

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Tombs of the West.—In the Clinton Republican (Wilmington) we find an article on the Geology of the Miami country, which has much of interest. The writer is speaking of the Geological remains on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. After speaking of fragments of primitive rocks, still found in this region, the writer proceeds to say— "In digging wells and excavating the earth near Wilmington, beds of Peat have been discovered at the depth of twenty feet from the surface, and charred wood and parts of vegetables at a much greater depth, furnishing indubitable evidence that the superincumbent soil has been made by the convulsions of the elements in that great change produced in the order of things, by the deluge. The country through which Todd's Fork runs, is formed from the diluvial deposit, but in many places the alluvium is collected in peat beds and furnishes the richest and most productive bottom lands in Ohio. Minerals are buried far beneath the surface, and the land is much better adapted to farming than for mining. Along the banks of Todd's Fork northwest and west of Wilmington may be found the human skeleton deposited in stony vaults made of flat limestone. These stony graves are built on elevated ground and bear evidence that the design in their construction was to exclude water from entering them. The earth does not seem to have been excavated to deposit the dead, but their tombs are built on a level with the earth's surface. Comparing a human skull taken from one of these stony arches with one taken from a mound that has been raised near ten feet over the skeleton, it seems the changes that have been wrought on them by time, are very similar. The skull taken from these rocky tombs presents to the eye the appearance of bone that has been calcined by slow and continued heat, dissipating the fibre and gelatine, and leaving nothing to preserve the identity of the human form, but the phosphate of lime. It has been supposed by those who have examined the contents of the mounds that are found in various places between the Scioto and Miami Rivers that they have been the depositories of the human remains for many ages."

After remarking upon the remains of the Mammoth, the writer says— "I am led to conclude, therefore, that the human beings whose remains are now reposing in these rocky tenements, were at least co-eval with the Mammoth in his day of notable existence. Perhaps long before that new sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea was made, a part of that sin doing and disobedient tribe of Israel had wandered over the land and over the sea, and tenanted the very spot on which I now write. It may be, the skull I now look upon aided in building some of these stony arches over the last remains of some one of that peculiar people."

Skull, wert thou Jew or Gentile?— Wert thou a man of letters with your songs and your merriment? or an untutored savage? Did'st thou worship the true God? or bow the knee to stocks and stones? Did'st thou eat pork? or the succulent juice of the green herb? Alas! thou heed'st me not. Well, I too may one day be like thee. A thousand years may pass into forgetfulness and oblivion, and my tongueless jaws and scathed and worm eaten skull may remain as a last lingering evidence of a former race."

It is even so. They who now glory in youth and beauty, and wealth, a thousand years hence may have their skulls pored over by Geologists and Antiquarians! It may be doubtful to what race or nation they belonged!—Cincinnati Chronicle.

A WAR SIGN.

The London correspondent of the N. York Signal, writes in a postscript:

"I have just learned that the Four powers are so indignant at the extensive warlike preparations which France continues to make, notwithstanding all their remonstrances against Thiers, and in the teeth of the pacific assurances given both by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot, that if she persists much longer in her present course, the consequence will be an open rupture with the other powers."

It should be remembered that in the speech of the Queen of England, no allusion whatever, is made to the relations between Great Britain and France. The Journal des Debats thus alludes to the omission:

"This is a fact which we have not the slightest intention of dissimulating. We accept this silence without exaggeration, as also without diminishing its significance. This kind of international courtesy ought to be entirely free: we have no right to claim it, and we have neither the right nor the temptation to complain of its omission."

In a late number of that paper, however, we find a more satisfied tone—thus:

"While the French press and Parliament declare that France is humbled and degraded, the English press and Parliament represent us strong, great, and respected as ever. Thus the foreigner is more French than ourselves, and provides us with the modesty, the dignity, and the patriotism which we have not shown ourselves. What particularly attracts our attention is the unanimity with which men of all parties, without any exception—Tories, Whigs and Radicals—express their right to see it separated from England and Europe, and their desire to see it re enter on honorable terms into the European confederation."

The following is given in a letter from Washington in the New York American: A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.

In 1826, a law was passed to allow the President to employ a clerk, at a salary of \$1500, to sign his (the President's) name to the land Patents, as that labour was purely mechanical, and had become very onerous to the President. Mr. Adams stated that, during his Administration the annual average of Patents to which he affixed his signature, was 30,000, that is 95 per day, which has been greatly increased, and would probably, at this time, average 75,000 annually. Consequently, it may be assumed, that the number of Patents issued during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, have been 300,000.

