



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 29, 1852.

J. SEWELL STEWART—Editor.

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V. B. PALMER

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FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,

JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

See new advertisements.

We return thanks to Wm. B. Smith Esq. of the House, and Mr. Benedict, Mr. Mathias and Col. McMurtree of the Senate for documents.

Our Representative, Mr. Smith informs us that the act of 1835 for the graduation of unpatented lands has been extended until February 1853.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February is received, stored with beautiful embellishments and choice reading matter. The pictures, (as the children say) are, The Forest Maid on the outside, The Intercepted Letter, A Domestic Scene, The Little Figure Merchant, Italian Bracketed Village, with a great many other, minor ones.—This number is truly a most beautiful one. Why don't all the ladies in Huntingdon County, subscribe for it? It is edited by a lady—Mrs. Hale—who will be delighted to please you. Terms \$3 per year, Address L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut St., Phila.

Mr. Godey, privately—we noticed the January number, but it may be possible you did not receive the number of our paper, containing the notice.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for February is also at hand filled with articles from Graham's most talented contributors. The embellishments are Sweet Sixteen—Pere La Chaise, a beautiful cemetery Scene—A Sea-side Scene—The Death of the Stag—View of the Navy Yard—Flower of Life—and Dandyism. All beautiful, instructive and in good taste.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE.—The January number of this work is on our table. It contains no embellishments, but those of thought as exhibited through the medium of language. It speaks to the intellect and not to the sense. It contains the most solid and substantial reading, mingled with the beautiful and the brilliant. The contents of the present number are Political and Monetary Prospects—Dramas, by Wm. Smith—Mount Blanc—The Rural Superstitions of Western France—Husbands, Wives, Fathers, Mothers—My Novel, or varieties in English Life—Struggles for Fame and Fortune—Lord George Bentick. Price \$3 00 a year. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, corner of Gold.

TESTIMONIAL TO GOV. JOHNSTON.—A magnificent service of plate, manufactured by Caldwell & Co., at a cost of \$980, was presented to Gov. Johnston and Lady, last evening, at the Johnson Hotel, by the citizens of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the high character of the Ex-Governor, and their admiration of the manner in which his administration has been conducted.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.—On Monday the 19th inst., the Legislature re-elected Gen. John M. Bickel, State Treasurer for the coming year. He was voted for by every Democrat in the two Houses, and the Whigs had no regular candidate. Gen. Bickel, we have learned from the papers, recovered a judgment against the United States Bank sometime last fall, for a large amount of money; and he is regarded as a great financier.

Enlarge the Canal.

We beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon county generally and those of the Borough of Huntingdon in particular, to a proposition of a public nature referred to the Senate committee on internal improvements for the session of 1851, but which was not acted upon during said session. It may be for the interest of the Commonwealth generally to investigate it and if on examination it appear, that the public interest require its adoption; we then urge the Representative from Huntingdon county in particular as also our Senators and Representatives generally to take such action as they may deem best.

With these remarks we shall endeavor to give a synopsis of the plan as proposed in the memorial referred to, and which should the same be directed to be printed, we may lay before our readers so that each for himself may have an opportunity of forming his opinion as to the policy and feasibility of the proposed improvement.

It is apparent that the public works of this Commonwealth have not heretofore yielded an amount of revenue proportionate to their cost, and which was reasonably anticipated from a route the most direct that can be constructed from the Atlantic Cities to the valley of the Ohio. To obviate certain of the drawbacks on this route our memorialist proposes at an expenditure of say about three hundred thousand dollars to adapt a portion of the canal locks of the Juniata division and perhaps a portion of those on the Western division of said Pennsylvania Canal so as to allow vessels of 150 tons burthen to pass direct to the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, say from the borough of Huntingdon on the east, at which point will take place on the completion of the Pennsylvania Railway and on the Extension of the Portage rail-road from Sugar-run-gap Eastward, the trans-shipment of the products of the great West.

