



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 5, 1852.

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.

See new advertisements.

We observe that the Clinton Tribune, the flourishing Whig, Paper at Lock Haven is offered for sale.

Gen. WILLIAM H. IRWIN, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, resigned his office on the 17th ult. Gen. Irwin was an active and valuable officer. The reforms introduced into the Military Department of the State have saved annually \$20,000 to the State.

We last week received a number of the Lantern too late to notice it. It is got up after the style of the London Punch, which, we think, it equals in wit. Do you want to laugh yourself healthy at good pure fun? Take the Lantern, Published in New York No. 149 Fulton Street, \$3.00 in advance.

By the Auditor General's Report we see that the Canal and Railroad tolls for the last year amounted to \$1,719,788.54—We also see that these same canals and railroads during the same year, cost, for repairs, improvements &c., \$1,804,246.00, thus showing that it cost to keep them up \$84,457.46 more than they brought in. If this is the way the State works are to be conducted, we would advise the State to give them away as soon as she can get any person to take them.

The improvements since 1846 have been costing yearly, from three to four hundred thousand dollars more than previous to that time. There is a proposition in the senate for a general investigation, by Mr. Muhlenberg a democrat, who believes that the whole works are one scene of corruption and plunder. We are told that the check rolls from this division are loaded down with corruption and death until perjury grins in the beholder's face. We are making arrangements to get the special facts, which we will make known as soon as we get them in a proper shape. We hope that the investigation will go on, and that the officers on the public works, all over the State, who are reveling, in at least a competency, shall be subjected to the searching ordeal of public justice.

There has been a committee appointed in the lower house, which does not appear to suit the canal thieves, and the body of the locofocos are raising heaven and earth to get a reconsideration, and as a matter of course a more favorable committee. We are glad to see some democrats exerting themselves in favor of an honest and fearless investigation. If the result should be to put some of the canal officers in the penitentiary, we will not mourn at it.—The people would like to know, who has their thousands and millions of dollars of stolen money. It is an undeniable fact that the officers on the public works are making more money than any other class of people. This is not hard to account for, when the same bill of lumber is sold twice to the canal and the check rolls filled up after they are sworn to.

A writer of the rural New Yorker says that potatoes, when frozen, if dropped one by one into boiling water, and cooked, the taste or the quality will be uninjured by the freezing.

The Negro Exclusion Bill.

Judging from certain kinds of legislation, both actual and attempted, we are often driven to the conclusion, that the legislators themselves have no very even tolerable appreciation of the fact, that there is a God in heaven or a devil in hell. Frequently again, we mitigate the severity of our judgment, and while we concede to them a fair proportion of moral honesty, we charge to the respective accounts of barbarism and ignorance, the many delinquencies of both their hearts and their heads. Statutes are often passed and measures proposed, which violate every dictate of humanity, and social well being, and at the same time the actors will move in the society they have injured with about the same unconcern as does a fiend of darkness in the dismal chambers of perdition. We will not be guilty of the uncharitableness of supporting them actuated by such great malice towards their species, but will treat them as though they were willing to do right, if they were only properly taught.

A bill has been introduced into the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by Blair from Centre county, prohibiting under heavy penalties the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into this Commonwealth. The negroes themselves are imprisoned from two to nine months, if evicted of coming into this State, and persons who harbor or employ them are also liable to criminal prosecutions. If the bill applied only to fugitive slaves, there could be mustered up a constitutional or legal argument in its favor, but it applies to both bond and free. It may be well enough here to remark, that we have no desire for the settlement of that kind of people in our midst; but at the same time we deprecate that humanity, which denies to any of God's human creatures the comfort of a home when there is plenty of room. We accord to every person, who is not bound to a master, the right to go where-soever he pleases, being always responsible for any violation of the laws of the country to which he may go or through which he may pass. If a negro obeys the law and supports himself by his honest industry we can see no reason why his existence should not be tolerated. There has no new event transpired in this Commonwealth or country in relation to the colored race demanding their exclusion, which did not exist, ten, twenty or thirty years ago. The mere fact that the State of Indiana, for a local reason totally inapplicable to us, excluded them from that State, is no reason that we should do so. The real reason of the introduction of this measure before the legislature and the country at this time is—because the mover supposes that there is still a little stinking fauce or notoriety to be gathered from the remains of the late slavery agitation. The bill bears no resemblance to statesmanship—it is a little barking whiffet—a decided pup. The next measure with which the gentleman from Centre shall astonish the House, may more than likely be a bill to prohibit education and religious instruction to the colored race. He is probably longing to see the day when he shall behold the negro uneducated and untaught, snorting and puffing in all his ancient and barbaric grandeur.—He wishes to reform man and improve society by the little pinching process of criminal prosecution—and should he discover in society an element of social evil, which, it would be desirable to eradicate, in casting about for the remedy, his eye would immediately fall on the sombre fabric of the penitentiary as the great regenerator of the body politic. It would never occur to the narrow heads and frozen hearts of the advocates of this bill, that a reasonable portion of Gov. Wolf's common schools and our Lord and Saviour last will and testament properly administered, might cheat the Penitentiary out of a respectable number of both Ethiopian and Caucasian blackguards. If the gentleman from Centre could be impressed with the conviction, that these, and not prisons, were the true civilizers of man, he might probably withdraw his diabolical little bill and supplicate his outraged and offended God to pardon him for the villainy and wickedness he was about to perpetrate.

