

# THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon Journal.



WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editors.  
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, Wednesday Morning, November 18, 1857.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS :  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLACK, Governor of the said Commonwealth;

Fellow Citizens:—To render to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and men, the homage of devout gratitude and praise for His goodness and mercy, is the appropriate and solemn duty of a free and highly favored people. As the Giver of every good and perfect gift we should ever recognize His hand in our mercies, and acknowledge our dependence upon His Providence; and though adversity may throw its dark shadows across our pathway, yet we should be assured of this that "the Judge of all the earth will do right."

During the past year the energies of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. Our free institutions have been preserved, and our rights and privileges, civil and religious, enjoyed and maintained.—

The arts and sciences, and the great interests of education, morality and religion, have claimed the attention and received the encouragement of an intelligent and liberal people.—Honorable industry in its various departments has been rewarded; and although recent and severe financial revolution has filled with gloom sorrow and distress the hearts and homes of many of our citizens, yet no fear of famine, no dread of impending public or social calamity, mingles with our emotions of gratitude for past blessings, or weakness or trust for the future, in the providence of Him who wounds but to heal, and "whose mercy endureth forever."

A plenteous harvest has crowned the labor of the husbandman—peace with its gentle and reforming influences, and unsworn health with its benefits and mercies, have been vouchsafed us.

In acknowledgement of these manifold blessings, we would offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most High; and call on Him "in the day of trouble; He will deliver thee and those that shall glory Him."

Under the solemn conviction of the propriety of this duty, and in conformity with established custom and the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLACK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend Thursday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this State, and earnestly request the people that, abstaining from evocations and all worldly pursuits, they assemble on that day according to their religious customs, and unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercies and while acknowledging our transgressions, and imploring His forgiveness, beseech Him, with sincere and earnest desire, to return and visit us again with His loving kindness, make us worthy of His bounties, and continue to us the rich blessings of His providence and grace. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of October, in the year L.S. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.

By the Governor.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,  
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

STILL BETTER.—*Godey for December*—Three Steel Plates, one colored Fashion Plate, one Slipper printed in colors, twelve pages printed in blue ink, forty nine, Engravings, 100 Pages, and sixty contributions.

Godey says:—"We are willing to rest our fame on this number as the best number of a magazine ever published in this country or any other. The two engravings, "The Night Before Christmas" and "Christmas Morning," will be pronounced the two best engravings ever published of the same size. We do not particularize magazines in this remark, but anywhere. We can and do make a magazine that cannot be equalled. We have the means and do not spare them, as we have a pride in the business. The Lady's Book has been pronounced "the best" by the Press, almost universally, and it shall be our duty and pleasure to keep it so."

ARTHUR'S LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE, 1858.—

The largely increased subscription to the *Home Magazine* in 1857, warrants the publishers in adding new attractions and valuable improvements to the coming volumes, and they are determined to make it, for the price, the best Magazine in the country. The editors T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, will not only continue to furnish its pages with the best productions of their pens, but will give to all parts the most careful supervision, so that its literary tone will be of the highest and purest character.

Take it for your wife, your sister, your daughter, or your friend. It will go at your bidding as a messenger of things pure, lovely, and of good report, making hearts happier, and lifting thoughts upwards into serener atmospheres.

TERMS: One copy for one year, \$2; Two copies for one year, \$3; Four copies for one year, \$5.

Frederick Gueva, the young Cuban, who deliberately shot the young man named Oscar d'Granval, at Hoboken, last summer, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. His father, who was present in Court, paid the fine and costs, amounting together to \$1,500, and took his son back to Cuba, by the first steamer. Had Gueva been the son of a poor man he would have been sentenced to imprisonment for six or eight years at least.

Precautionary measures have been taken in view of the possibility of a riot and attack upon the Government property in the city of New York. An officer in charge of the U. States funds has requested permission to call upon the Federal troops if necessary; a Cabinet meeting was held respecting the matter, and orders were given of the most efficient character. Gen. Scott has removed his headquarters to Wall street.

## THE FALL OF DELHI.

The mail of the Arabia brings us the important intelligence of the fall of Delhi. This event, so far as we can judge from the meager details at hand, appears to have resulted upon the simultaneous occurrence of bitter dissensions among the rebels, a change in the numerical proportions of the contending parties, and the arrival on Sept. 5 of the siege train which was expected as long ago as June 8.

