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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 25, 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.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Pres.
CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

See new advertisements.

"Birmingham" neglected to send us his name with his communication.

We return thanks to W. B. Smith and S. R. McCune Esq., of House, Col. McMurtrie, Maj. Raymond and A. W. Benedict, Esq., of the Senate—Hon. Jas. Cooper of the U. S., Senate, Hon. H. M. Fuller and A. Parker of the House of Representatives of the U. S., for documents, speeches, &c.

Col. Wharton.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing that A. K. Cornyn has transferred his business and business papers to our friend Col. S. S. Wharton. The Colonel has for some time back been paying attention to the improvement of his very fine mill and farm property situated in Woodcock valley, and we are glad to see him resume the practice of the law, heretofore interrupted by his agricultural engagements. We wish him a full share of legal business, and recommend him to the confidence of those having such in our courts, which we doubt not he will properly and promptly attend to.

Graham's Magazine for March is a beautiful number, finely embellished and what is better still, very instructive. The contributions are from the best pens.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is at hand, with beautiful embellishments and well written articles. We prefer the "Soldiers Dream of Home" because of its spiritualism. Cottage Scenes very generally look a good deal better on paper than in Nature—Both however are very beautiful and tasteful.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The resolution of Senator Muhlenburg calling for an investigation into the management of the public works, has been answered by the Auditor General and State Treasurer—after a fashion. They seem to have skirted the issue in a *Locofoco* style. The Harrisburg Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger speaks of the report as follows:

"The statement does not cover the object of the resolution, while furnishing the information demanded—the account furnished being nothing more nor less than tabular statements of the annual reports of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Auditor General, &c. The alleged frauds arising from the present management of the State Works can only be remedied by the introduction of a bill changing the entire system. Investigation will amount to little or nothing, while the vouchers and other evidence of unsworn debt are buried in the pockets of Supervisors and Superintendents."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.—Governor Allen has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment, and it has now become a law.

There has been more humbug exhibited in Washington in the present Congress than any other since the foundation of the government. Every presidential aspirant is making speeches remarkably barren of ideas, but plentifully loaded with gull-trap. They are remarkably anxious to say but little directly on any subject, while they talk around a great many in such a way as to defy comprehension. Mr. Cass has resolved that we cannot look with indifference upon the interference of Russia in the affairs of a country desiring freedom, but does not either advocate or deprecate intervention on the part of this government. Mr. Douglas holds the same lofty reserve on this question as well as many others. Mr. Houston is unwilling to say a harsh word against the Free Soilers and continues still to lecture on temperance and democracy, as being fine subjects in which to show himself to the country. In fact all the topics thus far discussed in congress by the said aspirants, as well as by their respective friends are replete with that expressive word humbug. The first piece of nonsense was the introduction of the compromise resolutions into the senate, which nobody seemed to love or hate very much. Then Kossuth and intervention kept humbuggers in talk. Out of this sprung a new kind of intervention, that is, the kind offices of our government with the government of Great Britain for the release of Smith O'Brien and others transported to Australia for raising disturbance in Ireland. It was also proposed to petition the French government to procure the release of Abdel Kader, the vanquished Arab.

But the latest instance of either burlesque or humbug is the petition of two Russians, presented in Congress, requesting that body to procure the freedom of some relations banished to the mines of Siberia by a decree of the emperor of Russia. If they go on at this rate much longer, every body will be every body's friend and the Irish will not know whom to vote for.—But we discover one very gratifying circumstance, which is, that Gen. Scott is almost certain to be the Whig candidate for president, and if James C. Jones of Tennessee, one of the very best whigs of the Union, should be put on with him for Vice President, they will form a ticket, which will over-ride all humbugs both great and small.