He has not in a lengthy and luminous speech, detailed to us the evil intended to be remedied by this Gulliverian stroke of statesmanship. We are left in profound doubt as to whether it was prompted by malice to the colored race in general, or love for himself, though probably the most impelling motive was fawning puppyism.—We denounce the measure in the name of all that is righteous in heaven and charitable on earth. We denounce it because it is cheaper and more convenient to educate and impart religious instruction to the

negro here, than to send Missionaries to distant places for these purposes. We denounce it, because the Creator made the earth for the subsistence of all his creatures—Black, White and Yellow, without establishing a land-office by which one could monopolize all and starve the others to death. We denounce it, because by an act of kindness, in giving to a fellow mortal a sup of water and a place whereon to lay his head, by the provisions of this bill, we would be liable to a criminal prosecution. We denounce it, because it is a libel on christianity and a christian country. Finally, we denounce it as the offspring of an ice-berg soul, that never glowed in the radiance of social affection.

The Management of the Public Works.

We learn that on Saturday an important Resolution was introduced in the State Senate, in relation to the management of our Public Works. It was offered by Mr. Muhlenberg, Senator from Berks county, and was unanimously adopted. The Resolution is one of inquiry, and calls upon the proper Department to furnish a distinct statement of the expenses and profits, if any, on our State improvements—arranged according to the several divisions, for the years embraced between 1844 and the present time. Mr. Muhlenberg stated, in support of his resolution that his immediate constituents were by no means satisfied that our Canals and Railroads were managed with the proper degree of economy—that the expenses were greater than appeared on the face of the official reports, and that it was due to the tax-payers of the State, that the whole facts connected with the official management, should be known to the people, so that, should it appear that extravagance was permitted and sanctioned, it might be corrected. We regard this, coming from the source it does, as a most important movement.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

During the whole of Gov. Johnston's administration, no loan was required to carry on the affairs of our State government; but, on the contrary, by a wise and economical administration of his department, nearly \$700,000 of our State debt was cancelled. The only loan made during his term, was one ordered by the Legislature, to avoid the Inclined Plane, at Philadelphia. But how quick the scene changes with a change of managers. No sooner do the Locofocos take hold of the reins of government, than a loan of \$300,000 is required, and the first bill signed by Gov. Bigler, is one to borrow this amount! They will offer any number of excuses and justifications for doing it; but if any body is deceived by them, he must be one of those who are anxious to be deceived. Keep a look-out now and see how the money flies.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The *Lebanon Courier*, of a late date, says:—"We this week add to the name of the old hero of Chippewa and Mexico, that of James C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President. Mr. Jones is one of the strongest Whigs of the country, strong in intellect and strong in popularity. In two campaigns he beat James K. Polk for Governor of Tennessee, where he is considered unconquerable. His eloquence is most captivating, his bearing manly, his patriotism unquestioned, and his devotion to the glorious principles contended for by the Whig party abiding and enthusiastic. In short he is a Whig, a man whose name is every way worthy to be inscribed on the Whig banner by the side of Scott, in the campaign which is now soon to be fought. Let us have Scott and Jones, and success is certain."

