



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday Morning, March 23, 1853.

S. L. GLASGOW, Editor.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements; and any persons in these cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership, by Porter & Bucher. Also New Firm, Bucher & Porter. Late arrival of New Goods, by S. & G. Levi. Card of Wilson & Petrik.

The reason the Address of T. P. Campbell, Esq., did not appear in last week's Journal was the fact that its columns were too much crowded with other matter.

Our readers must excuse the Journal's appearance and matter, this week, if they discover any discrepancy or inadvertency on its face, as this is our first issue. We hope to do better hereafter.

Subscription Accounts.

Settlements for all moneys, accounts, &c., due the Journal office on last Friday, the 18th inst., no matter of how long standing, or all such as may hereafter become due for subscription, will be made with the present editor.

We notice that Col. Jno. J. Patterson has retired from the Juniata Sentinel, Mifflintown, as its Editor, and has been appointed agent to collect the subscriptions, in Juniata County, to the Jefferson College Endowment Fund, and to grant certificates of scholarship for the same.

Thomas P. Campbell, Esq.

On our first page will be found the very able and eloquent address of this gentleman, delivered before the "Zetamathan Society," of the Juniata Academy, at Shirlingsburg.

He has portrayed the mission of the American Scholar in very brilliant terms, and the speech is worthy of a careful perusal. It is instructive and eloquent because Mr. Campbell is its author. We hope the young gentlemen, to whom it was delivered, will be benefitted by it.

Our Paper.

As soon as we can make the preliminary arrangements, we purpose enlarging and improving the "Journal" considerably, so as to make it, in appearance and size, to equal, if not surpass, any one of a similar kind in the interior of the State. And we hope our friends in the country and elsewhere, will give us their aid and influence in this very desirable undertaking. Our wish is to make it a family as well as a political paper, and to do so, we must have the encouragement of our friends, and we doubt not, we shall receive it. We desire, if possible, during the former part of the coming summer, to increase our subscription list several hundred; and this will afford us an opportunity to renew our acquaintance with many of our old friends, and to make additional ones, for we intend to visit you personally. Our county ought, and can, with great ease, support a much larger and better paper than the "Journal" now is, and since we have the disposition to make it so, we hope those who feel interested in the project, will stand by us. We should be much pleased, at any time, to take by the hand any of our friends from the country, when they are in town, and feel disposed to favor us with a call. We would be happy to cultivate their acquaintance more extensively, and counsel together as to the best policy to pursue to increase the usefulness of the Journal and disseminate the principles it advocates.

Borough and Township Elections.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected on Friday last:

BOROUGH:

Constable—Robert Woods. School Directors—A. W. Benedict, Jacob Snyder. Overseers of the Poor—T. K. Simonton, A. Willoughby. Auditor—William Lewis.

TOWNSHIP:

Judge—James Port. Inspectors—John Simpson, Thomas Adams. Assessor—David Thompson. Constable—Jacob Miller. Supervisor—James Hight.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Charles A. Black, Esq., of Green County, to be Secretary of State.

Francis W. Hughes, late Secretary, to be Attorney General, in the room of James Campbell, who was appointed Postmaster General by President Pierce.

PATRONS AND FRIENDS.—After a brief but pleasant acquaintance, we this day make to you our parting bow, and commit the destinies of the Journal into younger and more zealous hands. Our connexion with your paper was merely an experiment, designed to answer a single purpose—the weaning of our thoughts from intense, health-destroying application to the Profession of our young life's choice, and whole life's affections. The experiment has been eminently successful; and has done for us, what medical skill and many months of more indolent relaxation had failed to accomplish—restored us to comparative, physical and mental health. We therefore, resign to another, the control of the Journal, with feelings of gratitude to a kind Providence, who has so signally blessed it to our use, and with many thanks to our generous and indulgent patrons, who have kindly borne with our inexperience, and nobly rewarded our poor efforts to serve them.

In selecting a successor we have been governed entirely by the unanimous voice of the Whigs whose wishes we were able to learn; having satisfied them, we have, of course, pleased ourselves, and we hope, discharged our duty to the party.

The accounts for subscription are now in the hands of Mr. Glasgow; and all that were not adjusted and receipted prior to Friday, the 18th inst., must be settled with him. Those who have paid in advance will receive the paper just as if no change had taken place.

The jobs and advertising that have been done in the office during the past year, or that shall be done prior to the first day of May next; will belong to us. Mr. Nash, who is still Foreman in the office, is authorized to settle these accounts in our absence; and we hope our friends and all these indebted will call as soon as possible and make payment. J. A. HALL. March 23, 1853.

