



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 8, 1852.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

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No subscription will be taken for 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.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Whigs of Huntingdon County are requested to meet at their respective places for holding delegate elections, on Saturday the 10th day of January inst., to elect two delegates from each election district to meet in Convention on Tuesday evening of the first week of the next court, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the next State Convention, and doing such other business as the interests of the party may require. J. SEWELL STEWART, Chairman of Co. Committee.

Huntingdon Jan. 1, 1852.

See new advertisements.

Home Journal.

We have received the first number of the above paper for 1852, well stored with the choicest reading matter. The editors are sparing no pains to make it acceptable to the reading public. Any of our readers desirous of taking a literary paper, cannot select a better than the Home Journal. Address Morris & Willis, Editors, New York. Price \$2.00 per annum in advance. The beginning of the year is the proper time to subscribe.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia last week, by which the large six story building, corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, including Barnum's Museum and the stores on the first floor, was entirely destroyed. Nothing was saved of the Museum but the Automaton Card Player, and one or two other minor curiosities.

About a week ago a number of German emigrants arrived at Latrobe, Pa., in the cars of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and were placed in a warehouse, without fire, until open wagons were got ready to convey them to Turtle Creek. On the way, horrible to relate, three women and an old man froze to death, and others of the party suffered severely.

The Harrisburg Union publishes a table of delegates already elected to the 4th of March (Loofoco) convention, with their preferences as regards the Presidency. The list sums up thus:—Buchanan 33; Cass 13; unknown 7.

Kossuth Hats, with black feathers, and a newly introduced chapeau, having been adopted by the bucks of Broadway, N. Y., those of the Bowers, not to be outdone, have also adopted the Kossuth hat, but have substituted, in place of the black ostrich plume, three turkey-tail feathers.

Health of Henry Clay.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The health of Mr. Clay is much better, and it is understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate to-morrow or on Tuesday on the resolution of which Mr. Clarke, of R. I., gave notice on Friday, in reference to the policy of the U. S. Government on the subject of intervention.

Jenny Lind having heard of the death of her mother, in Sweden, will not give her proposed concerts in New York. It is probable that those who attended her last concert in Philadelphia, heard her last notes in America.

Hon. Benj. Seaver was elected Mayor of the city of Boston at the late election by a majority of one vote over all other competitors for the office. He was the regular Whig nominee.

KOSSUTH.

Kossuth is still in Washington city, the lion among lions, receiving the congratulations of all who love liberty, and fear his popularity. He is continually receiving addresses and making eloquent speeches in reply. A delegation from the State of Ohio was presented to him to welcome him to their State, which he accepted. He will probably travel through the whole western country explaining his mission to the United States and soliciting "material aid" alias money in the cause of Hungarian independence. He is not welcomed by any considerable body of the South. They dislike to hear the very name of the word liberty, in the fear, that some of their own slaves might hear it. A few of them are above such contemptible bodings and look upon life as a thing not to be scared at; while the great body of them would go into spasms, at the thought of the advancement of civil liberty, one step beyond its present limits. They say,—Keep quiet, we are all right now—if this agitation in favor of liberty be kept up we will lose our position of command and be degraded to the level of the Northern rabble. Men in such easy and elevated situations are always opposed to reform, because however happily it may operate on the masses it cannot benefit them. A man holding an office worth \$2000 a year becomes suddenly converted to conservative government, when there is danger of his office becoming elective. It is thus very easy to see how slaveholders should dislike the great popular demonstration in favor of the embodiment of European liberty; that is, liberty is a very good thing but it don't suit every body.

There is no disguising the fact, however, that his most ardent, eloquent and devoted friends have been and are the Free Soilers. This is a little party (although we never could believe in their notions respecting domestic slavery) which is headed by a considerable portion of the most transcendent genius of this country; and while they have strong heads, they possess in no inconsiderable degree the Irishman's faculty of thinking with their hearts, which is the true basis of eloquence. Mr. Sumner, the new Senator from Massachusetts, a Free Soiler, has astonished and delighted the country with the chasteness and beauty of his oratory. Hale and Seward are known to possess in an eminent degree these qualities. They preach liberty on every occasion and for the benefit of all people. They want to see it spread all over the world—and if a colony of monkeys, baboons or orang-outangs should wish to form a constitutional government, these gentlemen would sympathize with the movement. Of course their hearts are with Hungary and her chieftain and with the people of every nation, who are angry with their rulers, and it is therefore not to be wondered at, that they are the fast friends of Kossuth.

But although they go the farthest for him, even unto a general war with the monarchs of the earth; nevertheless the great body of the American people except those before mentioned, heartily desire the liberation of Hungary and the acknowledgement of the principals of constitutional freedom everywhere, but not to the length of involving ourselves in wars with foreign countries. All parties are extending to him a hearty and splendid welcome, through the medium of public meetings and banquets where utterance is freely given to the sentiments of our people, while the government, officially, says nothing, though privately he dined with the President.

