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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.

The locofocos of this immediate neighborhood seem to be divided into two very bitter factions, the main point of difference being that one faction is in, and the other out. Until very recently we were unaware of the extent of the quarrel, though it would not be difficult to see, that at least a spicy one could be got up, amidst six or eight candidates for collector and as many for supervisor, in this borough. It seems to gratify the disappointed hugely, to see flaws picked in the administration of the more fortunate. In a little family quarrel of this kind, we do not propose to engage, nor make this paper the vehicle of mere personal abuse. We are one of those who believe that there is great mismanagement on the public works, and that they are frequently the theatre of great frauds, as an instance of which, we refer to the Freeport Aqueduct, and we conceive it to be our duty, as it shall be our pleasure, to expose them, when furnished with the proper evidence. In our last issue, we said that we were making arrangements to get the "special facts" in relation to alleged frauds on this division, which we would make known as soon as we got them in proper shape. Since that time we have been furnished with some, which, in justice to the late Supervisor, we must say, do not implicate him. We have been furnished with no fact or allegation which militates against the fairness of the check rolls, and we shall decline to publish any thing founded merely on surmise without at least carrying with it a sufficient presumption to challenge an investigation. We have long since determined to publish nothing but that which we believe to be true, and whenever we discover an error, or have been misinformed, we will promptly make the correction.

Appointments by Gov. Bigler.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Gov. Bigler has made the following important appointments to offices in Philadelphia:—

Inspector of Domestic Distilled Spirits—Charles H. Schreiner, of Union county.
Inspector of Salt Provisions—George Getz, of the Northern Liberties.
Inspector of Lumber—James S. Watson.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, for City—S. C. Thompson.

Keeper of the Powder Magazine—James Lafferty.

Health Officer—William McGlinsey.

Measurer of Marble—Jacob Umpstead, of Montgomery county.

A steam ploughing machine has been invented by A. T. Watson, of Staten Island. It is intended for driving twelve ploughs, and perform the operations of ploughing, sowing and harrowing simultaneously. If this invention should prove successful in its application, it will no doubt effect an extraordinary revolution in agricultural pursuits, and from the completeness of all the arrangements, there is no doubt but that it will.

The wife of Mr. James Roe, at Brooklyn, Ill., shot a man named Davidson, dead, at that place, on the 23d ult., for insulting her.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:
While the attention of other portions of the community and of the nation, is absorbed in attempts to uproot and overthrow the accursed commerce in ardent spirits; while meetings are being held around us daily, with this great object in view; and while the horrible fruits of this extended traffic of misery, wretchedness, crime, poverty, and woe, stalk around in our very midst; the citizens of Huntingdon have been sleeping upon their post, and gazing with characteristic indifference upon the mighty revolution now going on in our land.

When the streets of our town are, almost nightly, the scene of drunken carousals, and of the most wanton acts of mischief; when there are among us those who will place the cup of death in the hands of children, and deal out the soul-destroying poison to the school-boy; such indifference must indeed seem strange. The citizens in other parts of our county, who have been "up and doing," look upon us with surprise and astonishment. In the little village of Birmingham an organization has been effected in the Temperance cause that is doing much good—that will do much more—and that deserves the highest meed of praise from all true Christians and sincere philanthropists. The Order of the Sons of Temperance is at work, in other places, spreading abroad petitions and obtaining signatures to be presented to the legislature of our State demanding their interference. But, notwithstanding the tocsin has been sounded almost nightly beneath their chamber windows, notwithstanding they behold all these efforts going manfully on around them, the people of Huntingdon still sleep on, in imaginary peace and security. Ministers of the Gospel—followers of the "meek and lowly" Saviour—prominent members in the church—would-be philanthropists—and professed patriots, can remain indifferent spectators of the fatal consequences of a traffic, that floods our land with crime, that sends annually thirty thousand of our countrymen to untimely graves, that fills our nation with the wailings of widows and orphans, that peoples our jails, our almshouses, and our penitentiaries, that breathes upon us a moral pestilence, blights the enjoyment of our prosperity, and destroys our peace.