Readers, the political editor is compelled to withdraw from the conduct of the Journal, as suddenly as he commenced his labors. Only on the assurance, that my services would be temporarily needed, did I consent to take, from my profession, the time and labor, which I have bestowed upon the editorial columns of the Journal; and it is a source of gratification to me that my release from that toil has been sooner than I then anticipated. I then felt, and still feel, an enduring interest in the Huntingdon Journal. I brought it into being, and have ever rejoiced in its prosperity.—You will, I know, excuse me, when, in retiring, I commend it to your warmest consideration. It passes into the hands of one abundantly able to make it worthy of the patronage of all; and one who purposes to spend his whole strength, to make it valuable, and efficient, as a newspaper, and as the organ of that party to which it has ever been attached. A. W. BENEDICT.

To the Patrons and Friends of the "Huntingdon Journal."

Having resigned the practice of the Law, for the present, and assumed the Editorial Chair, I regard it my duty, as custom seems to have established the rule, to give you a short programme of the principles by which I shall be governed in the discharge of the obligations therewith connected. And I have not made this assumption without feeling deeply sensible of my inability to properly meet the grave responsibilities connected with the position of an Editor; but I pledge myself, whatever little ability I may have, it shall be exclusively employed to their legitimate discharge.

I know that I shall be unable to gratify the wishes of all—to fulfil the expectations of every one—and to accord with every diversity of opinion, nor indeed is there such desire on my part; but I shall spare no pains, nor consider any task too laborious, in the endeavor to meet the demand of popular sentiment, and secure the general approbation of the Journal's readers and patrons.

Reflection on the past history of the public Press, recalls to memory many sad incidents connected with the career of editors. The biographies of many, there is no doubt, have been written in deep sorrow on the hearts of affectionate and esteemed companions. But I shall try to avoid the shoals on which many have wrecked, and sail around the rock against which others have split, and guided by the best reason nature has given me, aided by the intelligence of the community, I shall endeavor to pursue the course that leads to prosperity and success.

The political complexion of the Journal shall continue to be what it always has been. To me Whig principles and measures are dear; and through me they will ever find a willing and ready advocate; because I believe their proper, practical development will tend to elevate the character of our common country to that high position to which, in the destiny of nations, she is entitled—and because I believe their influence will result in the prosperity of our people—secure the happiness of our citizens, and cover our national name with unfading glory.

The management of the press is my own voluntary act. No special influence, on the part of any individuals, was used to induce me to assume its responsibilities; and of course, I am under no obligations for any private agency, from any source, and I will not, under any circumstances, devote its columns to the advancement of views or opinions of any faction, clique, or coterie, whatever. I will strive to make the paper not only of general utility to the whole Whig party, but of general advantage to all classes of the community.

As Editor, I deem it expedient or politic to remain neutral on the subject of forming county or district tickets for the support of the party, until after the nominations have been made. But as soon as tickets shall have been formed, by regularly called Conventions, the Journal will heartily endorse them, by hoisting the names of the nominees to the head of its columns, and advocating their elections.

The retiring Editors have my wishes for their happiness and continued success in their respective professions. S. L. GLASGOW.

Accidents on the Pa. Rail Road.

We cannot refrain from saying a word on this subject, although it has been several days since the last melancholy accident occurred, and might be considered past the time when public presses should notice it.

Whether these accidents have taken place on account of carelessness on the part of those employed on the trains, or of a want of prudence on the part of the Company itself, or by the mere ordinary course of things, may possibly, in the minds of some, be a question; but with us it is none. We are well satisfied, from what information we can glean, that they were the result of outrageous negligence on the part of the employees on the cars, and of a serious want of prudence on the part of the Company. Why don't they procure the services of men who are competent and temperate, and who have some regard for human life?

Now, in our opinion, judging from the tone of popular sentiment, it would be politic and wise, in those invested with the authority, to see to this matter. If this state of things long continue, it will evidently injure the reputation of the Road, and induce Western travel, going East, to take a different route.

It is exceedingly sad to reflect, that the accident which occurred only a few days ago, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Newton Hamilton, by a passenger train running into a freight train, has caused the loss of eight lives; and others still, we are told, who received mangled wounds, in the melancholy catastrophe, are expected every hour to pass away. If the Company wish to save and increase the reputation of the Road, and thereby secure travel or patronage, they must adopt such measures as will be considered, by the travelling public, a safer guaranty for human life.

We have nothing to say against the conductors on the several passenger trains.—They are all, we think, clever and efficient men, and as far as our knowledge extends, the community, generally, so regards them.