Judge Taylor of the Huntingdon and Cambria district presided over our courts last week. We have never known a gentleman (coming among us, as he did, almost an entire stranger) who made a more favorable impression, not only upon the bar, but the throng of our fellow citizens attendant upon the court. His courteous and urbane deportment upon the bench, his persevering and unceasing efforts to urge forward as fast as possible the business of the court, his simple and lucid charges to the jury, and his amiable and kindly qualities in the social circle, made an impression upon all with whom he was brought into intercourse; and we have heard the desire generally expressed that he may be induced to hold such other of our courts as will require the presence of a neighboring judge.—*Somerset Herald.*

Tennessee Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention of Tennessee adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., after a harmonious session. The Convention appointed delegates to the National Whig Convention, and instructed them to support Millard Fillmore for President, and James C. Jones, of Tenn., for Vice President.

The Grand Jury of the Baltimore county court has found a true bill against McCreey for the false arrest and imprisonment of the black girl, Rachel Parker, the alleged slave of Mr. Schofield. This is the same difficulty out of which grew the murder of Mr. Miller, with which the reader is familiar. It would seem from this that the affair is not yet settled.

The Whigs of New York are beginning to move for Gen. Scott. A meeting was held in Genesee county a few days ago, at which strong resolutions for Scott, were adopted.

A Whig Convention for the Congressional district composed of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegheny counties, N. Y. has elected C. B. Thompson, editor of the Le Roy Gazette, delegate to the National Convention, with J. A. McElwain as substitute. Both are for Scott.

The prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary are in receipt of 40 cents per diem for their labor.

For the Journal.

Temperance Meeting.

A large and interesting meeting in favor of the Temperance cause was held in the court house on Monday evening last.—*Wm. Orison Esq.*, was called to the chair, *George Glazier* and *Jacob Fockler* appointed Vice Presidents and *James T. Scott* Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Haws and an address by John Scott Esq., the committee of thirteen reported a series of resolutions, endorsing the Maine Liquor Law. This led to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. J. G. Miles, D. Blair, Jno. Scott, J. Sewell Stewart, E. O. Hill and several other gentlemen participated. It was continued until a late hour, but without taking a vote the meeting adjourned until FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, when the debate on the relative merits of the Maine Liquor Law and an amendment to the constitution submitting the question to the people, will be resumed.

The Chair appointed H. B. Swoope, J. Sewell Stewart, James Steel, David Blair, and Jno. Scott Esquires, a committee to invite the celebrated lecturer JOHN B. GOUGH, to visit this place and deliver an address. He is announced to speak in Hollidaysburg in a short time.

[Communicated.] Distressing Casualty.

A young man named *John Hoffman*, the foreman at the Steam Saw-Mill of Mr. John Taylor, near Tyrone, in Blair county, was killed on Wednesday night last, by being caught in the machinery. He had started the engine, and, discovering that the shaft was becoming heated, he went to it and was standing pouring water on it, when a key caught in the pocket of his coat, and wound him around it. If the engine could have been stopped immediately, his life might have been saved; but the other hands present, although they all knew how it could be done, had not the presence of mind to take the right way to effect it, and before he could be relieved he was so much mangled that he died in about twenty nine hours. Two physicians were called, but they could do nothing for him. Mr Taylor was absent when the melancholy affair occurred.

The unfortunate sufferer, who was thus called to meet death in the midst of life and health, and under circumstances so painful, was a single man; a native, as it is understood, of Perry county, where his people reside. To his friends, it will doubtless be gratifying to learn that he was rational during his hours of suffering; able to tell how the distressing affair occurred; and died in the hope of exchanging this for a better world.

From the Saturday Evening Post Philadelphia.

A meeting was recently held in Montgomery County, in this State in opposition to the enactment of a Temperance law similar to the Maine law. The proceedings are signed by twenty-one keepers of public houses and among the resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That it is well known to us as keepers of public houses that many of the most strenuous advocates of temperance frequently stop at our houses, and under the plea of having the cholera or some other complaint, when they imagine no eye is upon them save the bar tender, call for and drink spirituous liquors at the same time taking down their gullets twice the quantity a temperate drinker would do, and yet cry aloud against the tavern keeper.

