PETRIKIN, of Muncy, in the 25th year of her age.

She leaves a large circle of bereaved relatives and friends, who, while they mourn that the cold winds of winter howl round her grave, rejoice that she left behind a hope that like the spirit of the flowers she would rise from the cold ground to an eternal spring, and forever offer the fragrance of praise with angels and arch-angels before the Throne of God.

A kind, affectionate wife, a fond mother, and a trusting friend, there ever was the soul of charity gleaming in every department, and a "beauty of holiness," which, though not professed, was manifest in each action, and confirmed in the peace of her dying hours. We, as a town, mingle our tears with the bereaved husband, and pray that the Lord will draw him and the little ones close in his embrace till they can see his smile of love; for he indeed "chasteneth whom he loveth."

At Hollidaysburg, on the 22d of Nov. JOSEPH MORROW, in the 52d year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1851.	
Flour per bbl.	\$4 00
White Wheat per barrel	85
Red do	77
Rye do	61
Corn do	52
Oats do	33
Cloverseed	4 75

FARM & SAW-MILL AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell that tract of land situated in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Martin Oldad, James Duff, A. G. Curdin, John McCahan, and land lately owned by William Magill, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES.

and allowance, now occupied by John T. Walker, with one good frame house, plastered in the inside, with a fountain of pure, soft and very cold water running at the door, one log house suitable for a tenant house, a squared log barn with a shingle roof, a good saw-mill and other buildings. Thereon situated, fifty or sixty acres of said land are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation and nearly all the balance can be cleared and cultivated. A considerable portion of the uncleared part is bottom land of good quality as can be found in the county. The tract also contains a good limestone quarry. The saw-mill is turned by the best stream which is used seven miles above to drive Greenwood Furnace, and is about one and three fourth miles from the main branch of Stone Creek, which is a navigable stream emptying into the Juniata at Huntingdon. The property is situated near the base of Stone Mountain, which affords an unequalled range for cattle. There is timber enough on the property to pay for it two or three times over. An undoubted title will be given. Terms to suit the purchaser. J. SEWELL STEWART. Huntingdon, Dec. 4, 1851.