office, also threw away their allegiance to party, the evil would be less. But, by a trange confusion of moral sense, the oblirestain. restrain.

V. It now remains that we should consider the duties of the present crisis. The time will not allow more than a brife enumary be the evil principles or iniquitous measure incorporated in its action, how many good men there are for whom the single consideration, that, it is the action of their own party, is enough. They ask no questions, listen to no argument, recognize no higher authority. How few Christian men ever think of taking counsel of God in questions of public affairs, and giving religion the control of their politics.

Testrain.

V. It now remains that we should consider the duties of the present crisis. The time will not allow more than a brife enumeration.

I. The first duty of the crisis is a right public sentiment. Ours is a government, and every colition is compelled to bow. It is mightier than bayonets. The only difficulty is in bringing the national mind to a decision. There is free circulation of news in this country than in any other, and you for the crisis is the independent and conciontious use of the breath of the politics of the present crisis. The time will not allow more than a brife enumeration.

I. The first duty of the crisis is a right public sentiment. Ours is a government is age, but send settlers of trustinas for counter out counter bands of ruffians for counter out the determination to maintain it.

4. The fourth duty of the crisis is the independent and conciontious use of the breath of the public option of the crisis is the independent and conciontious use of the bow of the pricing counter out.

4. The fourth duty of the crisis is the independent and conciontious use of the breath of the public option of the crisis.

5. The only different politic option of the crisis is a right public sentiment. Ours is a government in the conviction of right and resolute in the convict their own misconduct.
For these national offences God has just-

the tribunal, all the agitators will be powdersess. Violent men on all sides may threaten the providential design of these afflictions. What lesson are they sent to teach, what IV. But let us inquire, fourthly, interfere, the provided indegrated design of these afflictions. What lesson are they sent to teach, who represents the sent of the second of the secon this view all moderate men were satisfied. They blushed at it an anomaly in the land of freedom, and mourned over it before God as an evil they would not have laid to their charge. The strengthening of liberty, the growth of civilization, and the influence of Christianity, then held out the hope of approaching deliverance. And the feeling of many pious and excellent people is still the same. But the public aspect and expression of slavery is entirely altered. It is now claimed on the one hand, and the doctrine is assented to other, that it is a fundamental part of our national policy; that our Constitution is designed for its protection; and that it is to grow and extend itself without limit on the national territory. All hope and idea and the God that maketh men to be of one parameters seem whether the same. But the parameters seem whether the same for the propriets and expression of skreyr jis entire language and the language and expression of skreyr jis entire language and the language and th

God. If respectable men, when they kept aloof from the selection of candidates for with it in future. Thus God will make and their school-masters and their minis-

ving religion the control of their politics
How few citizens recognize their responsibility to God for their political influence.

yet there is surprising ignorance and uncontent of what is taking place in the country will die, but the country will live. Party will die, but we shall hve How few men of principle bring their political conduct to the same tests as their ordinary intercourse. Now, let it be remembered, that the ultimate responsibility of every measure rests with the people, of the political journals have presented a technical point of the political conduct to the same tests as their trouble and fighting, but their information is most partial and incorrect. Very few of every measure rests with the people, of the political journals have presented a technical point of the political portable trouble and fighting, but their information is most partial and incorrect. Very few of the political journals have presented a to answer at a higher tribunal respecting a freeman's privilege and a freeman's duty. We are the sovereigns of the republic. in this matter, as in all others, each faithful report of facts. They have been ters not what interested and designing men one must answer for himself. Caucuses of the idle and dissolute may nominate whom they please, leaders of political particles may not the idle and dissolute may nominate whom they please, leaders of political particles may not the idle and dissolute may nominate whom they please, leaders of political particles may not the idle and decide the question for ourselves, for the index of the idle and dissolute may nominate whom they please, leaders of political particles may not instantiate the idle and dissolute may nominate whom they please, leaders of political particles. ties may venture on what iniquities they the tribunal of the people. Now let every the benefit of our country. And it is God's to the people belongs the respon- person seek to inform himself and his win, but to the people belongs the responsibility of their adoption. Without the sanction of the people they sink into the obscurity which they deserve. It is on this principle that God is dealing with us as a people. The American people have been characterized by a blind and unsured pulous adherence to party—the political morality of our country has become a by-investigation. morality of our country has become a by-word and a hissing—the whole party, by can doubt that the American people will negligence or party-spirit, have become partakers in the guilt of actions which if blood, and tyrannizing over brethren in they had not been in politics, would be a questions of right; rebuke the aggressor loathing to the moral sense of the commu-nity. And, therefore, God has punished the nation with the legitimate results of This cause is to be tried, not by violence, but at the bar of public opinion. And For these national offences God has just by brought upon us disgrace and suffering and a discord which threatens the direst disasters in the future.