After the arrival of Nicholson's reinforcement, we had estimated the army before Delhi at a total of 7,529 men, an estimate fully confirmed since. After the subsequent accession of 3,000 Cashmere troops, lent to the English by the Rajah Ranbir Singh, the British forces are stated by *The Friend of India* to have amounted in all to about 11,000 men. On the other hand, *The Military Spectator* of London affirms that the rebel forces had diminished in numbers to about 17,000 men, of whom 5,000 were cavalry; while *The Friend of India* computes their forces at about 13,000, including 1,000 irregular cavalry. As the horse became quite useless after the breach was once effected and the struggle within the town had begun, and, consequently, on the very entrance of the English they made their escape, the total forces of the Sepoys, whether we accept the computation of *The Military Spectator* or of *The Friend of India*, could not be estimated beyond 11,000 or 12,000 men. The English forces, less from increase on their side than from a decrease on the opposite one, had, therefore, become almost equal to those of the mutineers; their slight numerical inferiority being more than made up by the moral effect of a successful bombardment and the advantages of the offensive, enabling them to choose the points on which to throw their main strength, while the defenders were obliged to disperse their inadequate forces over all the points of the menaced circumference.

The decrease on the part of the rebel forces was caused still more by the withdrawal of whole contingents in consequence of internal dissensions than by the heavy losses they suffered in their incessant sorties for a period of ten days. While the Mogul specter himself like the merchants of Delhi, had become averse to the rule of the Sepoys, who plundered them of every rupee they had amassed, the religious dissensions between the Hindoo and Mohammedan Sepoys, and the quarrels between the old garrison and the new reinforcements, sufficed to break up their superficial organization and to insure their downfall. Still, as the English had to cope with a force but slightly superior to their own, without unity of command, enfeebled and dispirited by dissensions in their own ranks, but who yet, after 84 hours' bombardment, stood a six days' cannonade and street fight within the walls, and then quietly crossed the Junna bridge of boats, it must be confessed that the rebels at last, with their main forces, had made the best of a bad position.

The facts of the capture appear to be, that on Sept. 8 the English batteries were opened much in advance of the original position of their forces and within 700 yards of the walls. Between the 8th and the 11th the British heavy ordnance guns and mortars were pushed forward still nearer to the works, a lodgment being effected and batteries established with little loss, considering that the Delhi garrison made two sorties on the 10th and 11th, and made repeated attempts to open fresh batteries, and kept up an annoying fire from rifle pits. On the 12th the English sustained a loss of about 56 killed and wounded. On the morning of the 13th the enemy's expense magazine, on one bastion, was blown up, as also the wagon of a light gun, which enfiladed the British batteries from the Talivar suburbs; and the British batteries effected a practicable breach near the Cashmere gate. On the 14th the assault was made on the city. The troops entered at the breach near the Cashmere gate without serious opposition, gained possession of the large buildings in its neighborhood, and advanced along the ramparts to the More and Cabul gates, when the resistance grew very obstinate, and the loss was consequently severe. Preparations were being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points. On the 15th the Burn bastions and Lahore bastions were played upon by the captured guns on the More and Cabul bastions, while a breach was made in the magazine and the palace began to be shelled. The magazine was stormed at daylight, Sept. 16, while on the 17th the mortars continued to play upon the palace from the magazine inclosure.

At this date, owing, it is said by *The Bombay Courier*, to the plunder of the Panjab and Lahore mails on the Scinde frontier, the official accounts of the storm break off. In a private communication addressed to the Governor of Bombay, it is stated that the entire city of Delhi was occupied on Sunday, the 20th, the main forces of the mutineers leaving the city at 3 a. m. on the same day, and escaping over the bridges of boats in the direction of Rohilkund. Since a pursuit on the part of the English was impracticable until after the occupation of Selimgurh, situated on the river front, it is evident that the rebels, slowly fighting their way from the extreme north end of the city to its south eastern extremity, kept, until the 20th, the position necessary for covering their retreat.

To the probable effect of the capture of Delhi, a competent authority, *The Friend of India*, remarks that "it is the condition of Bengal, and not the state of Delhi, that ought at this time to engage the attention of England. The long delay that has taken place in the capture of the town, has actually destroyed any prestige that we might have derived from an early success; and the strength of the rebels and their numbers are diminished as effectually by maintaining the siege as they would be by the capture of the city."

Meanwhile, the insurrection is said to be spreading north east from Calcutta, through Central India up to the north west; while on the Assam frontier, two strong regiments of Poobars, openly proposing the restoration of the ex-Rajah, Parandur Singh, had revolted; the Dinaopore and Rangpur mutineers, led by Koor Singh, were marching by Banda and

Nagode in the direction of Subbulpore, and had forced, through his own troops, the Rajah of Rewah to join them. At Subbulpore itself the 52d Bengal Native Regiment had left their cantonments, taking with them a British officer as a hostage for their comrades left behind. The Gwalior mutineers are reported to have crossed the Chambal, and are encamped somewhere between the river and Dhalapore. The most serious items of intelligence remain to be noticed. The Tedphore Legion has, it appears, taken service with the rebel Rajah of Arwah, a place 90 miles south of Beawar. They have defeated a considerable force which the Rajah of Todipore had sent against them, killing the General and Captain Monck Mason, and capturing three guns. Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence made an advance against them with some of the Nusserabadd force, and compelled them to retreat into a town, against which, however, his further attacks proved unavailing. The denuding of Scinde of its European troops had resulted in a widely extended conspiracy, attempts at insurrection being made at no less than five different places, among which figure Hyderabad, Khurachee and Sikarpore. There is also an untoward symptom in the Punjab, the communication between Multan and Lahore having been cut off for eight days.