In calling public attention to this subject at this time we beg leave to refer our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to what is being done by the Great State of New York, towards the enlargement of the Canal of said State; towards which an appropriation of nine million of dollars was authorized by the people of that Commonwealth during the past year—also to the proposed enlargement of the Delaware and Raritan Canal so as to pass vessels of some 500 tons burthen from the City of Philadelphia to the Harbor of New York—thereby avoiding the delays and risks of a voyage around the Capes.

And did the finances of Pennsylvania at present warrant the expenditure of the means requisite, our memorialist would have urged the construction of a slack water navigation where practicable from Columbia westward and when impracticable the widening and deepening of such portions of the Canal as may be required to shorten distance and pass rapids, &c.—and on which light draught steam vessels of the ordinary construction might be used.—That such an improvement is not far distant we may fondly hope. But for the present it is proposed to build a portion of masonry at the end of some 60 Canal Locks and at an expenditure of probably three thousand dollars per lock, each lock to be provided with additional lock gates, so that boats say 150 to 160 feet in length may be enabled to pass. This addition together with widening of the canal where short curves occur would allow canal Boats carrying 1500 to 2000 Barrels of Flour to load at our wharves and discharge cargo at the wharves of our Atlantic cities.—Similar vessels would load in the interior of the Western States and unload into cars at the Western base of the Alleghany Mountain.

The applicability of steam power to canal, river and bay navigation in the opinion of our memorialist admits of no doubt—to the elucidation of which subject he has given for several years his serious attention. But as questions of a public nature are the proper and legitimate subjects of Legislative action, he has deemed it proper to refer the same to the respectful consideration of our Representatives—in order that public opinion might be brought to bear on the subject.

The Washington Commonwealth comes to us very much enlarged, improved and well dressed. It has evidently been associating with good company. We congratulate the proprietors on its elegant appearance, which, we have no doubt will be preserved, as long as the known genius of its Senior Editor shall preside over its columns. The Junior, we have not the pleasure of knowing, but presume everything in his favor.

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Gov. Bigler was inaugurated on Tuesday the 20th inst. His address is too long for publication at this time. It is rather moderate in its tone; but as promises are easily made and easier broken, we do not see proper to judge him by it, but by what he does. His remarks about education and our mineral and other resources, we are pleased with, but then subsequently he says he does not wish to be considered as meaning any thing by what he previously said. We refer to the following sentence in his address:

"I would not be understood by any thing I have said, as holding the opinion that mere legislation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies no matter what the labor, industry, virtue and patriotism of the people may be."

This is the common resort of both fools and knaves, when the happy effects of a protective tariff are referred to. The currency part of the address is based on the same foundation of folly, as the mineral.—The parts which speak of the Union, Pennsylvania water-power, agriculture, education, decrease of the State debt and liberty in general, we have no objection to.—We were somewhat astonished, that he neglected to say a word about Hungary.

Counterfeit two dollar notes, re-issue of the Harrisburg Bank, are in circulation, dated Jan. 1, 1851, signed William Kerr, clerk. The notes are well executed and likely to deceive. Look out for them.

It is said that the secession movements in Mississippi, have put the State to an expense of forty thousand dollars.

The U. S. propeller Princeton, at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, is being fitted for sea, by orders from the Naval Department.

Gov. Bigler's Cabinet is composed of the following persons: Secretary of State, Frances W. Hughes of Schuylkill,—Elisha S. Goodrich a Free Soiler of Bradford, Deputy Secretary, and James Campbell of Philadelphia, whom the Locofocos defeated last fall for Judge of the Supreme Court, because he is a Catholic, Attorney General.

The people of Harrisburg played rowdy so extensively at the Kossuth reception, that a member of the legislature has moved to transfer the seat of government to some other place.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has succeeded admirably in his usurpation. The people have sustained him by about 7,000,000 majority. We do hope that some good republican will shortly send a bullet through his heart. He has forfeited both life and a peaceful death. His carriage is bullet proof.