At a Temperance Meeting held at the public School House in Mechanicsville on Thursday night the 29th inst, on motion Samuel Mattern was called to the chair, Moses Miller and William Bice were elected Vice Presidents and Solomon J. Toy Secretary. H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., of Huntingdon having been introduced to the audience by John W. Mattern, proceeded to address the meeting in his usual forcible and eloquent style upon the subject for the consideration of which it had been called. After the address on motion it was unanimously resolved that this meeting tender their thanks to the Hon. George Taylor, Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Hon. Thomas F. Stewart for their early compliance with the petitions sent to the Court in relation to closing the bars in the Hotels of our county, on the Sabbath. On motion the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Daniel Musser, and on motion adjourned.

Signed by the officers,
SAMUEL MATTERN, Pres't
MOSES MILLER,
WILLIAM BICE, Vice Presidents.
SOLOMON J. TOY, Secretary.

Gen. Scott

A correspondent of the Inquirer says—Major General Scott called upon the Magyar on New Year's day. While there, General Cass came in, and going up to Gen. Scott, exclaimed in an unusual puffy manner, "well General are you prepared to lead a hundred thousand brave Americans to Hungary to assist our friend, the Governor?" "Sir," replied General Scott, drawing himself up to the full height of his stately person, "I am prepared to lead my countrymen wherever Congress directs me to go!" The answer was that of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a hundred battles."

A Horrid Death.

It is rumored that a shocking outrage was perpetrated in the vicinity of Chester, Pa., about two weeks since, which we believe has not yet been mentioned by the papers of that region. A poor tailor, who lived a short distance from Chester, was found dead by the roadside, early one morning bearing upon his person the evidences of most atrocious barbarities. The deceased, according to the report, had formerly been intemperate in his habits; but having been reformed, was seldom seen about the taverns of Chester. On the evening in question, he came into town to measure a customer for a suit of clothes, and being met by some of his former boon companions, they, for a joke, enticed him into a tavern, where his good resolutions were soon forgotten; and being liberally plied with liquor, he was reduced to a maudling state of intoxication. His persecutors, not yet satisfied, shaved the poor fellow's head, applied Spanish flies and coweage, and then taking his hat, in which they had cut orifices sufficient to see and breathe through, they pulled it completely over his face, and let him go, to find his way home as best he might. As before stated, he perished during the night, from the effects of the treatment he had received, combined with exposure to the cold.—Five young men, said to be of the highest respectability, are implicated in this transaction, which if our information is correct, can scarcely be exceeded for brutality.—They have been arrested and held to answer for the offence.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Emigrants for California.

The flood of emigration passing through New Orleans to California has never been greater than it is at present. These emigrants are generally of a different character from those who have preceded them, and they go to enrich, not to despoil.—They are principally women and children—the wives and little boys and girls of the hardy and vigorous men who, two years ago, visited the distant shores of the Pacific, and who, by enduring peril and toil, have established new homes for themselves and families. Of the seventy-eight passengers who yesterday sailed for Chagres on the Philadelphia, fifty-four are women and children. Thus her sister States repay California for the gold which she distributed among them and give her, for what is lent dross in comparison, young hearts and hands to love and defend her, and gentle woman to create endearing associations and raise altars to peace by every fireside throughout her broad domains.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A MONSTER.—A drunkard in Dearborn, Ia., near Harrison, a short time ago drove his wife from home in a cold night, as reported to us by the Brookville Democrat. She took with her a young child and started for a neighbor's. After being out a while he started a little girl, of six years of age after her mother. The child was thinly clad and started on her errand.—Reaching a small stream she couldn't get over it, and turned towards home.—She had almost reached home in safety, but in attempting to climb the fence around the house, a rail slipped from its place throwing her to the earth and falling across her neck. In this position she was found by her father the next morning, dead, and cold as the snowdrifts around her. Without lifting the rail or removing the corpse into his house the brute started for an officer to hold an inquest over the body.

UNION CONVENTION IN ALABAMA.—A despatch dated at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 21st inst., states that the Union Convention has adjourned, and that a Union National Convention was recommended to convene in Washington in June next. The Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of the United States Senate, (Democrat), and E. F. Belser, Esq., (Whig), were appointed delegates at large from the State.

THE COLDEST WINTER.—The Kent

News, that show that the present winter has not been as prolific of ice, as some that have preceded it within the last sixteen years, makes the following extract from a Baltimore paper of February 16, 1836:

"Five men walked from Baltimore across the bay to Dr. Wilson's in Kent county, on Monday week. They arrived there at 7 o'clock, P. M., and went the next morning across the ice, to Love Point, where they had, as they said, a vessel ashore in the ice. It is said to be the first instance of the kind since the year 1784."