THE SAFE OF WILLIAM PENN.—The editor of the Cincinnati Nonpareil has had the gratification of beholding a dilapidated specimen, in the shape of an iron safe, that eclipses all the antiquities that ever before came under his supervision. It passed through that city the other day on its way to St. Louis, at which place the antiquity is to receive a prominent location in the Museum. This identical safe is the veritable one that Wm. Penn brought from England, and it was on the ground where he treated with the Delaware tribe of Indians on the Delaware river. The safe is singularly and ingeniously constructed, and contains several compartments which, he says, would puzzle the ingenuity of any person living in this age to ascertain their whereabouts. The name of Wm. Penn is prominently engraved upon one of the inward plates, the letters carved in an awkward form.

A western editor asked the following question: "If a fellow has nothing, when he gets married, and the girl has nothing, is her things his, or his things hers?" Well, we think so, too.

Two Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

The balloting closed in France on Sunday evening, the 21st, amid complete tranquility, and without undue excitement of any kind. The result of the balloting in the twelve arrondissements of Paris was as follows:—"Yes," (on the proposition) 232,217; "No," 80,161.

At 6 o'clock on Monday, the returns from the Departments received at Paris gave the following result:—"Yes," 1,776,000; "No," 206,000.

Numerous deputations, representing the trades and manufacturers of Paris, headed by M. Lamoraix, presented on Saturday an address to the President of the Republic, expressive of their deep gratitude for the measures he has adopted.

At Rouen, the votes were affirmative, 28,090; negative, 6,810. At Lille, affirmative, 50,272; negative, 9,152. At Augers, affirmative, 9,897; negative, 1,625.

At Amiens, the Bishop, clergy, and religious congregations, voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that in the arrondissements of Paris, inhabited more particularly by workmen, the majority for the President has been polled, while in the quarters inhabited by the old noblesse, &c., neutrality has been strongly manifested.

The working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a Socialist in the proper sense of the word—that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute decrees, testifying his solicitude for them; and that he will apply the doctrines that have their sympathies, and theories that will give them material well-being and a cheap existence.

The bourgeoisie also believe that the advantages to them from the prolongation of the powers of Napoleon will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasburg had addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese urging them to vote in the affirmative.

Victor Hugo made his escape into Belgium, by means of a false passport.

Paris, Monday, 8 P. M.—The known result of the election gives 2,000,900 votes for, and 600,000 against Louis Napoleon. A definite majority of seven millions is expected to the President.

Gen. Cavaignac arrived in Paris on Friday night, having been liberated that afternoon.

As the election is now over, the President thinks the time has arrived when he can, with safety to himself, set free other generals, and the report was current that they were to be liberated on Tuesday.

Hungarian Manners.

A correspondent, who travelled with Governor Kossuth from Baltimore to Washington, thus writes of some of the hangings on his Excellency:—"Governor Kossuth and lady, and M. Pulkasky, and all the immediate members of his suite, have secured the esteem and friendship of all who have come in contact with them; but there are several hangings on following him, whose glutinous propensities have excited general disgust. They have swilled lager beer by the barrel since their arrival in the city, apparently having no thought beyond the circumference of the barrel, and the sound of the dinner gong. In the car, yesterday, about a half hour after leaving the city, one of these glutinous, although but an hour from the breakfast table, unlocked a little box and took out four rolls of bread. He then pulled a large, greasy looking bandana handkerchief from his pocket, and, unrolling it, displayed within its folds a large fried rock fish; and he commenced operations on the fish and the rolls in presence of the Governor and the other distinguished gentlemen present, picking at them and licking his fingers, until the dome of the capitol was described in the distance, alternately wiping his nose, the window glass, and his fingers with the aforesaid handkerchief.

SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—The good people of New Orleans were visited on the 8th ult. with the rare novelty of a fall of snow, which is thus noted in the Picayune: We actually had a slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon about a quarter to 4 o'clock. It was like a dream—almost as quick gone as come; but it served as a topic for wonder and chit-chat throughout the city. Some of the children down town, black and white, who had never before seen the article, were frightened half out of their wits by its appearance.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The building, says the Journal of Commerce, is situated in Mulberry street, between Spring and Broome, and is of large extent, its business, however, has lately demanded an enlargement, and another building five stories high, and 25 by 100 feet, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in about a month. It fronts on Mott street, running through to connect with the main building on Mulberry street. It will cost, when completed and fitted up, about \$18,000.

The number of persons at present employed is about 200 or 188 exclusive of clerks, laborers, &c. There are in the printing office 70 hands and 8 power presses. In the bindery, there are 118 persons, of whom 47 are men, and 71 girls. The motive power is furnished by a 15 horse power engine. Steam is also furnished for heating the building—no fire being used except a small one, in a single apartment.