A motion was made on Tuesday by Mr. Andrews to strike out this allowance of \$1500 for a clerk to discharge this duty— which was after some remarks withdrawn, probably in consequence of the remarks of Mr. Adams, which went to show, very clearly, that it would be unsuitable to impose such a heavy mechanical duty on the President of the United States. He had endured it as patiently as he could, but he should much sympathize with a President who would have more than double that amount of duty to perform.

In this discussion Mr. Lincoln announced a very astounding fact, viz: that every Patent which had been signed by the clerk for the last four years, was invalid by means of a clerical blunder! The fact seemed not to be contradicted, and Mr. Lincoln stated that the only way to remedy this evil was to pass a special act to legalize those 300,000 deeds.

It turns out then, for the comfort of those 300,000 patentees, that the titles of their lands are not, and never can be, valid in themselves, and that they are to be protected by this remote shield! What a disturbing, anxious consideration to those whose all for themselves and their posterity hangs on the contingency of the permanency of this Union! The state of Kentucky, as is known, had for years two separate jurisdictions of municipal Courts, acting independent of and conflicting with each other. Who can tell who can tell what occurrences of future history might suspend the authority or disturb the jurisdiction of an act of Congress to legalize these informal deeds, and throw back the proprietors on an unsound and defective title? This, certainly, is not a very comfortable position for those most interested; nor would it be a very kind act to throw out these suggestions, but they cannot be concealed. At least this special act of Congress ought to entitle these proprietors, at their option, to demand new patents as a matter of justice, that they may not be forced by this inexcusable blunder to hazard their all on unnecessary contingencies. Three hundred thousand patents may be supposed to comprehend the entire worldly estate of one million, or of one seventeenth of our population. This is an amazing stake to put at hazard on such a basis.

ANOTHER DISCLOSURE.

It transpired in this discussion that two important and prominent functionaries in the Land Office here had been so long engaged in a dispute, carried on by a diplomatic correspondence across the gallery of the public office—the distance of a few feet—th whole amounting to a ponderous folio, as to have put back the execution of 60,000 of these patents, throwing over the largest fraction of a year's toil in this department of the public service on the coming administration! It is an odd saying that 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good; and the claimants of these titles, who have waited so long for them, may now console themselves that they will be good when they come; however it may impose a double amount of duty on the successors of these delinquents for the next year. Mr. Adams stated, that notwithstanding he had the labor of signing all these documents with his own hands they were always done in time, and that his successor could not lodge a charge of delinquency against him on this score. In all such matters it may be said of Mr. Adams, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

WAR MOVEMENT IN MAINE.

On the 3d instant resolutions on the subject of repelling British aggressions were offered in the House of Representatives and referred. We learn from the Portland Argus of the 15th instant that these resolutions were taken up by the Senate on the 13th, and after being amended by inserting \$1,000,000 instead of \$400,000, for the defence of the State, were referred to the Boundary Committee. Mr. Davies then offered the following resolve, which was referred to the same committee:

"Resolve for repelling Foreign Invasion and providing for the protection of the State.

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our State is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. Johns, and that the Government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this State from the present heavy needless burden of its own defence."

The following resolutions were also offered and referred to the same committee: "Whereas the State of Maine is now suffering the disgrace of unresisted British invasion, begun in 1839, repeated in 1840, and continued up to this hour, in violation of the most solemn stipulations, and whereas we have no faith in the effi-

cacy of negotiations with a power, which has so repeatedly disregarded its deliberate pledges, and believe that further forbearance on our part to assert the rights and vindicate the honor of our State will prove as unavailing as it will certainly prove humiliating—Therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government, but by the treaty of 1788, by the Resolutions of both Houses of Congress passed in 1838, and by repeated Resolves of the Legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State."

From the Cincinnati Gazette Feb. 20.

DARING AND DESPERATE OCCURRENCE.