THERE WILL BE FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY NEXT.—A similar event will occur after 28 years, viz: in 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for forty years, viz: 1920: because the year 1900 will not be leap year, owing to the dropping of a day on the completion of each century.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—James Walker, aged about 65 years, well known as a school teacher, in Hartford county, Md., was frozen to death on Tuesday the 20th ult., in the vicinity of Slate Ridge.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA.—It is stated that the cholera which has been raging at Mazatlan for some time, disappeared entirely, immediately after a violent tempest which did much damage to houses and shipping.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—Mrs. Hargill, a respectable boarding house keeper at Cincinnati, committed suicide on Sunday last. She at first took laudanum and afterwards inflicted two wounds in her throat with a pen-knife. She had expressed fears of coming to want and this idea no doubt induced her to commit this deed, although after her death the sum of \$500 was found in the house.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BIG TUNNEL.

An accident has occurred at the Big Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After laboring about three years to pass through a mountain of rock, working day and night the hands from each end met on Friday last. Those on the west end being nearer to those on the east end than was expected—only eight feet between them—a blast was applied, which, when exploding, produced fearful and fatal consequences. From the number at work, which was eleven, one man was killed, and eight seriously, some mortally, wounded. Two only escaped unhurt, and they were considerably stunned.—They did not know they were so near together until the explosion.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—It is stated that a lady of Cincinnati offers about 28 slaves to be sent to Liberia, by the first vessel sailing from a Southern port with emigrants; and that, besides their clothing, &c., they will receive about \$500 on setting sail, as a means of giving them a little start in their new home.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.

J. B. Baker, Superintendent of motive power and Supervisor Columbia railroad.
J. R. West, Superintendent of motive power and Supervisor Portage railroad.
SUPERVISORS.
G. W. Closson, Delaware division.
J. S. Miller, Lower Juniata.
J. A. Cunningham, Upper Juniata.
J. Peters, Upper Western.
H. D. Rodearmel, Susquehanna.
G. W. Search, North Branch.
J. H. Relton, on the West Branch, and
J. B. Houpt, on the Eastern Division, had been previously appointed.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine is one of the very best in the country, and its good qualities only need to be known, to give it precedence over all others now in use. We have seen its good effects lately, after the total failure of many others. This is saying more than we can for any other medicine within our knowledge, and we felt it a duty to recommend the Bitters to the notice of our friends. The genuine is prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Phila.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

DIED.

In this borough, on Saturday morning last, Mr. GREENBERRY DORSEY, aged 25 years and 18 days.

To Owners of Unpatented Lands.

Take notice that the act of Assembly passed the 10th day of April 1835 entitled an act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and said act having expired on the 15th day of December last by limitation, has now been extended to the 1st day of February 1853, of which all interested will take notice.

ISAAC PEIGHTAL,
ROBERT STITT,
ELIEL SMITH, } Com'rs
Hunt. Feb. 5, 1852.—3m.

NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county at January Term, A. D. 1852, in pursuance of the act of Assembly passed 18th of October A. D. 1840, for the incorporation of the "CASVILLE SEMINARY"—wherefore the Court order and decree that no notice of the said application be given in one news paper published in the county at least three weeks before the meeting of the next court at April Term, 1852, and in pursuance of said order and decree notice is hereby given.
THO. H. CREMER, Prothonotary.
Hunt. Feb. 5, 1852.—3t.

NOTICE.

Have you unsettled accounts with the late James Clark's estate for advertising and other work? All such accounts as remain unsettled, on the 1st day of March next, will then be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection. After that time the undersigned will have no concern over them.
W. P. ORBISON
Hunt. Feb. 5, 1852.—3t.

50 lbs. Flour just received and for sale by
JAS. MAGUIRE, Jan. 29, '52

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the County of Huntingdon from the 13th day of January, A. D. 1851, up to the 10th day of January, A. D. 1852, including both days.

