

The Huntingdon Journal.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

WM. BREWSTER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

VOL. XXIII, NO. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely of Gums.

It is one of the best purgatives and gives most relief to the bowels, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the system is healthy. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are affected, and the system suffers. The Liver, having the honor of being the first organ of the system, has made it its duty to find some remedy to relieve the many troubles which it is liable to. It is at last discovered, that a certain remedy, has but to try it, and it will cure all the troubles which it is liable to.

To prove that this is a true remedy, any person who is afflicted with any of the following troubles, will find relief by using this medicine.

Complaints of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Headache, &c.

These gums remove water from the system, and give a healthy glow to the stomach, causing the blood to circulate freely, and the whole system to be healthy. One dose after eating, will give the stomach and bowels a healthy action, and prevent the food from being putrefied. Bilious attacks are cured, and what is called the Liver Inflammation, is removed. Only one dose taken at night, will give relief to the system, and prevent the return of the same.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates:

If paid in advance.....\$1.50
If paid before the expiration of the year, 2.00
And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

1. All subscriptions are continued until otherwise ordered, and no paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.

2. Returned numbers are never received by us. All numbers sent us in that way are lost, and never accomplished the purpose of the sender.

3. Persons wishing to stop their subscriptions, must pay arrears, and send a written or verbal order to that effect, to the office of publication in Huntingdon.

4. Giving notice to a postmaster is neither a legal, or a proper notice, and will not be considered.

5. After one or more numbers of a new year have been forwarded, a new year will be commenced, and the paper will not be discontinued until arrangements are made. See No. 1.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Subscribers living in distant counties, or in other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged at the following rates:

Six lines or less, 1 insertion, 2 ds. 50
One square, (16 lines), 50 75 1.00
Two " (32 ") 1.00 1.50 2.00

3 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.
One square, 3.00 5.00 8.00
Two squares, 5.00 12.00 18.00

1 column, 12.00 18.00 27.00
2 do., 18.00 27.00 40.00
3 do., 27.00 40.00 50.00

Business Cards of six lines, or less, 1.00

Advertising and Job Work.

We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the Journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county—that it is constantly increasing, and that it goes into the hands of our wealthiest citizens.

We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county; and all Job Work entrusted to our hands will be done neatly, promptly, and at prices which will be satisfactory.

Select Miscellany.

THE SWEARER'S PRAYER.

His Oath Explained.

What a swearer prays! Yes, whether thou thinkest so or not, each of thine oaths is a prayer—an appeal to the holy and almighty God, whose name thou dardest so impudently to take into thy lips.

And what is it, thou swearer, that thou dost call for, when the awful imprecations damn and damnation, roll so frequently from thy profane tongue?—"Tremble swearer, while I tell thee!—thy prayer contains two parts: thou prayest, first, that thou mayest be deprived of eternal happiness; secondly, that thou mayest be plunged into eternal misery.

When, therefore, thou callest for damnation dost thou not, in fact, say as follows: "Oh God! thou hast power to punish me in hell forever; therefore let not one of my sins be forgiven! Let every oath that I have sworn, every lie that I have told, every Sabbath that I have broken, and all the sins that I have committed, either in thought, word or deed, rise up in judgment against me, and eternally condemn me! Let me never partake of thy salvation! May my soul and body be deprived of all happiness both in this world and that which is to come. Let me never enjoy thy favor and thy friendship, and let me never enter into the kingdom of heaven."

This is the first of thy prayer. Let us hear the second.

"Oh God, let me not only be shut out of heaven, but also me be shut up in hell.—May all the members of my body be tortured with inconceivable agony, and all the powers of my soul tormented with horror and despair, inexpressible and eternal! Let my dwelling be the blackness, and my companions accursed devils! Pour down thy hottest anger; execute all thy wrath and curse upon me; arm and send forth all thy terrors against me; and force thy fiery, thy fearful indignation rest upon me! Be mine eternal enemy and plague; punish and torment me in hell for ever, and ever, and ever!"

Swearer, this is thy prayer! Oh, dreadful imprecation! Oh, horrible! horrible! most horrible! Blaspheming man! dost thou like thy petition? Art thou desirous of eternal torment? If so, swear on—swear hard. The more oaths the more misery, and perhaps, the sooner thou mayest be in hell. Art thou shocked at this language? Dost it harrow up thy soul?

Does the very blood run cold in thy veins?

