



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 8, 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.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Selling Off, by James T. Scott.

Also, Franklin House, by C. Coutts.
Also, Notice to Surveyors, by Commissioners.

Also, Huntingdon County Medical Society, by John McCulloch.

There will be a public meeting of the Whig party of Huntingdon County in the Court House on Tuesday evening next.

We return thanks to Hon. Richard Brodhead, of U. S. Senate, for his speech on the land question and other documents. Also Hon. W. H. Seward, for speeches and documents, and W. B. Smith, Esq., and Col. McMurtrie, of Penna. Legislature, for sundry favors.

SNOW.—On Sunday the 4th April inst., it commenced snowing, which has continued until present writing, 6th April. The ground is now covered with snow four or five inches deep.

His Honor, Judge Taylor, is holding Court this week in Cambria. He will commence our long two weeks term next Monday.

Earthquakes are working north.—There should be an office established to insure against them. Brick houses would have to pay high.

The Thieves are all opposed to any change in the mode of managing the public works. They have money enough to buy the present legislature.

There have been no fist fights in congress for more than a week. That body contains more blackguards than can be found in a travelling circus.

The Homestead Bill, which gives to every actual settler 160 acres of land, of the public lands of the United States, is likely to pass in congress.

Carvalajal the insurgent leader on the banks of the Rio Grand has been totally defeated and taken prisoner by General Harney and to be tried for violating the neutrality of the United States.

W. P. Mangum, United States senator from North Carolina, is for Gen. Scott on the old Whig platform, without pledges. Good!

Strawberries and cream were served up at the City Hotel, in Newark, N. J., on Sunday last.

The Gubernatorial election in Connecticut took place on the 2d inst.

Jacob Hoffman, Esq.

This gentleman has received the nomination of the Whig State Convention for the office of Canal Commissioner, and accordingly we raise his name to our mast-head, there to remain, as we verily believe, till the second Tuesday of October, when he will be triumphantly elected. Of his qualifications, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak, as he is well known throughout the State as one eminently qualified for any office in the gift of the people. That he is popular no one will deny, when it is known that when he ran for Congress, in Berks county, he only lacked a few votes of being elected.—*Bed. Inquirer.*

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you for publication, the annexed extracts from that old established, sterling, orthodox Whig paper, the "Pittsburg Gazette"—this paper is published in the "Iron City" the editors of which, have a full and perfect knowledge of the deplorable condition of the Manufacturers of the City and its vicinity—and this condition induced by the "British Tariff" of R. J. Walker, in obedience to the mandate of her highness, Queen Victoria, and her house of Lords!—see their resolutions and *approbation* of the bill submitted to them, previous to its passage by our Congress in 1846!—and hence styled the "British Tariff"—and is it not justly so?

THE TARIFF.—We confess that our hope of any change in the present tariff law at this session of Congress is faint indeed. The Loco-foco party are greatly in the ascendency, so if any thing is done, it must be with the co-operation of a considerable number of that party. We did hope that the increasing distress of the manufacturing and industrial interests would at length move them to action, and induce them to unite with our party in making such alterations as would save these interests from utter ruin. We were willing that they should have all the party capital that could be made out of it, if they would only help us to restore that system which would again cause the hum of cheerful and well-reputed industry to salute our ears. We appealed to that party and to its press in this behalf, and the only response we have yet received is a long article in the *Post* of yesterday, made up of balderdash and insult, altogether unworthy of either criticism or reply.

As mere partisans we should be pleased with the course our opponents have taken in this matter; for we are persuaded that the day is not distant when the pressure and distress caused by their policy will open the eyes of the voters to the truth of what the Whigs have always told them; but before that slow process can bring relief the sufferings of the country will be sore indeed. Hence we offered, and yet offer, to divide with them the honor of restoring it to prosperity—to take the question of protection out of party politics.

Were the two great parties of Pennsylvania to unite in this measure, it would secure its triumph beyond all peradventure; but it might possibly injure Mr. Buchanan's prospects in the South; and as his success is of greater importance than the prosperity of the State and the country, we must submit.