Receipts.	
Amount in Treasury at last settlement,	\$1615 49
1847, Lemuel Green, Cass,	17 45
" John H. Stonebraker, Franklin,	45 00
1848, Daniel G. Logan, Cronwell,	13 59
" John Conrad, Franklin,	55
" Robert Madden, Springfield,	23 40
" Levi Smith, Union,	9 60
1849, John Stewart, Barree,	72 20
" Daniel Curfman, Clay,	3 51
" Daniel Conrad, Franklin,	62 00
" Henry Elias, Tod,	44 03
1850, Samuel Henry, Barree,	409 09
" Jesse Youn, Brady,	133 60
" David Stever, Cass,	30 50
" Kenzie L. Green, Clay,	76 15
" David Barlett, Cronwell,	300 75
" William Appleby, Dublin,	127 69
" John L. Travis, Franklin,	334 59
" J. Davis Hight, Henderson,	315 05
" David Mountain, Hopewell,	145 14
" Peter Shuffler, Morris,	395 00
" William Dean, Penn,	105 00
" John Bisbin, Porter,	522 52
" Samuel Bowman, Shirley,	209 43
" Henry Cramer, Springfield,	111 12
" Abrahm Heigle, Tell,	27 53
" George Keith, Tod,	203 60
" William Pheasant, Union,	72 06
" William B. White, Walker,	245 00
" B. Hutchison, Warriorsmark,	14 12
" John Hewit, West,	540 16
1851, John Love, Barree,	511 00
" Jesse Youm, Brady,	287 00
" David Myerly, Cass,	189 00
" William Cunningham, Clay,	100 00
" Daniel Teague, Cronwell,	179 87
" James Crow, Dublin,	182 00
" Samuel Mattern, Franklin,	562 00
" John Marks, Henderson,	995 00
" Jacob Weaver, Hopewell,	177 00
" John Smith, Jackson,	705 00
" Joseph Isenberg, Morris,	500 00
" John Grove, Penn,	442 03
" Daniel Neff, Porter,	739 40
" Isaac Sharrer, Shirley,	375 00
" John Brad, Springfield,	56 00
" Jonathan Brice, Tell,	363 12
" Jesse Cook, Tod,	165 12
" Moses Swoope, Union,	135 00
" Thomas Dean, Walker,	558 50
" Azaribh Sackets, Warriorsmark,	632 00
" Charles Green, West,	371 00
" Amount received of County tax on Unsettled Lands,	22 34
" School tax,	8 67
" Road tax,	14 13
" Amount of Redemption money of Unsettled Lands received since last settlement,	50 41
" Amount paid by Fisher & McCrum for old bridge across Crooked Creek sold at public outcry,	15 00

Expenditures.

Attorney General and others on criminal prosecutions,	638 36
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court, Crier, Typists, &c.,	3147 25
Constables making returns and advertising Spring Elections, &c.,	246 04
Assessors,	316 87
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,	616 62
Sundry persons premium on Wild Cats and Foxes,	282 50
Road and Bridge Viewers and Damages,	396 83
INQUISITIONS on dead bodies, Commissioners—	34 62
Joshua Greenland, in full,	4 50
Benjamin Leas,	62 00
Isaac Peightal,	47 00
Eliel Smith,	20 60
William Hutchison,	31 50
Auditors—	
James Gillam, for 1850, \$3 07	3 07
Thomas Fisher, "	4 30
Thomas Fisher, 1851, 10 50	10 50
William Ramsey, " 13 50	13 50
Kenzie L. Green, " 10 50	10 50
J. Smyth Read in full as Clerk to the Commissioners,	240 00
Henry W. Miller, on account as Clerk to the Commissioners, for 1851,	250 00
John Reed, Esq., on account of his salary as counsel for Commissioners for 1850,	20 00
Poor House Commissioners, County Printing—	63 00
James Clark, \$69 00	69 00
William Lewis, 70 25	70 25
In full of a Judgment, Nicholas Hewit vs Huntingdon County,	731 33
Sundry persons, interest on County Bonds, &c.,	253 14
For Repairs for Court House and Jail,	436 82
Coal and Wood for " " " "	197 00
Chairs for Jury Box in Court Room, Merchandise for Court House, For Casting and Stone for Meridian Line,	24 00
Jane Keim, washing for county prisoners,	24 66
Mary Gibson, sweeping and scrubbing Court House, &c.,	20 00
Docket for Recorder's office, Postage,	20 00
Judicial Return Judge, Ballot boxes for elections, W. H. King, for attending to Elections and Return Judges 8 years, Sundry persons refunding orders for land sold at Treasurer's sale, &c., Sundry Supervisors' road tax on un-settled lands,	12 37
Sundry School Teachers' school tax on un-settled lands,	23 50
Sundry persons, redemption money of un-settled lands sold by Treasurer,	36 87
Bridges—	49 56
John Robinson, in full of bridge at Drake's Ferry,	1000 00
Wallace and Patton in full of Union Furnace Bridge,	150 00