Resolved, That in order to allow them what they have signed for (many of whom are reeled out of taverns) that we solemnly pledge ourselves not to sell give or cause them to have in our respective houses, liquor of any kind under any plea whatever.

I think the tavern keepers in Huntingdon county might with propriety hold a meeting and pass similar Resolutions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A DISASTROUS flood occurred at Burlington, Vt., on the 11th inst., at the North village, in consequence of the breaking away of the great dam above the railroad. The business portion of the village is in ruins. So sudden was the flood, that the people had only time to run out of their houses. The principal sufferers are Hiram Richardson, M. McIntire, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Christy, Messrs. Estes, Cameron, Hawks & Co., Bang, Richardson & Jones, and Wm. R. Dutcher. A child of the latter was drowned. Mrs. Cain, who lived in the same house with Mr. D., had a narrow escape, and was saved by only clinging to floating timbers. Many of the houses are laid prostrate. Richardson & Jones's large bathing factory was totally destroyed with its contents, and their wooden factory is so shattered as to be worthless. Every dam and bridge in the vicinity is gone.

The corporation of Galway, Ireland, have determined to send a block of native marble with a suitable inscription to the Washington National Monument.

Gov. Johnston and the Whig Members of the Legislature.

Interesting Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16th, 1852.

To his Excellency Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, of the same great political party which has, for some time past, recognized you as its head, would respectfully address you on your retirement from the Governorship of the Commonwealth.

We feel, sir, that the distinguished ability, single-minded patriotism, and untiring devotion to the best interests of the whole people of Pennsylvania, which have characterized your official conduct as their Governor, entitle you to some manifestations of our, and our constituents' appreciation of these virtues so signally manifested by you during the course of your official term.

While your example will ever be held up in future generations as worthy of emulation, we feel that its salutary influence will be extended and deepened, by our indicating, at the present time, the high value we, as individuals, and as representatives of a large portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, set upon your services.

On behalf, then, sir, not only of ourselves, but of our constituents, we tender you this testimonial to the wisdom, purity, and fidelity you have exhibited in the discharge of your official duties, now about to close, and beg leave to assure you that we will ever point to your example as a standard of worth eminently entitled to be followed by future public servants in their efforts to advance the interests and increase the glory of our beloved Commonwealth. And while doing so, allow us to express our most earnest wish that your life in future, may be prosperous and happy; that the interests of yourself and family may be ever kept in the guardianship of that great Being who, in the great day of rendering accounts, will not be unmindful of the value of an honest and faithful discharge of public duty.

Signed by the Whig members of both Houses.

PITTSBURG, January 24, 1852.

To Messrs. Walker, Hart, and others, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—A public servant, retiring from the discharge of official duty, ought not to desire a higher recompense than that manifested in the expression of confidence and kindness by those with whom he has been associated. This rich reward is furnished by your kind letter of the 16th inst. Your approbation of my public actions and social conduct, in the warm terms used in your communication, has filled my heart with the deepest feeling of gratitude. With official life, I discover connection without regret, when thus honored with the friendship of those whom long and intimate association in council have afforded me so many reasons to love and respect.

In separating, however, from cherished personal friends, by whose agency I have been sustained in the performance of arduous and responsible duties, I cannot repress, by any philosophy I possess, a feeling of sorrow and regret. In the constitution of our hearts there is something which binds us to those with whom we have passed many days of our life, even if they were days of anxiety and toil. How much stronger the feeling of attachment when we remember many hours of happiness and mutual pleasure. To the Whig members of the Legislature, and permit me to add, to the citizens of Harrisburg, I am indebted for many evidences of kindness which I can never hope to repay, unless they will accept my fervent prayers and the sincere offerings of my heart for their welfare and prosperity.