State Agricultural School Convention.

This body assembled in the Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, on the 9th day of the present month. Nearly all the counties in the State were well represented by delegates appointed for the purpose. Among those not represented was Huntingdon County, which was certainly not intentional on her part, for we feel satisfied, that she is as much interested in agriculture, and contains as many good men engaged in it, as perhaps any other county in the State, except one or two.

The object of this Convention was to take into consideration the expediency or practicability of establishing in Pennsylvania an Agricultural College, or High School, for the purpose of affording our farmers' sons and others an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the sciences connected with agriculture and the usual branches of a common education, necessary to make them good, skillful tillers of the soil, and at the same time, useful and intelligent citizens of society.

This is evidently, to the mind of every reasonable man, a very commendable undertaking, and should by all means, in our opinion, receive not only the encourage-

ment and hearty support of the people generally, but also the sanction, and if necessary, the material aid of the Legislature. Of course we are not in favor of promoting the interests of one branch or class of labor at the sacrifice, or to the total neglect of others, but the purpose of the proposed School demands as immediate attention as perhaps the claims of any other department of labor at this time. It will be an honor to the State to have such a School; and it will be a project sacred to the memories of those who were principally instrumental in securing its organization. We wish success to the undertaking, and we hope those in the State interested or engaged in agriculture will not be backward in lending their influence and support in accomplishing the object proposed by the convention. We may have more hereafter to say on this subject when we have room.

The Murderer Found.

Evidence was discovered on Monday morning which fixes the murder of Hannah Shaw and Ellen Lynch, who was brutally murdered, in the district of Southwark, Philadelphia County, on the 10th inst., on ARTHUR SPRING, one of the persons under arrest. The evidence, although necessarily circumstantial in its character, is still so complete, as to reduce the question of his guilt almost to a certainty.

Tribute to President Fillmore from his Cabinet.

We have much pleasure, says the National Intelligencer, in giving publicity to the following correspondence, which reflects equal honor upon President Fillmore and the members of his Administration. It has, we presume, rarely happened that so great a degree of harmony has existed between a President and every member of his Cabinet. It may be supposed by some that the relations of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, as candidates for the Presidency, formed an exception to this remark. We have, however, the best reasons for believing that their friendly and confidential intercourse, personal and political, was never for a moment interrupted.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1853.

SIR: As our connexion with you is about to terminate, we cannot forbear to give utterance to the feelings of unmingled satisfaction with which we look back upon our official and personal intercourse. We have witnessed with admiration your untiring devotion to the public service, and your patience and assiduity in the discharge of the incessant and laborious duties of your office. Near observation has afforded us innumerable proofs of the enlightened and comprehensive regard for the best interests of the whole Union, which you have brought to the execution of the high trust which devolved upon you under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. For the fidelity to its best interests which you have thus manifested, the country, we believe, will yet, with one voice, do you ample justice.

We have the greatest pleasure in adding, that the unbroken harmony which has prevailed in your Cabinet, and between yourself and all its members, has greatly facilitated the performance of our arduous labors.

With our united best wishes that your health may be preserved, and that the country may long have the benefit of your patriotism, experience, and high intelligence, we remain, dear sir, your sincere friends. EDWARD EVERETT, THOMAS CORWIN, A. H. H. STUART, C. M. CONRAD, J. P. KENNEDY, J. J. CRITTENDEN, S. D. HUBBARD.

To his Excellency, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note, which was handed me last evening, was as unexpected as it was gratifying. While I cannot flatter myself with the idea that I am justly entitled to all the praise which your friendship has so generously bestowed, I am frank to confess that I do feel a consciousness that I have spared no pains to merit it. Of this, however, you are the best judges. You have been daily companions, and can best appreciate the motives with which I have discharged my official duties. But it is due to you, and to those who preceded some of you, as my official advisers, to say that the success of my Administration is chiefly owing to the wisdom, harmony, fidelity, and ability of my counselors; and that the country, as well as myself, owes them a debt of gratitude which I do not think will recognize in due time, and cheerfully discharge.

No President was ever more fortunate than I have been in the selection of his cabinet. No manifestation of unkind feeling, or even a hard word, has ever disturbed the harmonious action of the council-board. This cordial unanimity has not only advanced the public service, but has been at all times to me a source of unalloyed satisfaction. I shall ever reflect upon our social and official intercourse with great pleasure, and cherish, to my latest breath, the disinterested friendship with which it has been marked.