IV. But let us inquire, fourthly, into

law of majorities is to settle it. Let it be cause of some incidental advantages to resolve on its permanence and extension, will surely receive his curse, and bring ruin to our country. So gradually has the change of temper and purpose been introduced, that, as a nation, we were hardly aware of the sin in which we were becoming ensuared. But the recent events have given such a shock to the spirit of freedom as to arouse the nation to perceive the gulf before us. May it be made the means of a recoil of public sentiment which shall put the system of human bondage back where it was at the formation of our government. May this demonstration of its

to bring us and them into judgment, and

seen in our afflictions as well as man's.—

Vaninly would the enemies of the public
peace have plotted mischief, if the Lord
had not allowed them to bring it to pass in
punishment of our sins. And vainly shall
we endeavor to escape the punishment,
unless we humble ourselves before Him
who has inflicted it. Many and great
thave been our sins, individually and national. The Lord has been provoked every dayly ingratitude, irreligion and crime.
In our prosperity we have forgotten Him
who gave us our goodly heritage. We
have seaid, "Who is the Lord, what profit
is there if we shall serve Him?" We
have kicked at His judgments. We have
gloried in our institutions and government,
sa though they were anything without the
God who founded them. We have almost
deemed it impossible for public and political loinguity to rain us. And, therefore, we

Muntingdon Journal.



WHELIAM BREWSTER, EDITORS. Wednesday Morning, July 16, 1856.

Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's bannerstreaming o'erus!"

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS.

OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

POR SURVEYOR GENERAL. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Local Gossip.

We had a very terrific thunder shower o Saturday last; several buildings were struck by lightning, and we are informed that our corpulent friend Ned Summers was knocked down by it when passing down the street. . . We hear frequent complaints of pains under the apron; caused no doubt by politics, cher-ries and wills. ries and milk. . . Our farmers are busily engaged in cutting their grain; the crop in the county will be very large. . . Our citizens are having their houses re-painted; the "ancient borough" is looking quite youthful. . . . We are informed that some twenty new houses are should to be constaint in West Livingham. are shortly to be erected in West Huntingdon; the majority of them will be built in the Gothic style of architecture. . . The new mill is going up rapidly; several new brick and frame buildings are in course of construction. . . We see our young friend Harry Wharton has returned from his tour through the West. He gives a doleful account of the condition of Kansas. . . A very distressing accident occured on Thursday last. A little son of Jacob Snyder, aged about one year and a-half, fellinto a tub filled with water, and was drowned. He was a bright, intelligent little fellow, and are shortly to be erected in West Huntingdon

to prove that Lewis is not a Jesuit? Bah! you will pannel, you dog fennel, you excreasence of double-jointed depravity, you lick-spittle of damning deceit; you writing the Jesuit Lewis's editorials! and endeavoring to prove him no Catholic! See the last Globe.

A poor devil of a woman lectured in the Town Hall the other evening; on account of "accident of birth," (no editor born north of Kentucky being admitted) we were preserved from being bored by listening to her. . . . We notice several "city clerks" 'bobbin round' our village. . . . We received a very splendid boquet from a lady friend, on Saturday. On they were so beautiful, those "innocent offer-

The Jesuits of the Huntingdon Globe. The lick spittle of the owner of the Globe, (who is known to our readers) in a labored article attempts to prove Lewis no Catholic. To do this, he heaps upon us



opprobrious epithets;

Unpacks his heart with words,
And falls a cursing, like a very drab,
A scullion."