The people in other parts of the country are demanding, with an authority not to be resisted, that something shall be done. Every where they are beginning to appreciate the alarming evils of intemperance. In Maine a law has been enacted, which has produced the most happy results. There, poor-houses and jails are scarcely needed. "The Sabbath is delivered from its worst desecration. Thousands of children on her broad domains will not now, as in times past, be tempted with the drunkard's drink, or caught in the vender's snare." Other States have followed, or are fast following her example. But Pennsylvania, yet kneels to a moral tyrant who wields a sceptre, mightier than all the powers of Europe combined; who has erected the throne of his despotism, upon the mangled corpses of her citizens; and who sits surrounded by an ocean of the blood of her citizens! And while the people in other parts of the State are arising in their might, to shake off the yoke of this bloody monster, the citizens of Huntingdon are standing calmly aloof, gazing with apparent indifference upon the struggle. Is this the part of Christians? Is this the part of American citizens? Shall our streets continue, night after night, to resound with the terrific yell!—the blasphemous oaths!—and the obscene songs! of the drunken revel? Shall this stream of pollution continue to roll on, hurrying many of our youth, and valued citizens to the drunkard's grave! and the drunkard's hell? Is there no Christian, no philanthropic hand to raise a barrier, and stay this rolling tide of infamy? Even our Burgess and Council seem to have sunk into a lethargic sleep, that knows no waking, when the signs of our merchants and mechanics, can, under the cover of night, be torn from their places with impunity, and the property of our citizens wantonly destroyed.

It is indeed time, citizens of Huntingdon, that we should awake from our slumbers; that we should haste to array ourselves against the desolating monster; that we should enlist, with our neighbors, under the broad banner of Temperance, and never cease our efforts until the commerce in ardent spirits shall be wholly eradicated from our land. A commerce the fruits of which are seen in the drunkard's home of haggard poverty, in the drunkard's wife, and half famished children, in the drunkard's parents descending in sorrow to the grave, in the drunkard's death-bed, where the ghastly wand of mania-a-potu cokes some of the terrific scenes of hell! and in the drunkard's Eternity, over whose gloomy portal the pen of inspiration has inscribed, in ever living characters, "NO DRUNKARD CAN INHERIT THE KINGDOM OF GOD!" It is a traffic that will stoop to the lowest depths of infamy and of meanness, or rise to the highest and most daring sacrilege. It would—

"—Strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or clip the gilding from an Angel's wings!"

Huntingdon, Feb. 6th 1852.

NOVEL USE OF A JAIL.—The county jail at Harrisville, Va., has been purchased by the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance of that place, who intend to convert it into a hall in which to hold their usual meetings.

Pardon of Alberti, the Kidnapper.

Gov. BIGLER is certainly making a queer beginning in the discharge of official duties. His first official act of importance was his approval of a Bill authorizing a loan of \$300,000 and thereby increasing the State debt to that amount. This was intended to cover up a deficit in the State Treasury, brought about by the extra-constitutional act of the Canal Board (all Locos) in drawing more money from the Treasury for the North Branch Canal and other Improvements, than was authorized by the appropriations made by the last Legislature. Gov. Johnson would never have sanctioned the matter by his approval.

The second important official act of the Governor, is the pardon of the notorious kidnapper, George F. Alberti, convicted a year or so ago in Philadelphia of having kidnapped a colored woman and her free-born child and carried them to Maryland and into Slavery. The crime was denounced in strong language by Judge Parsons, under whom the case was tried, and Alberti was sentenced to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years. Whether Mr. Bigler designs by this pardon to show to Maryland that her agents can hereafter invade our soil and kidnap our free colored people with impunity, or whether it is designed as a practical exhibition of devoted love to the "Union," is hard to tell.—*Star and Banner.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The grocery store of the Messrs. ENY, and the Machine Shop of Mr. DENNING, in Market street, corner of Fifth, were entirely consumed by fire, yesterday morning; the latter with all its contents. The alarm was given between two and three o'clock, and before the citizens and firemen reached the scene of conflagration, the fire had made such rapid progress that the well directed efforts of the fire department proved unsuccessful in saving the buildings. Mr. DENNING had no insurance, and his loss is supposed to be very heavy. The Messrs. ENY succeeded in securing a large portion of their goods. The property was insured to the amount of \$2500,—not sufficient, however to cover their losses. The firemen acquitted themselves nobly, as they always do on such occasions, and by their prompt and well-directed efforts, saved the adjoining buildings.—*Whig State Journal Feb. 5.*