Whatever the future may say of the late administration of our State's affairs, it will be hereafter a pleasant reminiscence that during my term in office, I was sustained by the Representatives of my party with an unanimity which convinced my judgment that the motives influencing my actions were appreciated and respected, even if a full concurrence of opinion did not always exist. It was to this steady support of friends and their good counsels and advice that my anxious desire for the public good owed much of its success.

Conscious that the frailties of humanity, as fully centered in me as in my neighbors, and frequently placed, by the peculiar actions and passions of parties, in embarrassing positions, I could not have expected exemption from censure, or freedom from error. Still I am not, in recurring to the past, averse of any official action which I would desire to change or modify.

In conclusion, permit me to declare that, with the warmest feeling of an honest heart, I love my native Commonwealth. I love her rugged mountains, her fruitful valleys, her glorious rivers. I love her honest people, than whom there is none on earth more willing to do justice to a faithful public servant.

Commending each of you to the holy keeping of that Providence, without whose guiding influence "our wisdom is folly, and our works vanity," I beg to bid you farewell, with the request that I may retain your affectionate remembrance.

I have the honor to remain your friend and fellow citizen, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Many children, of Columbia, Pa., have died during the past few weeks.

New Postage Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Olds, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 1851, reducing and modifying the rates of postage. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill provides that each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than 2 1/2 ounces, shall be charged one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under 2000 miles; over 2000, double those rates.

All newspapers published regularly, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers and not weighing over one ounce, shall be chargeable with one half of the foregoing rates. The postage upon all printed matter shall be prepaid, either at the office where it is mailed, or at the office of delivery; otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon. All transient printed matter shall be deemed unpaid, unless paid at the office where it is mailed. Books, bound and unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter and all printed matter, chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry.

The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills & receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber, in the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof, free of postage. And all the laws and parts of acts inconsistent with provisions of this bill are repealed.—*Ex.*

Riot in Cleveland.

On Monday last, the mutilated remains of several dead bodies were discovered in the cess-pool of the Homopathic Medical College in Cleveland, which were identified by the friends of the dead. A gentleman present recognized among them the corpse of his daughter, who died a short time previous. The alarm bells were immediately rung, and a most infuriated mob soon surrounded the building. To satisfy the public mind, a committee was appointed to go through the building and examine every part—the mob occupying the stairs, passages, &c., awaiting their report. In the dissecting room, the committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected, and a dry goods box filled with feet, hands, trunks and other portions of bodies. One of the committee recognized the hands of his own daughter by unmistakable marks. The crowd then went in and ransacked the rooms, casting the contents from the windows. The students and others attached to the College were obliged to fly for their lives. The building was twice fired, but extinguished by the authorities. The Light Artillery and several military companies were called out to assist the civil authorities. The mob continued about the building all night, and during all of Tuesday day and night; but they were kept at bay by the military, who made several arrests. On Wednesday the military were discharged from duty, and every thing was quiet. The ringleaders of the riot were under examination on Wednesday.

SERIOUS RENCONTRE.

We learn from the Georgetown, S. C., Republican, that a serious and perhaps fatal rencontre occurred on the 5th inst., at or near the residence of Mr. Isaac P. Taylor, about 20 miles above that town, between a Mr. Cooper McCutchen and Mr. John W. Sturgess, the latter receiving several cuts from a knife in the arm and body, some of which are of the most dangerous character. The cause of the difficulty between the parties, the Republican had not learned, but says that Mr. McCutchen had been arrested and lodged in the Williamsburg jail, and that Mr. Sturgess was lying in a most critical situation.

The eccentric Thomas F. Marshall made a parting speech in the Kentucky Legislature, just before its final adjournment. He described himself as having been "a young eagle launched into the upper air from the Ashland district. He had represented it in Congress, and enjoyed its confidence. But while he was spreading his wings in the blue ether of his glory, and bathing his plumage in the sun, his wings had been cropped by a goryrander Legislature, and he, like Lucifer, had fallen from his dazzling height into a barnyard, (meaning the present Legislature,) and now every dung-hill fowl was crowing and flapping his puny wings over him."