Wm. Lewis and his gang, are Jesuits;

dyed in the wool; bound by all the popish rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church. Chained to the car of the anti-Christ of the seven-hilled city, by all the forms, oaths, and obligations required by that Pontiff. We say again to the Protestant Democrats of the county, beware of this Jesuit dog; this kennel of Popish curs; this diabolical, contaminating litter of Jesuit hounds.— Jesuit Lewis has received six months indulgence from † John, and this, combined with his bad character, will make his filthy little sheet, bad enough for the most vile.

In regard to the assertions we made rel ative to the Jesuit Lewis owing his present freedom to executive clemency, all we can say is, it is the simple truth! It is in perfect keeping with the balance of the indulgence receiver's acts, to deny it.

For the Journal.

For the Journal.

Messas. Editors.—I am gratified to find that by the late action of the American Executive Committee, there is some prospect of a union of Americans, Whigs and Republicans, nion of Americans, Whiga and Republicans, of all the enemies of Locofoce misrule, on a platform broad enough for all. To make this union effective it will of course be necessary to compose the county ticket of liberal men, who while they honestly differ in some minor matters, are united on the great principles of merican Republicanism. Such a man is Hon, Jonathan McWilliams, an American by birth. Jonathan McWillams, an American by birth. Protestant by education, a man of integrity and intelligence, conservative in his feelings, a gentleman and a Christian. His re-election to the office he now fills with so much credit to himself and his constituents is most carnestto immediation as constituents is most carnestily desired by many with whom I have conversed on the subject. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his name will be associated with one
of the very worthy and competant men, already
named by our American friends, for the office of Associate Judge, A WHIG.

For the Journal. MESSRS. EDITORS .- Many opponents of the great Border-ruffian, Buchanan party are pleased to learn, by last week's papers, that the Americans of this county have abolished the perhaps have been still more gratifying, and nore effective of good. But if conceived in a more effective of good. But if conceived in a spirit of patriotism, and carried out in good faith, it is not too late to unite by this measure all the enemies of political Romanism, and Slave-breeding Democracy, on one common platform—free spech, free soil, free labor and a free Bible.

There are in this county hundreds of voters not enralled in the American party but who

There are in this county hundreds of voters not enrolled in the American party, but who cordially approve their leading principles, and will rally with them in solid column, around the banner of freedom, if fairly and fraternally treated at the proposed delegate election; fairly represented in the nominating convention, and on the county ticket. The 5th of July happily initiated measures of union; the 9th and 12th of August will either cemen or m ar the noble work, so wisely, and so well begun. Americans, on you depends the issue. See to it that no action be had, that no step be taken that might repel the honest voters, who taken that might repet the honest voters, who though they wear not the badge of your Orderer, nevertheless, with you in heart and sentiment—and the rout of the papal, pro-slavery party, will be as complete and overwhelming in this county and district, as it is certain to be throughout the State, and the entire free North and West.

IRIS

Col. Fremont's Acceptance.

The following important correspondence be-ween the Committee of the Republican Na

COL. FREMONT'S REPLY.

New York, July 8, 1856—Gentlemen:—
You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the people of the United States, who, without re-

gard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence, in this threatening position of the public affairs, implies, I feel that I cannot better respond than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of its duties with a single hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and tirest and the presidency of the declaration of the presidency of the work of the Government, irrespective of party issues, and regardless of sectional strifes. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal observation and experience. With this declaration and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial importance.

ortance.

I concur in the views of the Convention de-

The concur in the views of the Convention deprecating the Foreign policy to which it advers. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we that them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by anjust assumptions, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing councils, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are an amount of the country when all its interests might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing councils, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are an amount of the country of the co

would make every settler upon them a free-holder.

If the people intrust to me the administration or the government, the laws of Congress a in relation to the Territories shall be faithfully excuted. All its authority shall be exerted in aid of the National will to re-establish the peace of the country on the just principles which have heretofore re-eieved the sanction of the Federal Government of the States, and of the people of both sections. Such a policy would leave no aliment to that sectional party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territory capital-in the form of slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of com-Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I necept the nomination of your Convention in hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully in its cause, which I consider the cause of Constitutional Freedom,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

J. C. Fremont.

To Messrs, H. S. Lane; (President) Jas. C. Ashley, Anthony J. Bleecker, Joseph C. Hornblower, E. R. Hoar, Thaddens Stevens, Kinsley S. Bingham, John A. Wills, C. Cleveland, Oyrus Aldrich, Committee, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners Sale.