Please to accept my sincere thanks for the faithful, able and satisfactory manner in which you have respectively discharged the arduous and responsible duties of your several offices, and also my best wishes for your health and prosperity; and believe me, gentlemen, your sincere friend. MILLARD FILLMORE. Hon. Edward Everett, Thomas Corwin, Alex. H. H. Stuart, Charles M. Conrad, John P. Kennedy, John J. Crittenden, S. D. Hubbard.

Exhibition at Cassville.

Mr. Editor:—If you can find space in the columns of your able paper, please insert the following brief communication.—We were present at the Exhibition of the Cassville Seminary, on the evening of the 2d inst., and take pleasure in saying it was a grand affair, and deem it worthy of notice in your paper. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house was crowded. The Hall was beautifully decorated with laurel wreaths and paintings, executed by the pupils. The music class, under the instructions of Mr. BLEISS, made a grand display. The Essay read by Miss E. V. Mann (subject Woman's rights) and the Oration, delivered by Mr. J. Speer, attracted much attention and were highly creditable to themselves and the institution. The exercises throughout, far surpassed our expectations. W.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 17th inst., the consideration of the bill providing for the appointment of a State Agricultural Chemist, was resumed, and after debate was negatived yeas 13, nays 17.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wharton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend the powers of the Justices of the Peace, giving to them the trial of criminal cases of a certain grade, with a jury of six persons.

A bill passed the House repealing the law laying a State tax on passengers passing over the York and Cumberland Railroad.

The Senate took up the bill from the House repealing the law levying a tax on passengers passing over the York and Cumberland Railroad, which, after some debate, passed finally.

Mr. Hester, from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported negatively upon the bill providing for taking a vote of the people of the State upon the matter of the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor law.

The bill to enable illegitimate children to inherit the property of the mother was taken up, and passed committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bryant offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the House a detailed statement of the payments of taxes made by Notaries Public, the amount paid by each, &c.

Mr. Henderson read a bill relative to the fees of Sheriffs.

Mr. Eyster, a bill to prevent Banks from dealing in uncurrent money.

The Magazines.

Godoy and Graham for April, are fully up to the high standard of these truly excellent and popular works. Graham's still further enlargement, and Godoy's "New Features" are additional inducements to the reading public, to subscribe.

England in Honduras.

Our telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans on Monday announce that a British frigate has anchored off Truxillo, in Honduras, and forcibly taken possession of that place, and that the sound of a cannonade had been heard at Limas probably from a repetition there of the same process.

Truxillo is the chief sea port of Honduras, and is a town with about two thousand inhabitants, and some considerable fortifications remaining from early Spanish times. In fact it was one of the first places on the Continent discovered and settled by the Spaniards, Columbus himself having touched there. Since the establishment of Central American independence it has always belonged to Honduras, and no pretence to claim it for any other proprietor was ever thought of till November, 1847, when Mr. Walker, H. B. M. Consul General in Mosquito, being on a filibustering excursion on this unsuspecting place and ordered the inhabitants to haul down the Honduras flag and acknowledge the King of the Mosquitos as their sovereign. This they utterly refused to do, and Mr. Walker not daring to bombard them went off with the Alarm, first having set up the Mosquito flag on a lonely beach without the harbor. For this escapade he received from his superiors a more or less serious reprimand, and there the matter ended for the time. If the report from New Orleans is not exaggerated, his attempt is now renewed, the triumphant experiment with the Bay Islands, having probably developed the taste for further operations in the same line. This time, however, the demand is made in earnest with bombs and round shot to enforce compliance. But while this affair of Mr. Walker in 1847, and the equally unjustifiable seizure of the Bay Islands, concur to render possible just such an outrage as this present reported act of burglary, it is proper to wait for further and more certain details before forming a decided opinion on the case. In truth there is a slight improbability about it. If England is determined to have Truxillo why should she resort to so very transparent a fraud as to pretend that it belongs by any sort of right to the Mosquitos? Why not say that Honduras owes—thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars to British subjects, and that having already waited long for payment, the Imperial Government have concluded to pay themselves by taking that place? Certainly this would be the more respectable and the more natural way of the two, and we accordingly suspect that the rumor is in correct.

Meanwhile, whether England has seized Truxillo or not, it is certain that she has taken the Bay Islands by a highway process, and in violation of her own treaty obligations. We wait with anxiety to see the course our new Administration will take with the transaction, from which the capture of Truxillo, as reported, does not essentially differ. We have had a great deal of talk; does any feel sure that we shall now stand up to 54 degrees and 40 minutes?—N. Y. Tribune.

SANTA ANNA RETURNED TO MEXICO.—An arrival at New Orleans on Friday, reported that an English Steamer was met seven days previous, entering the port of Vera Cruz, with Santa Anna on board.