There were shocks of earthquake in Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the 10th inst. The houses shook alarmingly in Warwick R. I. We are afraid this little globe will burst up and go to pieces some of these days.

A MONSTROSITY.—The Medical Reporter of New Jersey, just issued, states that Dr. E. Buck, of Bridgeton, was present at a post mortem examination in that town not long since, upon the body of a child which was born alive and of full term, the abdominal muscles and skin of which were wholly wanting, exposing to view, as if by the scalpel, the liver and bowels. The breast, arms, and head were largely well developed, but the spine in the lumbar regions, was somewhat deficient, one leg was an exact wing or fin of a turtle, and quite small, the end having two or three unseparated toes. The other leg was large and extended up to the face, and the foot which was of the club order, rested upon the nose.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The following compliment is paid to the U. S. Navy by a British publication, the United Service Journal.

"From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag.—There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them. They have fought with the most determined valor. They have in many cases, been successful over a nation which held, undisputed, the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy flushed with almost universal victory, adds a great laurel to the Navy of the United States."

The Mormons.

The United States Judges of the Territory of Utah have addressed a long letter to the President of the United States, in which the most serious charges are preferred against the Mormons. The leaders are said to have denounced the Government in the strongest language, and to have alluded to the death of Gen. Taylor, in terms of shocking profanity. They say:

"In reproach of our government, it was declared, in our presence, before a large audience, by another speaker, that 'the United States had intended the utter destruction of the Mormons, and in a cruel, wanton, and dastardly manner, had torn away five hundred of them from their wives and children, to perish on the frontiers.'"

Another speaker in a tirade against the government, announced to the people, in presence of two of us, invited to take seats upon the stand, that 'the laws and policy of the United States were intended to oppress the poor;' that 'the government of the United States was a stink in the nostrils of Jehovah, and no wonder that the Mormons wished it down;' that 'they could save it by theocracy; but rather than save it any other way they would see it first.' Another one declared 'that it was going to—' as fast as it could, and the sooner the better."

In justification of their feelings of hostility to our government, another speaker urged with much feeling that 'the Mormons were proscribed by the United States—he had two wives, others of his brethren had more, and brother Brigham Young had still a greater number, and none of them dare return to the United States with their families; for their dirty, mean, little, contracted laws would imprison them for polygamy.'"

The Mayor of this city, (Jedediah M. Grant) in a speech upon the subject, declared with great confidence, that 'the U. States could not conquer them with arms.'"

Various other allegations are made against the peculiar customs and behaviour of these people—some of them most demoralizing and outrageous in their character. Plurality of wives is a common custom, sanctioned by the church, which indeed, governs everything. Some of the prominent members have twenty and thirty, and Brigham Young, the Governor, has even a greater number. It will be recollected we recently published an account of his riding through the town in an omnibus with a great company of wives, more than two-thirds of whom had infants in their arms. It is not uncommon to find two or more sisters married to the same man, and report instances one case, where a mother and her two daughters are among the wives of a leading member of the church.

The Judges also allude to numerous personal inconveniences they were constantly subject to, from contact with a people who seem totally lost to every just conception of morality, much more of common decency. Their manners and general character are so revolting to any one accustomed to the usages of civilized life, that no 'Gentile' (as they call all who are not members of their church) can long remain with them; hence the resignation of the Government officers, appointed to that place.

The Judges represent the city of the Great Salt Lake as an important point in the over-land route to Oregon and California, but the outrageous character of the inhabitants renders it dangerous for emigrants to stop there. No man dare open his mouth in opposition to their lawless exactions, without feeling its effects upon his liberty, his business, or his life. "And thus," say the Judges, "upon the soil of the United States, and under the broad folds of its stars and stripes, which protect him in his rights in every part of the civilized world, there is a spot where the citizen dare not exercise the liberty of a freeman."