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the Commonwealth, has been introduced into the House of Representatives. It is the same as the Maine law on the subject.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Destructive fire in Maine.
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19.—Four blocks of wooden buildings in Gardiner, Maine, occupied severally by Patrick Mahan, B. King, W. & A. W. Hamlin, G. W. Bachelder, P. Wheeler, and Robinson & Rowell, were consumed by fire on Monday last.

Supposed Mail Robber Arrested.
GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—Samuel B. Lauffer, Esq., Postmaster of this place, yesterday arrested Nathaniel K. Grim, for robbing the mail in Virginia. He is now lodged in jail.

Maryland Items—Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Yesterday, Frederick W. Corbitt, gunner's mate, was accidentally killed at the Naval School at Annapolis, by the premature discharge of a cannon. He belonged to Portland, Me.

The bill uniting the Cumberland and Coal Companies, passed the Maryland House of Delegates to day, and also the bill prohibiting the circulation in Maryland of foreign small notes.

Judge Heath, of the U. S. District Court, continues very low, and his physician entertains little hope of his recovery.

Later from the Rio Grande—The Revolutionary Movements in Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—We have advices from the Rio Grande to the 10th inst. It is stated that orders have been received at Matamoros from the Mexican capital, directing the levying of an additional tax of eight per cent. on all imported goods. It is thought that the effect of the order, if enforced, will be favorable to Caravajal, and increased strength to the insurgents.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The steamer Fanny has arrived from the Brazos with dates to the 13th. She brings \$50,000 specie.

The Fanny reports that the families residing at Matamoros were hastily fleeing across the river to Brownsville, under the apprehension that another attack will be made by Caravajal.

The Mexican general, Avalos, was rapidly fortifying his position outside of the city, where he intends to concentrate his troops.

A Mexican war steamer arrived at Brazos on the 10th, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms for Avalos, but could not get them up for the river. She was obliged to put to sea without discharging her cargo.

The Matamoros merchants were in a great state of excitement, and the alarm was increased by the report that Caravajal was approaching with seven hundred men.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 15th inst., but no general news of importance.—The excitement at Havana arising from rumors of another contemplated invasion of the Island, had subsided.

The market was poorly supplied with Island produce. Sugar, coffee, molasses and tobacco, were firm in consequence of light receipts. Freights were advancing.

Election of Mississippi U. S. Senators.

JACKSON, Feb. 20.—The Legislature of Mississippi has elected Walter Brooke, Esq., Union Whig, U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Gov. Foote, and Judge Stephen Adams, Union Democrat, for the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis, now filled by Mr. McKee.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

JACKSON, Feb. 20.—The Whigs and Union Democrats in the Legislature of Mississippi, have a majority of about 20 on joint ballot.

A man named Ronson, a hatter of New Orleans, accompanied by his wife, a young and handsome woman, and his partner, Charles Duree, went on an excursion, in August last, to Lake Ponchartrain, and from that time Ronson has been missing.—Duree immediately reported that he had absconded with all the funds of the concern, and the story being believed, his disappearance ceased to create remark.—Subsequently Duree and Mrs. Ronson were married, but afterwards lived together unhappily, and, during a recent quarrel, she was heard to threaten Duree in regard to the murder of Ronson. This excited public suspicion, and the body of an unknown man, found on the lake in November, was disinterred, and identified as that of Ronson, who had been horribly butchered with a hatchet. The guilty pair were immediately arrested.

A party of Americans have put up a line of magnetic telegraph from the city of Mexico to Napoleon, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, or half way down to Vera Cruz, to which it is to be extended in less than three months time. The line already up is doing a very fair business, the receipts averaging \$35 per day, and the expenses about \$15. These receipts will be largely increased when the line is finished to Vera Cruz. Another line is in contemplation from the city of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific, 300 miles further, which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific. This will be a highly important connection, considering our California possessions on the Pacific.