Art thou convinced of the evil of profane swearing? How many times hast thou blasphemed the God of heaven? How many times hast thou asked God to damn thee in the course of a year, a month, a day and how many times in a single hour hast thou called for damnation?—Art thou not yet in hell? Wonder, O heavens, and be astonished, O earth, at the good and suffering of that God whose great name swearing persons so often and so awfully profane! Swearer, be thankful that God has not answered thy prayer, thy tremendous prayer, that his mercy and patience have withheld the request of thy polluted lips! Never let him hear another oath from thy unhallowed tongue, lest it should be thy last expression upon earth, and thy swearing prayer should be answered in hell. Oh, let thine oaths be turned into supplications! Repeat and turn to Jesus who died for sinners as well as his murderers. And then, oh! then (though thou mayest have sworn as many oaths as there are stars in the heavens, and sands upon the sea-shore innumerable) then thou shalt find, to thy joy, that there is love enough in his heart, and merit sufficient in his blood to pardon the sins, and save thy soul for ever.

Swearer! canst thou ever again have peace such a God and Savior as this?—Does not thy conscience cry—God forbid! Even so, Amen.—[British Messenger.]

AMERICAN LILLIPIUTIANS.

The Boston Advertiser, of Tuesday, 27th, has seen in that city two little girls, who present a singular and interesting physiological study. Their ages were, respectively, nine and eleven years, while they weighed but 13 and 14 pounds, and their height, from crown to sole, is but 29 and 41 inches, respectively, yet they are in all respects, symmetrically made, healthy and happy children, able to talk, sing, dance, and play like other children of their age. What is remarkable about these little lilliputians, moreover, is the fact that their father and mother are mortals of ordinary size, and they have younger brother and sister, three and six years of age, who have attained the growth usual to their age. They are a much greater curiosity than the Aztecs, who made so much excitement here a few years since; for they were idiotic, while these little girls are bright and intelligent, as well as amiable.—They were not imported from abroad, but were born in one of the towns of Middlesex county in this State of genuine Yankee stock. They will not be made a public exhibition, but live natural lives, in privacy, with their relations, although they might make a fortune for a showman.—They weighed about 34 each at the time of their birth, and continued to grow like other children until about the age of eight months, when the *arret du developpement* began. They each of them wear without difficulty rings which were put upon their fingers at the age of two years. They are charmingly pretty children and contributed greatly to the entertainment of the few friends invited to meet them yesterday.

Burning of the Steamer Austria—an awful Catastrophe.

Telegraphic despatches from Halifax announce that the burning steamer seen on the 15th inst. was the Austria, and announced a terrible wholesale destruction of life among her crew and passengers.—Of nearly six hundred persons on board the ill-fated steamer only sixty eight are said to have escaped. Twelve of the saved have arrived at Halifax in the bark Lotus, and have communicated in effluence of calamity almost unparalleled in the destruction of life and the frightful circumstances under which it occurred.—The fire broke out in the stowage on the afternoon of the 13th. It spread with great rapidity, causing in its progress the explosion of the powder magazine, and apparently cutting off at once the escape of the passengers below. The greater number of those on board perished miserably between decks, either suffocated or burnt to death, and unable to reach upper deck, where perhaps their chance of final escape would scarcely have been improved. Some few were pulled up through the hatches. The flames in the meantime spread so that even those on deck were forced by twos, and threes to plunge into the sea, whilst others and the majority of those saved, took refuge on the bowsprit when whence after some hours of exposure they were rescued by the French bark Marica. Others were picked up from the water, and twenty-two who had got in one of the metallic boats, were subsequently rescued. Two of the boats were lost in the attempt to use them. As it is understood the steamer had eight metallic boats on board, it is possible that some

Explosion of an Anvil—terrible effects.

The Chicago Times learns that in Lodi a small village in Kane county, an election was held on Friday last, on the question of incorporating their town; that the opposition to the co-operation carried the day, and were so elated thereat that they procured an old anvil, charged it with gunpowder and fired it with great glee, thus celebrating their victory. While a crowd of people was close about the anvil it burst, with a tremendous report, one piece striking Dr. William Kennedy, the only surgeon in the place, and breaking his leg. A fragment of iron, weighing about ten pounds, struck a white oak post about six inches in diameter and cut it short off as effectively as if hit by a twelve pound cannon ball. Another piece, weighing 6 or 8 pounds, hit George Brooks, a young man, the oldest son of L. Brooks, of Lodi, and inflicted a wound which is evidently mortal—the hip bone being smashed to pieces. The father of the wounded man carried his son home, but fainted on beholding the extent of his injuries.

The Pike Peak Gold Region.