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING OPERATIONS.—Mr. Mayman, deputy U. S. Marshal returned to Cincinnati on Thursday last, after an unsuccessful pursuit after a man named Robert Neal, charged with carrying on extensive counterfeiting operations at Mount Carmel, Ohio. Neal is a man of property, and by profession a lithographic and steel plate printer. It is estimated that during the last few years he has counterfeited \$400,000 on the State Banks of Ohio and Indiana, and the Northern Banks of Kentucky. In fact, it is believed he has issued nearly all the counterfeit money on these banks that has flooded the country for several years. He has heretofore been above suspicion, but was finally detected through a man in his employ. He was traced as far as New York, where it is supposed he took passage for Europe.

ANOTHER GOLD EXCITEMENT.—The St. Louis Republican contains a despatch from Parkville, Mo., which states that the town was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a band of Delaware Indians from a hunting expedition. They brought with them a quantity of gold dust, which has proved to be finer than California gold. The Indian from whom the dust was procured says that it was obtained on this side of the mountains, about 700 miles from Parkville. He refused a thousand dollars from one of the citizens to show him the place.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—Mr. John D. Watkins, a planter of De Soto county, Miss., was recently brutally murdered by three of his slaves, two men and one woman. They attacked him with axes, beating in his skull, and causing his instant death, after which they felled a tree across the body, and built a brush fire over the spot where the murder was committed, in order to consume the blood which flowed from the wounds. Suspicion was immediately excited against the negroes, and on their arrest, having fully confessed the foul deed, the excited populace seized the two men, took them to the place where the murder was committed, and hung them to the limb of a tree.

The interest due on the Pennsylvania State debt was promptly paid on Monday, according to custom, at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, by Gen. John M. Bickel, the State Treasurer.

From the Phila. Sun.

Three Days Later From Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The R. M. Steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, with 44 passengers, bound to New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Niagara brings London and Paris advices of the 16th, and Liverpool papers of the 17th ult., her day of sailing. She has encountered very heavy weather, which compelled her to touch at Halifax for a supply of coal, and after having been well replenished, sailed for New York at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

FRANCE.
The Moniteur has published the new Constitution, as indicated in the proclamation.

The President is to be responsible Governor ten years.

Justice is to be dispensed in the President's name.

He has the initiative of laws, and the right of pardoning.

He presents an Annual Message. Commands the lands and sea forces. Declares war, and makes treaties—and appoints to all functions.

"I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President," is the oath required from all the public functionaries.

In case of the President's death, the Senate convokes the nation for a new election. The President is entitled, by a secret deed, to designate a citizen as meriting the confidence of the people.

The papers are filled with accounts of the removal of the prisoner sent to Cayenne. Among them are two additional ex-Representatives, M. Alexandre Martine and M. Michat Broutet, who sat for Loyret.

Eight political prisoners had been transferred to the port of Toulouse.

A second list of prisoners proscribed and banished from France, was looked for in the Moniteur, but it had been postponed. It was reported to contain the names of some of the most eminent members of the Council of State, and several of the editors of the Orleansist papers.

On Monday the 12th, in execution of the decree for the dissolution of the National Guard, a quantity of arms were taken to the different Maires and given up to the authorities. They were afterward taken thence in large quantities to the Tuilleries for safe keeping.

The forts previously occupied by the National Guards, are now guarded by the troops of the Seine.

A decree had been issued declaring that within three days the property of insurgents who had taken flight, was to be sequestered and administered by the Director of the State Domains in the various Departments, in conformity with the civil and military laws.