For a long period we have not heard of a circumstance so daring and desperate, as that which we are about to state. On Wednesday morning last a man named Conrad went on board the Maysville packet, Swiftsure, and asked for employment but not getting any, he engaged for a passage on deck. While on the passage, he attached himself to one of the Cabin passengers, and induced that person to drink until he felt inclined to go to sleep, which he did in the Deck passenger's quarters. On arriving at Maysville, Conrad, the Cabin passenger, who by that time had become sober, and another Deck passenger went ashore and entered a tavern. There the Cabin Passenger proposed to stand a treat, but on going to pay, he missed his pocket book. He immediately charged Conrad with the theft, who denied it; but on being pressed, he made for the door and ran off. A cry was raised, and he was soon brought back, but as, in the meantime, the property had been found near the door of the tavern, where it is supposed Conrad had dropped it on running out, the owner did not wish to do any thing more about the affair. Not so with the crowd around, on observing which, Conrad again ran off and made for the river, into which he dashed and attempted to swim off; but on being threatened that he should be stoned to death if he did not return and a promise being held out that he should not be detained, he came ashore. He was then immediately seized, and finally committed to jail. During his examination the prisoner was heard to threaten that if he was sent to jail, they should not find him there in the morning; he made good his threat, but too well. During the night he contrived to set the building in flames; and in morning, nothing was found of the desperate and unfortunate wretch, but a few bones smoking among the ruins of his prison! For these particulars we are indebted to the attention of Capt. Molen, of the Swiftsure. We have learned since, that Conrad had been known for some time in this city, and that he did not bear a good character.

WOLF HUNTING IN ILLINOIS.

A late Vandalia paper publishes the programme of a great Wolf hunt which was to come off in that neighborhood on the 13th inst. A public meeting was held to consider the subject of wolves, and adopt measures for their destruction; where upon it was unanimously agreed to have a general Wolf Hunt. A chief Marshal was appointed, with four assistant Marshals, who after due deliberation announced a general 'Order of the Day.'

It appears from this document that the Hunt was to be on a large scale. There were no less than twelve companies under orders, each with its respective captain. The several companies were distributed over a considerable district, with special orders as to their movements and courses. The General order concludes with the following directions:

All the companies will drive towards the centre, which will be designated by a flag, placed on a commanding eminence, in a prairie.

The commanders of companies will not permit chase to be given to any wolf running to the centre—this order must be strictly observed. All ravines and thickets must be well searched. The officers will, as soon as possible, after they commence their march, close their lines, right and left, and move on regularly towards the centre.

Gentlemen are requested to arm themselves with guns, clubs, or other weapons, suitable for the occasion; and as many as can do so should be mounted on horseback. It is also desirable that as many trumpets, horns, &c. as practicable, should be brought into the chase, and that they be well used throughout the hunt.

THE WHOLE HOG.

One of the swine species, intended as a present to General Harrison, is on its way to Washington, and from the description we have read, it must be a monster. The animal stands four feet high, eight feet long, and weighs twelve hundred and fifty-five pounds. It was raised by Peabody Mosley, of Madison county, town of Lebanon, in this State, and his swinehip is two and a half years old.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—We are gratified to learn that the Hon. J. T. Morehead has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Crittenden.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, March 3, 1841.

Democratic Convention.

The friends of General Harrison in Pennsylvania are respectfully requested to elect Delegates to a State Convention to be held in the Court House of Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1841,

for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the democratic party of the State, at the approaching general election.

Each county and the city of Philadelphia will send delegates to the convention equal in number to their members in the State Legislature.

- T. H. Burrows, Jos. Wallace, J. P. Hetherill, Jam'l. Alexander, J. C. Montgomery, Bela Buger, Francis Park, Jas. Gregory, W. McClure, John H. Walker, T. Elder, J. D. Culbertson, James Steel.

The old Democratic day for nominating the candidate for Governor (4th of March) is departed from in the present instance, in order to afford all who desire it an opportunity to attend both the State Convention and the inauguration of President Harrison.

Truth at Last.

Our readers will recollect, that on a certain occasion, one Geo. Espy, David Rittenhouse's Auditor General, came up into these diggings, to hunt after the perjured knaves who had embezzled the funds of the State; and that we, at the time, insinuated, that he was the very fellow to set at such business, for the old maxim, "set a rogue to catch a rogue" was a very true one. We had, long before, read his character in the Franklin Intelligencer; and had, also, read the attempt at defence made in the Democrat; and being so firmly convinced of the truth of the assertions of our paper in that county, we did not hesitate to assent that he was a fit companion of the Governor of Pennsylvania—"birds of a feather, &c."