No. 17. We, ourselves, and perhaps no other person, ever knew a set of medicines to gain such universal confidence as Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Preparations, prepared only by C. P. Heves, neither have we ever known any medicines to be so universally successful in the cure of the disease for which they are recommended. They are also different from most other preparations before the public, inasmuch as they are offered for the cure of but one disease, and we must say, that even if we knew nothing of their wonderful success, the simple fact of their being recommended each to cure but one disease, would give us more confidence in them, and be sufficient to induce us to give them a trial, in preference to any others, for we must say that we have but little confidence in any medicine which is recommended to cure more than one disease. But this is not all; the universal success and wonderful cures which these medicines are every day performing is sufficient to warrant any person who may be afflicted with any of the diseases for which they are recommended, in giving them a fair trial.—They consist of Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters. They are a certain and never-failing cure for Dyspepsia, even in its worst forms. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Rheumatic Drops. These drops operate upon a principle entirely different from all other Rheumatism Medicines, and are universally successful in effecting a cure. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Compound Fever and Ague Pills. The Pills are a certain and never-failing cure for this disease in from three to six days.—Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Worm Powders; for the destruction of Worms, and for children to take. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Anti-Dyspepsia Pills; for the cure of Costiveness, and for all diseases requiring a purgative medicine, they cannot be surpassed, they operate without causing the slightest pain. These medicines are for sale by T. Read, & Son, Huntingdon; G. W. Brechtman, McVeytown; and J. M. Belford, Millintown, who is agents for the Proprietor, C. P. Heves.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines recommended for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances with the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced into every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have, a victim. Feb. 2, 1853.

LATE ARRIVAL Of Spring and Summer Goods, at S. & G. LEVI'S STORE.

The subscribers respectfully return thanks for the patronage they have received during the time they have been in business, and would inform the old customers of S. Levi, with as many new ones as may be pleased to favor them with their patronage, that they still continue to distribute Goods at Maguire's old stand, in Market Square, Huntingdon, where they will be happy to supply all who may be in want of anything in their line at the lowest possible rates. Ladies and Gentlemen what we are going to tell you now is no "Humbug." Our stock of Goods consists chiefly of a most splendid assortment of—

Ladies Dress Goods, from the plainest to the finest Silks, Alpaca, Moulin de Bains, Mous de Laines, White and Brown Muslins, White Dress Muslins, and Ladies' Dress Goods in every variety. Also, Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Woolen Scarfs, &c., &c., with a variety of Fancy Articles and Jewelry. Also a splendid stock of Cloths, Cassimeres & Ready-Made Clothing: Fine Coats from \$7.50 to \$15; Business Coats from \$1 to \$10; Pants from 75cts. to \$6; Vests from 37cts. to \$5.

Men and Boys' Hats & Caps, of different qualities. Also—A splendid assortment of Ladies' Shoes, got up with the latest and most approved patterns and styles.

Also—a choice selection of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c. As our motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," whoever does not come and buy from us does not intend to save money, thinking a little niceness better than a slow shilling, we invite all to come and examine our stock of Goods, as we charge nothing for looking at them, if you don't buy it will cost you nothing but the pleasure of a pleasant ride or walk—for we intend to keep all from a broomstick to a windmill. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. SIMON & GABRIEL LEVI. March 23, 1853.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Porter & Bucher, is this day, (March 8) dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, or at least to make immediate settlement of their accounts. JOHN PORTER, GEORGE C. BUCHER. Alexandria, March 23, 1853.—3t

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having associated together, under the firm of Bucher & Porter, for the purpose of merchandizing, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will continue business at the old stand of Porter & Bucher, in the borough of Alexandria, where they offer a general assortment of goods, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, FISH, SALT, AND PLASTER, &c., &c., together with almost every article required for in a country Store. They are determined to sell goods as low as any store in the county for cash, or in exchange for country produce. All kinds of grain bought, or stored, and forwarded to market. GEORGE C. BUCHER, JOHN PORTER. Alexandria, March 23, 1853.—3t

WILSON & PETRIK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata Counties. March 23, 1853.

EXAMINATION.

The Semi-annual Examination and Exhibition of Pine Grove Academy, Centre Co., Pa., will take place on Thursday the 31st of March. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend. The next Session will open on the 1st Monday of May. All the branches of a liberal education are taught, also the German language. B. C. WARD, A. B., Principal, Assisted by competent Teachers. WM. BURCHFIELD, WM. MURRAY, Esq., Committee. T. F. PATTON.