THE following tracts of land will be exposed

To public sale by the Commissioners of
Huntingdon County on Thursday, the 21st day
of Angust, 1856, according to the several Acts
of Assembly in such case made and provided,
viz:

viz: Tod Township.

George Knoblough, 205 Acres.
Walker Township.
John Carson. 446 Acres.
Franklin Township.
Mary Jorden, 60 Acres.
Springfield Township.
Stacey Young, 414 Acres, 150ps.
By order of Comm'rs,
July 16, '56,-6t.

COURT AFFAIRS .- AUGUST TERM.

PROCLAMATION.

PROLLAMATION.

When as Houringdon, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1836, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pernsylvania composed of Huntingdon Blair and Cambria, and the Hon. Thomas F. Stuart and Cambria, and the Hon. Thomas F. Stuart and County of Huntingdon, justices assigned, and county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, and control of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, and control of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, and control of the county of Huntingdon, passices assigned, and control of the county of Huntingdon, passices assigned, and control of the county of Huntingdon, which have been on shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for rimes afforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole basilwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter sessions, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August, means of the Hongrough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August, matches who will proceeding them as it also just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 elocks. A M. of said day, with their records in Coroners and Constables within said county then and there in their proper persons, at o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their records, quisitions, examinations and remembrances, do those things which to their offices respectfur appertain.

appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 25th day of April,
in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 81st
year of American Independence.
JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the commy of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of April, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole baili-wick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held in the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 18th day) of August, A. D., 1856, for the trial of allissues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all issues are required to appear.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 81st year of American Independence. JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition! Exponas, issned out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, and to me directed, I will sell by public outery, at the Court House in the bore of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, next, (1856) at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of John A. Weaver, in and to a lot or parcel of ground, lying upon the north side of the Woodcock Valley road in Hopswell forwalls, Huntingdon co., containing three quarters of an acre of land more riess, upon which is orecasted a two story log dwelling house; adjoining lands of Leonard Weaver on the north, and John Russell on the south, 4c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

Scired, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of defendant, to property which was extended by the Impuest, as per Inpulsition, attached to Fi. Fa. No. 22, January Torm, 1854, and the yearly rental of thirty dollars—which was accepted by the said defendant, at said vearly rental—with which said terms, the defendant has failed to comply, as appears by the affidavit of the Plaintiff, attacked to Freeips for this writ, to wit: A log house below the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining Henry Sturtzman out he north, Jacob Fockler on the east, Corbin on the south-east, containing about one acre of giound, with brick basement.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Sturtzman.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Sturzman.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Alexandra, fronting 90 feet on Market Street, and extending back to the Pennsyland Canalo Commonwealth, on the west by land belonging Canalo Commonwealth, on the east by a lot of the Market Street, and extending back to the Pennsyland Canalo Commonwealth, on the east by a lot of the Market Street, and the Market Market Street, and the Market Street, and the Market M

Scired, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjanin J. Williams,

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Eben B. Pike and James Gardner, in and to a body of wood-land, extending from the Haystown Branch on the west to Stielding Hill on the east, and lying on both sides of Terrace Augustian, and in the head of Trough Greek Valley, and in the head of Trough Greek and time of the state of the s

acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Eben B. Pike and Jas. Gardner.

ALSO:

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to a lot of ground situated in the Borough or Birmingham, Huntingdon, Pa., tronting 6c feet on Tyrone Street, and extending back at right angles 130 feet, to an alley, bounded on the north by the public School House lot, with the following improvements thereon erected:—A two story plastered house, and Tailor Shop, Stable and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley P. Green.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant of, in and to a tract of land, lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Green and Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, and lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north of the side of the defendant of the sease of the single starting the sease of the sea

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration have been gran-lited to me upon the estate of Robert Gra-ham, late of Dublin township, dee'd. All per-sons indebted to him will make payment, and those having claims present them to JOHN APPLEBY, Adm'r. Dublin Tp., June 18, '56,-64.*