The last received Omaha Nebraskian has the following statement:

An old mountaineer recently arrived at Rulo, in the south part of the Territory, bringing with him \$5,000 in gold dust, which he had dug and washed out near Laramie Peak. A friend of Mr. J. B. Stinson, of Council Bluffs, immediately communicated the fact to him, and Mr. S. started at once for Rulo to ascertain the full particulars. We learn that he returned last evening, and that he intends to start for the gold region in the course of a couple of weeks.

Considerable excitement prevails in this city and in Council Bluffs, and Mr. Stinson will be accompanied by a larger number of persons from the respective towns.

Yesterday a man—whose name we have forgotten—arrived in this city from Oregon Territory. He left Fort Laramie on the 29th of August, and says that little was talked of at the fort but the "gold diggings at Laramie Peak."

He saw numerous specimens of gold found in that region, some of which were valued as high as twenty-five dollars—several Californians who had stopped a few days at the fort, started for the mines about the time he left.

Society Islands.

It seems that the authorities in these Islands are quarreling among themselves, and to settle matters at last accounts the party in power offered Consul Owen, of the United States, to surrender the Islands of Tahiti and Raiatea to our government, and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This movement gave great offence to the representatives of England and France, who in addition to a sort of revolution. In this state of affairs the French war brig Hydrographe arrived, and her commander took Mr. Thomas Croft and Mr. Jordan, American citizens, into custody, and conveyed them to Taaiti, on account of their annexation proclivities. The two islands under our rule would form most important entrepôts for our whaling fleet in the Pacific, as well as convenient harbors for our war vessels.

The Missing Balloonist.—Mr. Bannister and party, who went in search of Mr. Thurston, the missing aeronaut, have returned and given up all hope of finding him. Mr. Bannister thinks now that the violent motion of the balloon swaying to and fro in the air, and its great elevation, (three miles) caused the unfortunate man to resign his hold and drop to the earth, in which case he must have been dashed into such minute particles as to leave but few traces.

John Lutz not to be Executed.

The day had been fixed by the Governor for the murder of Richard O'Leary. However, a dispatch was received from Governor Packer respining Lutz. His friends have been numerous and particularly active and zealous in presenting him as a fitting object for executive clemency. The gallows for his execution was in progress of erection and nearly completed.

Interesting to Newspaper Proprietors.

One of the Courts of the State of Indiana, recently made a decision, which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors throughout the Union. A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising, between the commissioners of Hamilton county and the Patriot newspaper. It was held by the Judge that the publishers of newspapers, constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost, or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be recovered.

Political.

Col. Forney's Speech.

We regret very much that we have not room in the Journal for the whole of Col. Forney's able address, in vindication of Popular Sovereignty and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. As the whole of the address would occupy all our paper, we can only give an abstract, which we take from the New York Tribune:

He had intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multitude of his duties rendered it impossible. He commences by reviewing the part he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech which he did there.

He then alludes to the statement of The Union, denying the conversation he is represented to have had with the President. He says: "Not only did the conversation take place, but many things that were said were omitted in the Tarrytown speech. Among other things the President said, 'If you, Walker and Douglas will unite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for me' at the election on the 21st of December. I know that you have the strong side of the question, and that you can carry off the people, but I appeal to you to stand with me, because, if I don't acquiesce in your policy, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi will probably secede from the Union.' A few days after this interview, a friend from Southern New York visited me (Forney) at Philadelphia, saying that the President had desired him to assure me that the President intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon the party, and that no man would be tolerated by the Administration who did not approve and support it."

Regarding The Union's assertions that his (Forney's) statement of the cabinet meeting is false, Mr. Forney says that the report of the conversation between Walker and the Cabinet was communicated and described by Col. Simon M. Johnson, one of the editors of The Union. Mr. Forney then alludes to the attacks of The New York Herald upon him, applying terms to the editor of that paper far from complimentary. He next quoted from articles that he appeared in The Herald during the Presidential campaign, saying that Mr. Buchanan once said to him with much excitement, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets." Subsequent to the election, when (Forney) had published a caustic article about Bennett, Mr. Buchanan regretted the publication, saying, "I desire that Mr. Bennett shall support my administration."

Mr. Forney then reviews the political condition of the Union, claiming that all the Democratic victories at the North have been anti Lecompton, and concludes by predicting the complete overthrow of the President's rule in the coming election in this State.

JUST LOOK AT IT.

Our Army consists of about 18,000 men of which the actual strength is less than 16,000 men. Last year, the appropriations made for the support of the army, the fortifications and the Military Academy at West Point were \$19,426,190.41.