It is announced in the London Times, that Louis Napoleon is about to strengthen his position by a matrimonial alliance with a princess of Sweden, a daughter of Oscar, and grand daughter on the mother's side of Eugene Beauharnais. She is said to be in her twenty-second year, and may be considered French in her descent from both father and mother.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

It is announced that the Danish Government has yielded to the demand of Austria and Prussia respecting the Government of the Duchies, and the differences so long pending may now be presumed to be settled, subject to their ratification by the Chambers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers do not contain any local news of importance.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from India and China had arrived in London with Bombay dates to the 17th of Dec.

The Business Court had 35 days allowed to consider the demands made upon them, when, if not acceded to, it was supposed that Commodore Lombert would proceed up the Irrawaddy and commence hostilities at Ragoon.

Letters from Hong Kong of the 29th November, mention that the mandarins are purchasing arms and warlike stores of all kinds. The rebels are said to be near Canton.

The Yellow River has burst its banks, and trade in the North is interrupted.

Latest Intelligence.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

FRANCE.—PARIS, Jan. 16, 1852.—It is rumored that the Moniteur of to-day will contain the names of the Senators. Also, that on Saturday the names of those composing the Council of State will be given to the public. On the same authority, it is also stated that the electoral law will be published on Sunday. It is understood that by the provisions of the electoral law, the age for voting by universal suffrage is raised from 20 to 25 years.

The National Guard delivered up their uniform at the appointed time with great regularity, and without any manifestations of discontent.

M. Emile Girardin has received orders to quit Paris. He will proceed to Belgium, and from thence, it is said, intends to go to England.

The Express says, a remarkable change has taken place in the price of French Bullion. It states that Gold Coin at Paris is now commands par, that Bar Silver has risen considerably in value, and that Sovereigns have advanced 15 centimes. Mexican Dollars, on the contrary, have declined 1 centime.

The correspondent of the London Globe states that Louis Napoleon styles himself Prince President, and that the restoration of titles is considered extremely probable.

On the same authority it is stated that the new Constitution has not given entire satisfaction to even the friends of the President.

The proposition of the Minister of War to give Gens. Changarnier, Lamoriciere and De Floetta, a certain amount of pay during the period of their exile from France, has not met with the approval of the President.

The election of Louis Napoleon was celebrated at Madrid by a Te Deum in the Church of St. Louis of France.

The Spanish Ministry have, it is said, intimated their intention to remove several general officers, who have given umbrage to the Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 13, 1852.—The old Council of State, after having been many years in abeyance, was again revived by royal decree yesterday.

VIENNA, Jan. 12, 1852.—The Emperor has ordered that in all imperial addresses he is to be styled "His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty." It is understood that the coronation of Francis Joseph I., as Emperor of the Austrians, will take place early in the ensuing spring.

At a grand ball given by the first Minister of the Crown, a few days ago, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, together with the Turkish Ambassador and the Swiss Envoy, received the cut direct, neither of those gentlemen having been invited to attend the party.

In Cincinnati, on the 23d ult., wood was up to the reasonable infliction of twelve dollars a cord! A most pleasant state of affairs, truly, with those who have wood to sell, (says the Commercial of that city), but not remarkably so with those who are compelled to buy.

Late from Southern Mexico.

New York, Feb. 3.—We learn by letters under date of Acapulco, January 10th, that the brig E. Ranball, of Cambridge, Mass., was picked up, lat. 8, long. 95, five hundred miles from land, and brought into port. When found, her sails were all furlled, and her chains were out, but without anchor. No paper or log book was to be seen, and there was not a soul on board.

American commerce at Acapulco, continued subject to the corruptions and caprice of the Courts at that place, and it was hoped the American Government would despatch a vessel of war there to protect the interests of the American citizens and government.

Heavy rains had prevailed here from the 6th to the 10th of January, which was a most remarkable circumstance for the dry season.