A fact came to our knowledge yesterday which strikingly sets forth the ruinous effects of our present policy. Several thousands of bushels of wheat have been purchased recently in Clarion county, at fifty cents per bushel, and shipped by flat-boat to this city. Under the tariff of 1842, while all the furnaces were in full blast, the farmers of that region sold all their surplus wheat at their own granaries, at one dollar per bushel, and other grain in proportion. But now most of the furnaces are idle, the busy population that clustered round them is scattered, and the farmers have lost their market. In fact, while the iron business was brisk and prosperous, thousands of barrels of flour were annually shipped from this city to Clarion county, the demand there being much greater than the home supply. This is one simple fact among hundreds of others, which plead powerfully for a change of policy.

It is false that the Whigs have made the tariff a party question, and the charge is as absurd as it is false. It is true that they have steadily, consistently, and zealously advocated for many years the policy of protection. The Democrats of Pennsylvania professed the same thing in 1844; but they have since changed their ground, and thus left the Whigs to be its only advocates. By doing so they made it a party question; and now, when we again ask them to take it out of the arena of party, the only answer to our proposition is a tissue of insult, inventive, unfounded charges and nonsense, all jumbled together. Well, be it so.

For the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

Pittsburg, March 5, 1852.

MR. EDITOR.—Referring to your leader on the tariff, and an article on the subject of the Iron Trade of England, in today's paper, herewith is a calculation of the price at which British Iron can be laid down in Pittsburgh:

"Merchant bar" on board, at ports in Britain, by last advices, 2£ 17s 6d per ton of 2240 lbs, which is 62 cts. per 100 lbs. Present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, 18 6 " " Freight to Philadelphia \$15 per ton, 15 " " Insurances, commissions, drayages, say 10 per cent., 9 4 " " Freight from Philadelphia by canal, 40 " "

\$1.45 per 100 lbs.

No comment is required. The reason of the unparalleled distress in the iron producing districts is at once apparent.

Yours respectfully,

A MANUFACTURER.

And yet sir, notwithstanding the above statement, that *British bar Iron* can be laid down in Pittsburg, some three hundred miles in the interior, from the Atlantic, at the extremely low rate of \$1.45 per 100 lbs, there are those who advocate "Free

trade" doctrine, and the *Tariff of 1846*, and glory in its result!! Ay! men who know in their *consciences*, that this anti-American, this *damnable* policy, is annihilating and uprooting the enterprising and industrious manufacturer and mechanic—yet they smile blandly in your face, and ask you to deal with them—purchase their commodities!! I love my *countrymen*, but I hate these sardonic, grinning, hypocritical sycophants.

Did you ever read the "Key Stone" published at Harrisburg by Barrett & McFarland? If so, you have no doubt observed, that every issue, has philippic after philippic, *editorial and extracts*, against our manufacturing system. They seem horrified, at the very idea of the American Mechanic or Manufacturer, being protected.—It is rather curious (yet humiliating) to run one's eye over their sheet—observe their gross surveillance to British policy. This paper, assuming the proud name of "Key Stone," published at the Capitol of the great State of Pennsylvania, rich in her mines of Iron and Coal, and only wanting the fostering hand of her parent, the *Governor*, to shield her against foreign oppression, to enable her to bring music from her "harp of thousand strings," her *Manufactories*, that would thrill with joy the bosoms of her industrious mechanics and labourers—this paper, instead of advocating *protection*, to home industry, advocates *destruction*! Why is it so—not only must this "Key Stone," but others of a like kidney? We may hazard a *supposition*, as their policy is so very suicidal. There is a constant fund kept in New York, of £200,000, with offers to increase if necessary, for the *special purpose* of compensating those who may aid in *protecting American Manufacturers and Mechanics*!! It is true! What other inducement, than the *love of gold*, could swerve an honest-hearted American citizen—Arnold like, to turn *traitor* to the best interests of his country?

But enough for the present.
Yours truly,
A SUFFERING MECHANIC.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to make a suggestion, through the columns of the "Journal," to the Whigs of Huntingdon county, and I do it on account of the interest I feel in the success of the party.