The "Venango Democrat" is now convinced that they were vastly mistaken, in supposing that Dr. Geo Espy was anything like an honest man. This kind of contrition we admire. It speaks of an independent, and a fearless heart; and shows an honesty of purpose in thus frankly admitting an error, when it is discovered. That paper now holds the following language toward that same Dr. Espy, notwithstanding, they are both of the same party. We wish our readers to examine it carefully, and then ask themselves, and their neighbors if they think their State honored by elevating such men to office, or, by elevating a man as Governor, who selects for his cabinet companions, men of such doubtful claims to any thing like honesty. We have no idea that the Governor can spare such a jewel from his political household, for two good and sufficient reasons: he has need of his services; and the old adage, "there is honor among &c" may perhaps form the other reason. But read the Extract from the

"Venango Democrat."

At the election of 1837, Dr. George Espy was a candidate for the Legislature in this county. After the nomination he was charged by the editor of the Franklin Intelligencer with FRAUD and the embezzlement of the public funds, whilst County Treasurer—and by Alexander McDowell, Esq., with PERJURY. Against the editor of the Intelligencer, he brought a suit for libel. Against Mr McDowell, a suit for slander. Many people who know Dr. Espy, asserted roundly, that these suits would never be tried—that the "doctor knew better."—His friends in order to carry his election, asserted that they would see that they should be tried, and our humble self was led to be most vociferous in this cry.—The suits were hung up in court, until last May, when they were "discontinued" by T. S. Espy, attorney for the Plaintiff; thus furnishing additional proof to the strong testimony already produced by the editor of the Intelligencer, that Dr. Geo. Espy, was guilty of FRAUD and PERJURY.—Of course, we as the advocate of the doctrines of the democratic party, and the friend of Dr Espy, when the candidate of that party, felt deeply mortified at the result, which together with other developments, that were made, induced us to speak in not very reputable terms of him. For this, we have been marked out for his and his nephew Tom's vengeance! We say again let the unprincipled Shyllock have his pound of flesh.

We are not rich—but no man shall hold a rod over us for a' that.

Governor Porter is popular in Venango—but few go in for fraudulent, perjured Auditor Generals.—Venango Democrat

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Hon. P. P. Barbour, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was found dead in his bed, at Washington, on the morning of the 25th February. He had retired to his bed the evening before in perfect health. The speculation of politicians is already awake, as to his successor. It is generally supposed that Mr. Van Buren will not let the opportunity pass of supplying his seat before the 4th of March.

The House of Representatives have allowed only \$6000 for furniture of the President's house. Gen. Jackson, at his first term, got \$19,000—and at his second got \$20,000. The Locos are very liberal!!!

THE LIBEL CASE.—Gen. Simon Cameron vs. A. J. Pleasonton, for a communication published in Philadelphia, in March last, relative to the Lancaster and Harrisburg Rail Road Company, has been decided—verdict, "Not Guilty!!" Will some of Gov. Porter's friends tell us why Pleasonton was not pardoned before his trial? We can answer—he was not the "right stripe!"

THE LAST KICK.—Loco Focoism has made its last kick at Washington. The Senate of the U. S. have elected Blair and Rives printers for that body, for the new Congress. A rule was first established by the Loco Focos, that each Congress was the proper body to elect their own printer. Now, when they find the power leaving them, they have usurped the right to elect for the next. We shall acknowledge ourselves mistaken, if the New Congress does not attend to its own affairs.

Dr. English, one of the Editors of Metcalf's Star, was attacked by some bullying druggist, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, with a cowhide and pistols. The Dr. administered a bolus or two, that completely removed the courage out of the pill factor's carcass; and the young corinthian returned home, satisfied that the Dr. gave striking testimony of his ability to cure all such inflammatory fevers.

It is said that there will be an extra session of Congress in May, and that Gen. Harrison openly avows his intention of calling that body together.

What would the people say of Gov. Seward, of New York, should he pardon McLeod before his trial? Honest Davy has set such an example.