BANK ROBBERY.—An extensive bank robbery was perpetrated at Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday night. The banking house of the Branch Bank of Virginia was entered during the night, the robbers taking advantage of the storm that prevailed, and robbed of \$87,000, of which \$60,000 was in notes, and \$27,000 in gold. A despatch from Portsmouth says that no clue has yet been obtained as to whom the robbers were. It is supposed they are the same party who recently made an attempt to enter one of the banks of Charleston.—*Re-public.*

The wife of Mr. Jeremiah Banefield, of Chester, N. H., on Sunday, the 25th ult., in a fit of insanity, while alone in the room with her child, an infant of two weeks old, deliberately laid the child upon a block, and chopped his head off with an axe.

The aggregate value of the wines annually imported into the United States is about \$2,000,000; of brandy \$3,000,000; of beer, \$176,000; of tobacco, snuff and cigars, \$1,750,000. Total, about 12,000,000 gallons, valued at, say \$7,000,000. The value of tea annually imported is \$5,000,000; of coffee, \$12,000,000; and of fruits, (raisins, figs, almonds, &c.) \$1,000,000.

FANATICISM.—A man named Gable died recently in Indiana, who was a believer in the Rappers and had not taken any nourishment for two weeks, and had burnt his hands by holding them against the fire, for the purpose of taking the electricity out, as he said, while under extraordinary excitement. Exhaustion and excitement were the probable cause of his death.

Gen. Houston has been unanimously nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Texas.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature authorizing the banks of Pennsylvania to issue small notes. Also a bill to repeal the law which prevents the circulation of foreign notes.

Two mules and \$20 is said to be an Indian valuation of a wife.

Flogging in the Navy.

Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, lately delivered a speech in the U. S. Senate, relative to the "whipping code" in the Navy. It was one of those brilliant and powerful appeals which never fail to arrest attention, and Senator Stockton has, in his effort, won universal praise and commendation. He has taken the true ground. The idea of applying the lash to American seamen is barbarous, and deserving of general condemnation. Since the abolishment of the flogging system, we have had the highest testimony in proof of the discipline of the sailor, while his devotion and uniform conduct has elicited the esteem of every honest officer in the service. American citizens need no lash to teach them their duty. A higher incentive influences all their actions, and if it is necessary to degrade men who volunteer to serve their country, we had better abolish the Navy.

The speech of Com. Stockton completely vindicates the sailor, and his opinion is deserving of the greatest respect. His knowledge of nautical affairs, and his great services abroad, has rendered him worthily distinguished. We rejoice, therefore, to record his protest against the practice of whipping American sailors; and we are sure that the people would deplore and denounce the re-establishment of the infamous system.—*Lat. Intel.*

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—The Queen of Madagascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and mercilessly persecutes those who prefer the "new religion." In the last outbreak, four persons were burnt alive: fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods, besides 1,748 other persons mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery, and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stone for twelve months together to build houses; and in an endless variety of other ways have met mad passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large populous and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

INDIAN CENSUS.—Efforts have been made for a year or two past by the Government to obtain a census of the Indian population now inhabiting the U. States. By the accounts received from the census agents, and information derived from other sources, it is ascertained that the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country amounts to about 418,000.—Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 93,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah.—Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

Mrs. Swisshelm says the reason one nation conquers another is not owing to the kind of arms they use, but to the kind of food. In her opinion, meat will triumph over cabbage. So long as cattle and Hindoos feed on cauliflowers, so long will bull dogs triumph over the one and the Tartars over the other. When Ireland frees herself from England, it will be when Ireland swaps off her potatoes and takes to pork. To expect freedom to come from butter-milk, is as absurd as to look for ballot boxes in Russia.

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 so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hooftland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and, our 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1852.	
Flour per bbl.	\$4 50
White Wheat per bushel	1 02
Red do	92
Rye	70
Corn	42
Oats	65
Cloverseed	4 94

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 5th inst., by Rev. W. R. Mills, Mr. EDWARD C. SUMMERS to Miss ANNE A. BUNBAUGH, both of this borough.

On the 5th inst., by Daniel Africa, Esq., Mr. DAVID MURRETS to Miss MARY JANE SHIVES, both of this county.