In the course of a year, about \$80,000 worth of paper is consumed 50 tons of paper board, and large quantities of other binder's materials. The expenses in the bindery last year, for materials and wages, were \$19,172.

The publications of the Books Concern are mostly stereotyped. They are not far from 1,500 in number, including, probably, 900 Sabbath School Books. Three newspapers are published in the establishment, whose aggregate circulation is 140,000, viz:—The Sunday School Advocate, 80,000; Missionary Advocate, 30,000; Christian Advocate and Journal, 30,000. The moral influence of such a deluge of printed matter as goes out from that single building must be immense.

France.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer makes the following statement respecting the deportment of Louis Napoleon on the night in which his recent coup d'etat was accomplished:—"Paris is under a martial law once more! M. Bonaparte has effected the military coup d'etat so long threatened, so much talked of, so often announced as imminent. The Republic no more exists even in name. A Dictator lords it over France. Its Sovereign Legislature has been arbitrarily dissolved. Two hundred and fifty of its principal members have been arbitrarily arrested, and are now in prison. M. Thiers, M. Berryer, Michel, (de Bourges,) M. Baze, with many of the colleagues, are some in the fortress of Vincennes, some in the fortress at Mont Valerien. Generals Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Changarnier, Leflo and Colonel Carras, are prisoners in the fortress of Ham, from which M. Bonaparte escaped a few years since. Bonaparte is absolute master of Paris, and will probably ere long be absolute master of France. The revolution has been thus effected: On Monday night there was a great reception at the Palace Elysee. The Presidential saloons were crowded with the beautiful and the brave. It was the most brilliant and animated soiree of the season. The President himself did the honors of the mansion with princely affability, and seemingly with entire devotion to the entertainment of his guests, without a thought of the audacious, reckless, perilous drama of which, in three or four hours, he was to be the prominent actor. It is said indeed, and I am told on good authority, that though the coup d'etat had been resolved on and arranged in all the details of its execution for two or three weeks past, the moment of its consummation had remained undetermined, and was not in fact fixed till a couple of hours before the commencement of execution. The President was called out about midnight from a circle of officers and prefects of departments, who were playing the courtesan in the presence of him whom they were sure would be one day their Emperor. He passed into an adjoining cabinet, where he met a couple of his intimate counsellors and devoted partisans. They told him that the decisive moment had come; that, in fact, he must now choose whether he would go to prison as a captive, or to the Tuilleries as an Emperor; that the allied factions in Parliament intended on the morrow to introduce and carry a measure that would infallibly result in his impeachment and incarceration, unless energetically prevented by the prompt execution of the counter stroke that had been long since prepared, and which he must now let fall.

"Very well, gentlemen, hand me the decree and the proclamations, I'll sign them. But the Minister of the Interior is not present; we have no time now to send for and consult with him. I appoint, at the instant, M. de Morney Minister of the Interior—let him countersign the decree. And now let it be immediately executed, and let the proclamations be issued."

The President then returned to the crowded saloons, and a couple of friends of mine, who were at the Elysee that evening reported that he continued to perform his role of host with a wonderful sang froid and cheerfulness of manner that prevented the first suspicion on the part of his guests that he had just played the decisive game of his fortune—his head against a throne! Before day the next morning, Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere and Cavaignac were seized at their respective residences by a detachment of troops dispatched for the purpose. Before day, and with the utmost silence, without causing the slightest alarm in the city, large bodies of troops were directed on the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Hotel de Villa, and the Place du Carrousal. Daylight found all these strategic points of the city in the quiet possession of M. Bonaparte's soldiery. The questors of the Assembly were arrested. All the entrances into the Palace in which the sittings were held were guarded by troops, with strict orders to prevent members of the Assembly from passing in.—The first intimation that the Parisians had of the audacious revolutionary movement which was in process of execution came from the placards which, by order of the usurping dictator, were pasted upon the walls all over the city.

VACANT SEATS IN CHURCHES.—An English paper gives the following account of the remarks of Sir W. Page Wood, the Solicitor General; on the above subject. It may be interesting to some of our readers. He said:—With regard to keeping the seats empty after service had begun, no person had a right to do so, whether they paid for them or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in church objected to having any person admitted into his pew, and used to put a padlock upon the door, and come himself after service had begun. The clergyman, however, had the padlock taken off, and put persons into the pew when it was empty at the commencement of the service, and he was upheld by the courts in that course.

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THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN FRANCE.—A statement has appeared in the Paris semi-official papers to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee on Monday night, and congratulated him on his success."—This, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, is incorrect so far as the representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at the levee, nor has he yet formally recognized the present government.