A new plan to raise a revenue, is suggested by the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is this, that the Governor be allowed to sell pardons for all offences, past, present, and to come. He has already granted a prospective pardon to Hutter, the very man who brought a suit against Sage, of Lehigh, for telling the truth about Porter. It is true, however, that Porter forgot, or neglected, to pardon Sage at that time, although he is so desirous to secure the Freedom of the Press. If Porter is nominated, we think it is very likely we shall apply for a pardon in advance; because we shall have some unpleasant truths to tell, and the old law maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," will render our case a very serious one, as Mr. Porter is aware that the truth in his case is very great!

John Strohm, of Lancaster, has declined being considered a candidate for nomination, as the Harrison candidate for Governor; and Lancaster county has instructed her delegates to vote for Banks on the first, and all succeeding balloting. Good!

We have not for a week or two paid but little attention to furnishing our readers with "Legislative Proceedings," for in truth the Legislature have not "proceeded" one step in any business of importance. They have been—doing nothing.

A Bill is now reported, to allow the Banks to suspend until 1843, and to issue small notes. We will let our readers know what progress is made with it hereafter. Our opinion is, that it will pass. But will Porter sign it? "Aye, there's the rub!"

Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Hon. Mr. Crittenden, have both resigned their seats in the U. S. Senate, preparatory to taking their seats in the new Cabinet. They will be missed in the Senate.

Rumor says C. B. Penrose, of the Pennsylvania Senate, has the offer of Solicitor or Treasury, from the new Administration. The selection is a good one.

A miserable hoax has been going the rounds of some of the papers, that Niagara Falls had fallen. The hoax did not take—nobody believed the yarn.

THE CABINET.

It is understood that Mr. Badger has accepted the position in the Cabinet tendered him by General Harrison.

All the gentlemen proposed have now, we understand, accepted the several stations for which they have been designated the Cabinet is to be regarded as completed and settled.

We are happy to find that it meets the general approbation of the Democratic Whig press of the country. The selection of two members from the North, two from the West, and two from the South, will tend to conciliate sectional feeling, and give the whole country assurance that no exclusive or partial spirit can wholly control the councils of the Cabinet.

It bears another aspect, which exhibits at once the sagacity and good intentions of General Harrison. Two of the members of the Cabinet are from the Senate, two from the House of Representatives, and two from the mass of the people. There is a felicity and a fitness in all this arrangement which must challenge the confidence and the admiration of the Union.—Madisonian.

To Avoid Disease and Attain Health is now in the Power of Every One.—Dr. B. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, introduced into the United States, 18th May 1835.—There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure of making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

HYMENEAL REGISTER.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED:—On the 25th inst by the Rev. J. S. Easton, Mr. HENRY L. MCCARTHY to Miss MARGARET SCOTT, both of Winchester Farms.

To the above couple we return our thanks for their mindfulness of the wants of the Printers. It is evidence that they will at all times be mindful of the wants of their fellow beings. They have begun the world rightly; and we trust through a long and well spent life they will keep nearest their hearts the happiness of themselves and the world around them, they may then rest assured, that when life's golden bowl shall be broken their memories shall be decked with earth's brightest jewels, the tears an the prayers of the virtuous poor.

—On the same day, Mr. JACOB BIDDLE, of Williamsburg, to Miss SUSANNAH MASDON of Morrisons Cove.

—On Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. HAYS HAMILTON, of Huntingdon Furnace, to Miss MARY ANN daughter of Thomas Wallace, of Warriorsmark.

OBITUARY RECORD.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

DIED:—On the morning of the 26th inst. of pulmonary consumption, Miss MARTHA, consort of David McMurtrie, Esq., in the 62nd year of her age.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Judge Elliot of this place. She inherited much of the strength of mind and firmness of purpose of her father who was somewhat remarkable for those qualities, but withal her deportment was kind and courteous. In the performance of the several duties of life, as a wife and mother, she had few equals. An abiding confidence in her Saviour affords assurance to her surviving friends that "her end was peace."

—On Sunday the 28th inst, at the residence of his father in Dublin township, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, aged about 22 years.

—At his residence in Henderson township, on the same day, of the same disease, Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, aged about 50 years.

—On the 25th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Simpson, in the 8th year of her age.

—On Tuesday the 2nd inst, at his residence in Henderson township, Mr. ROBERT WRAY, aged about 70 years.

—This morning, in this borough, of injuries received from a fall from his horse, Mr. JOSUA GREENLAND, a highly respectable citizen of Union township.

—In Henderson township on Tuesday the 2nd inst, WILLIAM, infant son of James Boggs.