The Gentile citizens are punished for the most trivial offences—some sentenced to two, five, and ten years of labor upon the public highways, with a ball and chain to their legs, with no shelter at night but caverns dug in the earth by their own hands.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATER SPOUT.—On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, (London), under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of the most awful occurrence at the Island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spoons, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the water-spoons as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and as far as could be judged; at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted; men and women, horses, cattle and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea; who all perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

The Maine Liquor Law.

A year or so ago the State of Maine passed a law prohibiting, under very heavy penalties, the sale of ardent spirits in any part of the State. Its manufacture was interdicted; the stores were not allowed to keep so much as would wet a poor loafer's whistle; nor the taverns, and as for the grog-shops, Othello-like, their 'occupation' was completely gone. It went hard with the bruisers at first, and they grumbled a good deal, that in a 'free country' they were not allowed the 'inalienable right' of getting drunk, but the law was enforced and they compelled to grin and bear it. The effort, after a twelve-month's trial, has been most salutary. Drunkenness, rioting, and even crime of any sort, is almost unknown. Hundreds of drunkards, irreclaimable in any other way, have reformed, and become useful and respectable members of society; homes have been made cheerful, and the fortunes of the most desperate have begun to look up.—Nor is the 'total abstinence' which the law necessarily imposes, longer hard to bear. The temptation is removed, and the appetite no more craves for what cannot be supplied. The result, therefore, is, that the law has grown popular, and is not likely to be repealed. Indeed we have the assurance that it will not, in the following extract of a letter written from Augusta, the Capital of the State, to the Editor of the *Portland Advertiser*:

"Both friends and opponents of the liquor law may set their hearts at rest about its repeal. It will not be repealed—it isn't among the possibilities.—The feeling in favor of the law is much more decided and unequivocal than at the last session. One of the ablest members of the House, who voted against it last spring told me a day or two ago, that he regarded the evidence of its beneficial effects, and the favor, with which it is regarded by a vast majority of the people as altogether too conclusive and overwhelming to be resisted.—On the other hand, I have not yet heard a single member say a word in favor of repeal, and the general opinion is that no serious attempt to repeal it will be made. But if there is, it will prove a complete failure."

Petitions are said to be pouring into our Legislature for the passage of a similar law. Unless it can be proven that the traffic in liquor is actually beneficial to the community and the State, we don't see why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.—*Reading Journal*.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, two persons came to the house of Mr. Herring, on the Washington road, 9 miles above Augusta, and called to stay all night.—He asked them in. They told him to come out, as they had a horse and buggy with them. As soon as he got outside the door he was shot down. Mrs. Herring then barred the door and prevented the entrance of the murderers. About an hour afterwards they returned and fired through an augur hole in the door and killed her.—She died in a few minutes after being shot. They then entered the house and took therefrom one hundred and seventy dollars.

Mr. Herring survived to give the above particulars of this atrocious affair, and was living at the last accounts. He was shot twice, and has two balls in his body. There is no prospect of his recovery from his wounds. He states that one of the men was a large and powerful mulatto fellow. The other a white man.

A pack of good track dogs have been procured and put in pursuit, and we hope to be enabled to announce the arrest of the murderers.

Mr. and Mrs. Herring was an elderly couple, aged about 60 years each, and were living by themselves, there being no other persons, white or black, living on the premises.—Augusta Geo. Constitutionalist, January, 13.

SOMETHING OF AN APPETITE.—A letter from Paris has the following: A very eccentric man, whose appetite has no equal, I think, in the world, is now in Paris. His name is Thomas, (the Bear), and thus called for his visiting daily several restaurants of Paris, where he is fed with all the remains of the preceding day which are not sold. A few days ago an American gentleman, who had met him at Bercy, in a tavern, made a bet with one of his friends that he would furnish the 'Bear,' Thomas, sixteen pounds of veal, a salad for sixteen persons, a loaf of bread, weighing six pounds, and ten bottles of wine. The bet was accepted, and the dinner swallowed by this ogre of the nineteenth century, who, on the same day, ate for his supper fourteen pounds of codfish, a basket of twenty pounds of strawberries, and six pounds of bread. Decidedly, Thomas, the Pole, has a stomach beyond that of an ostrich.