Heretofore we have held our County Convention to make nominations, &c., during the first week of the August Court, and from past observation and experience I conceive it to be the most unfavorable time.

During the summer quite a number of Candidates, either through motives of pure patriotism, or considerations of a different nature, announce themselves for the respective offices; and before the August Convention takes place to decide the matter, such candidate has created for himself a faction of friends, who adhere to him under all and any circumstances. If their favorite man is defeated they go away mortified and disappointed, and under the influence of biased feeling, they declare fraud and corruption were practiced in the convention, and they will not support the nominees. Such instances have been known to occur and prove or result in the defeat of some of the regular nominees.

Now, I think, by holding the Convention in the early part of June, as that will be about the time the Presidential nomination will be made, much of this hard feeling, prejudice and excitement, could be avoided, and better and more satisfactory nominations would, without doubt, be made. Again, much of that abominable *out-side influence* would not be met with.

For the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

Pittsburg, March 5, 1852.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISH FORGER.—Wm. Henry Barrett, late sheriff of Gloucester county, England, and a heavy corn factor, was arrested at Richmond La., last week, on the charge of having committed forgeries in England to the amount of \$25,000. A reward of \$500 had been offered for his apprehension by the British Consul at New York.

The influence of defeated candidates, for position, against some of those whose names are before the Convention—*influences* of old grudges of a personal nature—*influences* of intriguing, designing politicians, and influences of all characters and names, are brought to bear upon the minds of the delegates, in order to carry the point sought after. Falsifications, slanderous reports and misrepresentations of most every description, are often used by unscrupulous and designing men on the ground for the purpose of *flooring* a candidate they do not like, or carrying a point in favor of one they ask.

And again, Congressional Conferees, to meet those of the other Counties in the District, must be appointed, and it will be too late to do so, at the August Convention, to give the nominees of the conference an opportunity of doing much either for himself or his party before the election.—These are reasons, weighty and sufficient of themselves, to induce a change in the time of holding the Convention, at least

this year, without adding any thing more. We have a very important campaign before us, and it becomes us to be united in feeling and in action. The matter of considering the expediency of requesting the County Committee to call the Convention earlier this year, will be brought before the county meeting which will take place during the first week of April Court, when all the Whigs may be present will have an opportunity of participating.

A WHIG.

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A singular storm occurred at Dunklee's Grove, about eighteen miles northeast of Cincinnati, on the 13th ult. The sky was clear, and there was neither rain, thunder, nor lightning. Mr. E. Dunklee's house and barn and the barn of one of his neighbors were entirely destroyed. There were eighteen persons assembled in Mr. Dunklee's house, at a family merry-making, consisting of four of his married children and their families. Without the slightest warning the house was suddenly lifted from its foundation and crushed to atoms. Mrs. Dunklee was instantly killed. One other member of the family was seriously injured. The rest escaped with only some slight injuries. Twenty of Mr. Dunklee's sheep were killed, and the storm leveled trees, fences, and every thing else it encountered.—*Ex. Paper.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—*Six Persons Murdered*—The Fairmount Banner announces the murder of six men and one woman, who were emigrating westward, at a house where they had stopped to spend the night in Doddridge county Va., on the night of the 17th ultimo.—The horrible miscreants who committed this wholesale murder are supposed to have stolen \$22,000 from the party murdered. The names of the victims are not ascertained. The murderers left Clarksburg on the morning of the 17th, and the same night stopped at a house at West Union, where the murdered party had also put up. During the night they rose and indiscriminately massacred every single inmate, robbed them of their all, and escaped.—The same party, it is believed rescued John Owens from jail at Clarksburg on the Sunday night preceding, who was charged with having set fire to several buildings in that town in November last.

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A SNAKE STORY.—A citizen of Lynn, some time since, killed a black snake in the "Lynn Woods," and tying a string to it, he dragged it a distance of about two miles to his home, in the thickly settled part of the town. This was in the afternoon. On the next morning, a large, live black snake was found lying by the side of the dead one, and had evidently followed the track of its mate till it had overtaken it. This act seems to show an instinct and affection on the part of his "snakeship," equal to that exhibited by some two-legged animal.—*Bay State.*

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A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A boy, while hunting rabbits, near Montgomery, Ala., recently discovered, or rather his dog discovered, in digging for a rabbit, about \$1500 worth of the jewelry and silver ware stolen, a short time since, from the store of Mr. George Harris, of that city.