In another place our readers will find a tabular statement of the forces dispatched from England since June 18; the days of arrival of the respective vessels being calculated by us on official statements, and therefore in favor of the British Government. From that list it will be seen that, apart from the small detachments of artillery and engineers sent by the overland route, the whole of the army embarked amounts to 30,899 men, of whom 24,884 belong to the infantry, 3,826 to the cavalry, and 2,334 to the artillery. It will also be seen that before the end of October no considerable reinforcements were to be expected.

*From the New York Tribune.*  
**A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.**

"The times are out of joint." We have a deranged currency, a prostrate Industry, a de-moralized Credit System, and an enormous aggregate of Foreign and Domestic Debt. There is disturbance, there is depression throughout the Commercial World, but worse in this country than almost anywhere else. And the prospect for an early and lasting improvement is faint indeed.

"Well," says a sanguine friend, "this cannot be endured. We must have a Protective Tariff and a National Bank."

But softly, friend, let us leap to no rash conclusions. Have them, will you? *How?* Do you expect the Democratic Congress about to assemble to enact the measures you propose? Supposing them to see the matter in the same light you do, are the politicians who control that Congress addicted to committing suicide for the public good? And is it not clear as daylight that the Democratic Congress which enacts a National Bank and a Protective Tariff will divide and temporarily destroy its own party?

*These are no longer, theory of action, than a Tariff and Bank, or either of them, during the next two or three years; and nothing more need be said on the subject. We cannot wait two or three years for that relief that the body sorely needs.*

We are of the old Whig school in political economy. Regarding Paper Money in some forms as a necessity of the age, we want the best possible kind—that which combines reliability with universal acceptability, and this we find in the issues of a National Bank. Such a Bank, issuing no larger amount of well secured Currency than Congress shall have expressly authorized, and loaning this at a low rate of interest to the strongest State Banks, with a complete prohibition of all other paper money whatever, would come quite near our idea of a perfect paper currency. But no National Bank can be had, at least within the next thirty months; so nothing more need be said on that subject.

As to a Protective Tariff, we have no doubt that the want of it was the principal ultimate cause of our recent downfall. You may regard as the more immediate cause excessive Importation, excessive Speculation, general Prodigality, laying out Paper Cities, undue expansion of Credits, or the excessive issues of Paper Money, we care not which. Under an efficient Protective Tariff, these would have been alike unknown. Over importation—the buying abroad on credit much that we should desire to have all the aggregate would probably exceed the whole number polled at the late contest by both sides. As it is, their total will probably reach 9000.

**Distressing Suicide in Buck's County Pa.**

On Thursday evening last, a worthy and respectable citizen of the borough of New Hope, named John Felt, committed suicide by drowning himself in the canal at that place.

About nine o'clock he was sitting with his wife by the fire, and she went up stairs for a moment: he left, and when she returned his absence aroused her suspicions as to his fate as symptoms of a melancholy character had for some time been apparent. She immediately gave the alarm to her neighbors, the town was aroused, drag-nets were procured, and it was not until four o'clock on Friday morning that his body was rescued from the Canal near his own dwelling. The deceased was much respected by his friends and neighbors, and has been in a melancholy state of mind for some time. He sold his farm in Solebury a year or two or three and moved with his family to Maryland, but being in ill health and losing a son while there, he became dissatisfied, moved to Philadelphia, and from thence to New Hope where he remained until his death.—*Doylesvown Democrat.*

## A Love Tragedy.

The quiet little city of Hollowell was agitated on Monday of last week, by a tragedy of uncommon interest. Mr. Ryan, of Farmington, had been paying his addresses to a young lady who worked in the factory at Hollowell. She had recently declined receiving any further attention from him, and had requested that her letters should be returned to her. On Monday Ryan visited the factory, called the young lady out, and proceeded with her to her boarding-house, where an interview took place. On leaving the room, Ryan requested her to pass out ahead of him, which she did, and immediately heard the snap of a percussion cap. Looking around, she observed a pistol in Ryan's hand, directed at her. She immediately rushed towards him for the purpose of seizing it, when he turned it toward himself and fired. He immediately fell dead, having received two balls in his head. The escape of the young lady was a remarkable one. Ryan had provided himself with a double-barrelled pistol, and, as he supposed, had loaded both barrels with ball. But instead of that he had put both balls into one barrel, and the barrel he fired at the young lady was the one that did not contain any balls,

as they would be by the capture of the city.