SINGULAR CASE OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.

—There is a German in the new jail, Cambridge street, suffering under delirium tremens, which has assumed an unusually novel as well as dangerous type. The terrible disease came on last Saturday night, accompanied by the ravings of the madman and the physical power of the giant; rendering it necessary to incarcerate him in one of the strongest cells. During Saturday night his ferocity subsided, and has only been manifested occasionally, and in modified form, since. During all this time he has not partaken of a particle of food, and what is still more singular, *has not laid or sat down*. He is quite weak, but as yet nothing but a little valerian extract has passed his lips, and that by force.

His case is a melancholy instance of the influence of the glass. Six months ago he located in a neighborhood where nearly every family sold liquor in a small way.—At this time he had rarely ever touched the bottle—never to an injurious extent.—By dealing in it he was drawn into the wiles of an irresistible infatuation, and is now *what and where* he is. The story of his confinement in jail is an indictment for the violation of the license law.

[Boston Trav.]

TUSCARORA ACADEMY BURNED.—The Tuscarora Academy building, formerly the Presbyterian Church, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 14th inst.

We learn that the fire originated in the north end of the building, and evidently was the work of an incendiary. A number of students lodged in the building, but they all made their escape without injury.—Many of them, however, lost clothing, books, &c., and several lost gold watches. The building is insured in the Perry County Fire Insurance Company, but for what amount we are not informed. The school is suspended for the present, but we learn that prompt measures will be taken to rebuild and open the school again.—*Juniata Sentinel*.

Charles Hanaway has made oath against Henry H. Kline, the principal witness in the Christiana treason case, for perjury. Kline has been arrested and given bail for his appearance.

The Grand Jury of Lancaster County have ignored the bills, preferred before it against the Christiana rioters.

The Forrest Divorce case is concluded and Mrs. Forrest has obtained a divorce from her husband. The result of this appears to be that he cannot marry again and must support her.

Gov. Lowe, in his Message to the Maryland Legislature, is down on the court because Hanaway was not convicted for treason, for his alleged participation in the Christiana affair. Dear me.

James A. Cunningham is appointed Supervisor of the Upper Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, the place heretofore filled by J. P. Anderson.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, are performing astonishing cures throughout the whole country.—We can bear witness to their curative powers in the case of a friend of ours who had the Liver Complaint, and who had tried almost every other medicine, but without effect. After taking a few bottles of these Bitters he was entirely cured.—To those who are similarly afflicted we recommend them to take the preparation, knowing that they will cure the disease spoken of and many others to which "flesh is heir to." There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. Jackson, or his agents throughout the country.

PRICES CURRENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1852.	
Flour per bbl.	\$4 37
White Wheat per bushel	1 00
Red do	91
Rye do	72
Corn	70
Oats	40
Cloverseed	4 75

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. PETER N. MARKS, of Huntingdon, to Miss MARY CATHARINE CLAUBAUGH, of Altoona.

On the 22nd inst by the Rev. Mr. Collins Mr. CHARLES R. MCCARTHY to Miss SARAH A. HUPSON all of this county.

In Huntingdon co., on Thursday the 22d inst., by Rev. L. P. Hawes, Mr. HENRY G. KNEPP, of Waterstreet, to Miss MARY FEE, of Brady township.

In this borough, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. MATSON WALKER to Miss CATHARINE ANN ORLANDY.

In Orbisonia, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. B. Adams, Mr. JACOB H. ISETT to Miss MARGARETTA McCLOY.

"She is thine, the word is spoken Hand to hand, and heart to heart, Though all other ties be broken Time these bonds shall never part."