A COUP D'ETAT.—This term having come into general use, as the only one which can be applied to the late movement of Louis Napoleon in France, many persons inquire what is its precise meaning, in reply to which we answer, that literally it means a stroke of State, but that, according to an able French lexicographer, it is a measure which, though useful to the State, is contrary to the rules of humanity and justice—in brief, a measure of violence or an arbitrary measure. It is pronounced koo-da-tah.

A YOUNG MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-six years of age. It is said he came to Amherst College eleven years ago from the back woods of Pennsylvania, to commence his education. Previous to which event he had been engaged in rafting down the Susquehanna, and in deer hunting in the Alleghenies. He soon took a high rank in his class, became a good speaker, subsequently studied law, and last year was elected to Congress without serious opposition.

A few evenings ago, a little boy sat looking in silence at the stars, as they come forth with the shade of night. At length he spoke to his father, who sat near him, and asked, "Pa, are not the stars the Angels' eyes?" This question from a child of four years old, embodies a sublimity of poetic thought, which few gray heads would conceive.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, now in session at Indianapolis, has decided that, under the new constitution the only requisite necessary for a practitioner in that Court, besides being a voter, is the certificate of any court of record that the applicant is a man of good moral character.

The Rio Grande Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS Dec. 31.—By advices from Vera Cruz to the 24th inst., we learn that the insurrection on the Rio Grande is believed to be completely suppressed.—Carvajal had escaped to Texas, to raise reinforcements for another attack.

GRAIN IN STORE ON THE LAKE.—The Lafayette (Indiana) Journal learns by a letter from a commercial house in Toledo that there is in store in that port about 125,000 bushels of wheat; and 50,000 bushels of corn. At Sandusky and Cleveland there is in store about 300,000 bushels wheat.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and, out word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 30th ult., by Rev. Wm. R. Mills, Mr. NATHAN CORBIN, to Miss CATHERINE HAZZARD, both of this borough.

On Wednesday the 31st ult. by Rev. B. Wesley Black, Rev. Wm. BOAT to Miss MARY ANDERSON, both of this borough.

On the 23d ult., in Dublin township, by the Rev. J. B. Adams, Mr. J. DEVAR to Miss MALINDA JANE PETERSON.

On the 30th ult., by the same, in Juniata county, Mr. JOHN BOGGS, to Miss MARGARET DIVIN.

On the 1st inst., by the same, near Shade Gap, Mr. A. R. NELSON, of Shirlleysburg, to Miss SARAH ANN NELSON.

"We wish you joy, young friends, And, could our prayers avail, No bliss the heart could well desire Should from your portion fall."

On the 28th ult., by Henry Zimmerman, Esq., Mr. JAMES REED, to Miss CATHERINE STONE, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., HANNAH E., daughter of Thomas L. and Mary States, aged 8 years 4 months and 11 days.

THOS. READ,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and is receiving for the coming season, a fine assortment of

Jewelry.

Consisting of Watches, Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Bells, Pencils, Keys, Thumbless, Studs, Medallions, &c. Together with his celebrated and unrivalled

GOLD PEN.

Which is equal if not superior, to any now in use. Each Pen is engraved with his own name, and every Pen Warranted.

Oh did you ever, no I never! Mercy on us what a treat! Get Read's Gold Pen, they're extra fine, And only found in North Third Street.

A splendid Pen! Where did you get it? Pure Diamond Pointed, can't be beat! Yes, my friends, there's no humbugging! In Read's Gold Pens of North Third Street!

Read's Gold Pen is found only at 55 North Third Street, below Arch East Side.

THOS. READ,

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1852.—tf.

TIN! TIN!! TIN!!!

WHERE?

In Alexandria.

The undersigned, having bought out the Tin-ware Establishment of Robert Graffius of Alexandria, continues to carry on

The Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Business,

in all its various branches at the old stand in Main Street, where he keeps constantly on hand a full and splendid assortment of tin-ware and everything else in his line of business, all warranted to be as good, if not better, than any elsewhere. He particularly calls the attention of merchants, who purchase by wholesale, to examine his splendid assortment of ware before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell low for cash. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work—all orders will be promptly attended to, and he hopes by a close attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JACOB BELLMAN,

Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1852.—2m.

HOTEL

A T

Public Sale.

The undersigned, agents for the owners, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday, 14th January inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. the

Large 3 Story Brick Hotel,

situated on Allegheny street, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the Pa. Rail Road, and adjoining the above, having a frame stable and other outbuildings thereon.

The Water Station of the Rail Road adjoins this property, and the cars always stop in front of it, making it a very desirable location for a

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

Immediate possession will be given. TERMS: One third on the 1st of April next, and the balance in three equal annual payments, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

MILES & DORRIS.

Huntingdon Jan. 8, 1852.

Huntingdon County Medical Society.

A meeting of the Huntingdon County Medical Society will be held in Huntingdon, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the first week of the January court next.

JNO. MCULLOCH, Secretary.

Jan. 1, 1852.