No one can have a more vivid conception than we of the immediate and positive good which a thorough Protective Tariff would within two months secure. We believe it would secure full work at fair wages to nearly all our now idle laborers, restore solvency to most of our Canals and Railroads, activity and thrift to commerce, and Prosperity to the country. Its operation would be instantaneous—magical. But no such tariff can now be had, and it is idle to waste breath commanding it to public favor. We cannot hope to enact a Protective Tariff, honestly avowing it to be such, within the next four years at least. The South will all but unanimously oppose it; California and Minnesota, (as represented in the next Congress) would oppose it; Pennsylvania would like to support it, but would cling to the

## Pencil Notes.

*A child's among ye takin' notes,  
And faith, he'll print it.*

We reiterate that no consideration can force us to bandy words with housebreakers and thieves.

The Legislature of Texas has elected J. Pinckney Henderson and J. W. Hemphill, United States Senators.

EXCELLENT.—Rev. O. O. McClean's sermon on last Sabbath evening. It was not only eloquent and brilliant, but powerful and convincing.

The Capitol at Washington originally cost \$3,000,000, and it is said, the improvements now in progress will cost \$7,000,000 more.

There are in New York a great many people who "do not sleep in houses." A night or two since the station reports showed the names of 400 lodgers.

S. P. Stickney, the well-known circus rider, has leased the Crystal Palace in Cincinnati, with the view of establishing a show there, to be permanent.

We have received a copy of the expenditures and receipts of the County Agricultural Society, for the past year, but just a half day too late for this week's issue.

Three stage drivers in Illinois have been arrested for robbing the mail, and have pleaded guilty to the offense at Chicago. They are guilty of perjury, as well as robbery.

We are glad to notice in various directions that many of the manufacturing establishments that closed some weeks ago, in consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, have been resumed business again.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th. It formed a provisional government with General Calhoun as Governor, to go into operation immediately. The only part of the Constitution to be submitted to the people is the clause sanctioning slavery.

A Chinese writer, whose essays have recently been translated, says, "Very early in the morning the human energies are of doubly increased proportions." That depends entirely upon what the "human" has taken over night.

A monster Indian passed through Chattanooga, Tennessee, a few days ago on his way to Atlanta, Ga., for exhibition there. He is said to be 7 feet 9 inches in height, and to weigh 460 pounds, although only 18 years old.

**Bank Applications:**—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes notices of intended applications to the next Legislature for charters for twenty new Banks, one for a general Banking law, three for increase of capital, and two for extension of charters.

**Kansas.**—We understand that the hen-pecked husbands about town, whose wives are in the practice of mastering them, or, in other words, "wearing the breeches," contemplate forming themselves into a Husband's Protective Society. If all of them join the Society, it will be

Urgent.—In looking over the schedule of articles to be presented to the different Indian tribes, for which the Secretary of the Interior invites proposals, we observe the item "two hundred Scalping-knives." Our hand went up involuntarily to the "place where the hair ought to be."

Five Fifteen tons of pure silver was piled up in boxes in front of the Adams' Express office in Cincinnati a day or two since. The Indians who could, in times like these, so tantalize the feelings of a virtuous community, ought to be cashiered. Fifteen tons of silver! Think of it, ye suspended banks!

A New York paper says a worthy clergymen in that city, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the hard times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting at which his salary was cut down from \$1,000 to \$600.

**Startling Rumor.**—Five hundred United States troops, supposed to have belonged to the Utah Expedition, were reported to have been attacked and murdered by the Indians, near the Missouri River. We do not place much reliance in the report, as five hundred U. S. Troops, could not be readily overcome by any number of Indians brought against them.

A distinguished physician, referring to the effects of tight lacing, says: "No animal could survive it. Take the honest ox and enclose his side with hoop poles, put an oak plank under him, gird the whole with a bed-cord, and demand of him exertion. He would labor; indeed, but it would be for 'breath.' There, ladies, how do you like the magnified picture of your own cases!"

At a meeting of the unemployed in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed recommending the city corporation to issue four millions of dollars of city warrants, as follows: One million of two dollars, one million of three dollars, and one million of four dollars; said warrants to be legal currency, to be paid out and received at par for all debts due by or to the city.

**Good News, if True.**—There is a movement by the banks in New York, it is said, towards resuming