The appropriations to the same purpose, for this year are \$25,633,610.40—an increase of over six millions! Leaving off \$3,000,000 as the expenses of Fortifications at the Academy, there are left \$22,633,610.40 which are spent in maintaining 18,000 men. At this rate the Government pay per annum about twelve hundred dollars for each man.

A NEW AND BROAD PLATFORM.

The South Carolina Guardian publishes a platform for the approaching campaign. The principal plank is the dissolution of the American Union, the perfect independence of the cotton growing States, and the establishment and rigid enforcement of a non-intercourse act, cutting off all communication and trade between the people of the Northern States and the entire Southern section.

The annual cost of the city government of New York, is estimated at \$16,000,000 per annum, \$16 each for every man woman and child in the city.

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question—"when does mortification ensue?" answered—"When you pop the question and are answered 'No.'"

From the Cambria Tribune.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

It will be seen by the official proceedings of the Union Conference in today's paper S. S. Blair, Esq. of Hollidaysburg, was nominated for a seat in the next Congress from this Congressional district. Although this result was not such as we had hoped and worked for—although we have been chagrined and mortified at the rejection of Cambria's just claims—yet as we stated at the outset of the canvass, we will support the nominee and use our best efforts to elect him. We feel that, at a time like this and in such a crisis as that which now surrounds us, all personal and sectional feeling—all considerations of local pride and territorial rights—should be ignored, and so far as possible, forgotten. The welfare of the district and the success of our time honored principles should not be made subservient to any consideration whatever. Let us therefore bury past differences and local prejudices, and determine, one and all, to do all that we can to save the District. Let us reflect seriously upon the consequences which would follow the election in this District of a Free Trade Lecompton Democrat, and the resolve will take deep root in the breast of every true friend of the People's party—the District shall be saved.

Mr. Blair, the candidate nominated, is a standard bearer eminently worthy of our support—a man who possesses those elements of character so desirable in a public servant. He is honest, capable and worthy; a close student, a thorough business man, and one whose every action is controlled by a sense of strict moral accountability. None of those vices which so often disgrace our public men, are his. He is a finished scholar, a first-rate lawyer, and an orator of wide spread reputation. More than either or all of these, he is a true and tried friend of the people in the way they are now waging against the despotism and extravagance of the present National Administration. He stands fairly and squarely upon every plank of the People's platform—not as a Republican, not as an American, but as a Union man, knowing no line of distinction and acknowledging no diversity of principle between those who have patriotically resolved to stand or fall with the Union organization. If elected, of which there is now no doubt, he will be a faithful and energetic representative of the wishes of his constituents, and an honor to the District and State.

We have neither room nor time to say more this week. We will only add, for the satisfaction of our friends throughout the District, that Mr. Blair will receive the full party vote in this county.

JOHN M. READ AND PROTECTION.

At a meeting held September 28, 1858, of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed under the resolutions of a meeting of the 15th of June last, of the friends of Protection to Domestic Industry, irrespective of party, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, anonymous circulars have been sent to various parts of the State, assuming the guise of friendship to the great measure of Protection, and asserting that the HON. JOHN M. READ, now candidate for Judgeship of the Supreme Court, had in the year 1823, in the Legislature of the State, voted against Protection—that he had in the month of July, 1846, signed a letter to Mr. DALLAS, congratulating him on his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year—and generally, that he had been and still continues to be, adverse to the Protection of American Labor:

And whereas, the opinions of Mr. READ in favor of free trade, thirty-five years since, were held by him then, in common with DANIEL WEBSTER, and thousands of others, many of whom have since been distinguished for their advocacy of protective measures—experience having taught them, as it has taught him, the destructive effects of the free trade policy:

And whereas, the assertion in relation to this letter addressed to Mr. DALLAS, is utterly untrue—its falsehood having been clearly exposed in an editorial of the North American.

Therefore resolved, that we hold JOHN M. READ to be a decided and earnest friend to PROTECTION IN HOME LABOR, and as such entitled to claim the votes of those of his fellow-citizens who advocate that policy; and that we therefore cordially recommend him to the support of all who desire a revision of the tariff.

HENRY C. CAREY,
JAMES MILLIKEN,
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
G. N. ECKERT,
JOHN W. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM ELDER,
THOMAS BALCH,
Committee.

See article on John M. Read on second page.

MACKEREL of all Nos., Herring, &c., can be had of the undersigned, by calling on

BROOKS & GLOVES & HATS

JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa. June 23, 58.