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INTERESTING TO INVENTORS.—The Paris Moniteur offers a prize of 50,000 francs for a discovery that shall render the Poltaie Pile applicable, with economy and industry, as a source of heat, to lighting, or to chemistry, mechanics, or medical practice. All nations can compete for the prize for five years.

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HORRID MURDER.—On the night of the 15th, Patrick Shiels, a laborer on the Central Road, near this place, brutally butchered Patrick Breen, also a laborer, by stabbing him in the breast and abdomen. It is needless to add that liquor was the cause of this foul deed. It occurred in a grogery.—*Crusader.*

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A SMASH.—Twenty-one freight cars ran down Plane 10 of the Allegheny Portage Railroad on Monday last, and eleven of them were smashed to atoms. Fortunately they contained but little lading, or the loss would doubtless have been greatly larger. But it is heavy enough, as it is; and as it occurred through the remissness of the State Agents, the tax-payers, we suppose will have the bill to foot.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

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The New York Express says that a grave misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the so called Treaty of Settlement, (Oregon Boundary,) in relation to British vessels navigating the waters under the United States jurisdiction, within the boundaries and along the coast of Oregon Territory, we learn is the occasion of a correspondence which is just now going on between Mr. Webster and the British Minister at Washington, Mr. Crampton. It has been the practice of English sea captains on the Pacific coast, it seems, ever since the settlement of the boundary between the Governments "westward of the Rocky Mountains," (by treaty concluded June 15th, 1846,) to seek to land and deliver "goods and wares" at American ports without paying duty.

More recently some of them, it is said have gone so far as to advertise to transport merchandise from one American port to another; thus interfering with our coasting trade, which the vessels of no nation are permitted to do.

ECONOMY IN CANDLES.—If you are without a rush light and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two sometimes endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.—*Economist.*

2 HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 129 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 "feast is heir to." There is a spurious article made in Philadelphia. The only place to get the genuine article is 129 Arch street, Philadelphia, of Dr. Jackson, or his agents throughout the country.

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OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS of every width and all prices.

LEWISTOWN POTTERY.

The undersigned respectfully informs their customers, and the citizens generally of Huntingdon county, that they still continue the manufacturing of all kinds of *Earthenware* of the most superior quality and at prices to suit the times.—They will make a trip by Canal, in the month of April, when they will be able to supply all who may favor them with their patronage. Merchants may rely on getting an article that cannot fail to please their customers, and such as will yield them a handsome profit. All orders promptly attended to. Address J. A. MATHEWS & BRO., Lewistown, Pa.

April 1, 1852.—tf.

S. L. GLASGOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will make collections, draw Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., and state Administrator's, Executors', and Guardian's Accounts on the most reasonable terms.

Office in Dorsey's brick row, opposite the residence of Dr. Henderson, near the Court House. April 1, 1852.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the manufacturing business at sinking Spring Woolen Factory was thus dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts will please come forward and make settlement.

April 1, 1852.—3t.

BARE & KOUGH.

ECONOMY IN CANDLES.—If you are without a rush light and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two sometimes endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.—*Economist.*

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10,000 lbs. of feathers, all qualities wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, MATTRESSES and CUSHIONS constantly on hand or made to order. Also—TICKINGS, BLANKETS, MARSALLES, COMFORTABLE, SACKING BOTTOMS &c., &c.

First floor and Basement appropriated to sale of VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY Imperial three ply Carpetings. INGRAIN Carpetings from 25cts to \$1.00, Stair do 10cts to \$1.00, Entry do 20cts to \$1.25, Rag do 25 to 40cts.

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS of every width and all prices.

HARTLEY & KNIGHT.

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.
PREPARED BY BREINIG, FRONEFIELD & CO.