

GREAT FRESHET.

The heavy rain on Wednesday night of last week, swelled the North Branch of the Susquehanna in an unusual degree.

The river at this place was several inches higher than at the great freshet in 1833, and lacked but a few inches of the height in reached in 1837, which is commonly called the "great pumpkin flood," the largest ever remembered since the memorable. The immense volume of water roaring down in swift current presented a grand spectacle, and on Saturday and Sunday the banks of the Susquehanna were thronged with spectators of all ages and sexes, the weather being mild and serene. The water reached its highest point on Sunday afternoon, touching the floor of the first arch of the Danville bridge; it was fortunate that the river was clear of ice. A few bruises and small holes in the sidewalk of the bridge is all the damage sustained. The fences on the river bank must have suffered immensely—to judge from the great quantity of rails floating down. The embankment below town was overflowed several feet, and the river road entirely impassable. In the northern part of Danville, across the canal, the water had backed up to such a height as to completely obstruct the passage from one house to another, and on Sunday we observed several boats engaged in ferrying people to and from their dwellings. Mr. Chambers' steam saw mill was under water to a considerable extent, the engine and boilers being completely inundated. The low ground before Montour Iron Works was one large sheet of water, burying in its waves the bridge over the Mohoning creek.

The North Branch Canal has suffered much, the water rushed over the towing path with great violence on several places, crushing two small breeches a short distance above town. We learn that Fishing Creek Aqueduct has been injured to a considerable extent, so as to require an entire new superstructure, the whole woodwork being washed away.

One of the abutments of Briar Creek Aqueduct is torn away. A large break occurred in the towing path near Catawissa. Down the river the canal is said to have been injured very much. A large portion of the town of Sunbury was completely inundated, the water rushing into the windows of a number of houses along Water street. Several families were compelled to leave their dwellings and take refuge in a church. The turnpike bridge near that place was swept away.—Danville Intelligencer.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature on Friday last, stating that he had made requisition upon the Bank of Chambersburg for a loan, which she had refused to supply, and recommending the Legislature to declare her charter forfeited. Now the Act of Assembly which provides for such case of refusal gives the Governor full power to work out the forfeiture of charters, but our anti-bank Executive dares not take the responsibility, and is for shifting the case over to the hands of the Legislature!—Har Chronicle.

PARDON.—Two individuals were tried at our Court last week, for disturbing the election at Marshall. They were convicted about the middle of the week, and on Saturday, liberated under a pardon from the Governor. The disorderly conduct of which they were convicted, was the result of their zeal in the Governor's election at the ballot boxes; we will not pretend to say, this could influence a man of such purity as David R. Porter, but it is a matter worthy of enquiry whether it might not save the time of our courts, and much expense to the county, by granting a previous pardon—or a pardon before the expenses are incurred instead of after. If we remember rightly, the thing is not without precedent, since the administration of the Governor.

☞ We learn that an effort is making to obtain a pardon for S. G. Hemphill, convicted last week of assault and battery upon a constable.—Village Record.

Marriage in High Life.

A daughter of President TYLER, represented to be beautiful and accomplished, as all Presidents' daughters are "by instinct," was married at the White House one evening last week to a Mr. WALLER, of Richmond, Virginia, a young lawyer, said to be worth in money the comfortable sum of \$150,000, and no doubt endowed with corporeal, mental, and moral graces to match. We do not know whether the happy bridegroom be a "Virginia Abstractionist?" or not; but we take it for granted that he feels no constitutional scruples about the propriety in this instance of establishing an institution, (marriage,) "to operate *per se* throughout the union." The White House is said within the last twelvemonth to have for the first time been the scene of a death and a marriage. How coldly do "the funeral baked meats set forth the wedding festival!" in this instance! How vastly more did the country lose in the first sad bereavement than she is likely to gain from the event which has just been celebrated with joy and splendour!—York Repub.

ACCIDENT.—William Porter, a colored man, whilst engaged, on Wednesday last in falling timber, a short distance from this place, was struck by a bough falling from the tree, and instantly killed. His remains were brought to this place, and interred in the Union burial ground on Thursday.—Johnstown Gazette.

PARDONED.—Two Germans in the interior of Pennsylvania, named Abraham and William Kromer, were in 1836 sentenced to the State Prison for mail robbery. Their term expired in December last, but they were kept in prison for costs until recently, when they were pardoned by President Tyler. Though they had been in the same prison for the whole term, they had never seen each other's face. Their meeting was extremely affecting; they rushed into each other's arms and wept bitterly. During their imprisonment they became attached to their Bibles, and have both resolved, in the strength of Christian principle, to lead lives of virtue. They had scarcely got out of prison when they accidentally met a cousin, to whom they made known their feelings and resolutions. After satisfying himself as to their sincerity, he gave each of them a farm near his own in Indiana, and enabled them to become useful to their families and the community.—N. Y. Tribune.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Feb. 23, 1842.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON IRVING, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.
WADSWORTH THOMPSON, of South Carolina, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.
WILLIAM BLACKFORD, of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of New Grenada.

Among numerous other appointments made by the Canal Commissioners, are the following:

JOHN SNODGRASS, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Portage Rail Road.

SUPERVISORS.

J. C. MALISTER, from Columbia, on the Eastern Division, to Millerstown dam, on the Juniata Division.
JAMES BURNS, from the Millerstown dam to the dam at Newton Hamilton.

DAVID WOODS, from the dam at Newton Hamilton to Hollidaysburg.

COLLECTORS.

J. B. SHUGERT, Lewistown.
J. CRESSWELL, Huntingdon.
WM. C. MCCORMICK, Hollidaysburg.

WEIGHMASTERS.

JOHN DOUGHTERTY, Weighmaster, Weigh Lock, Hollidaysburg.
J. PIPER, Weigh-Scales at Hollidaysburg.

The Board of Canal Commissioners as at present constituted, consists of *John B. Butler*, *Levi Reynolds*, and *William Overfield*.

Fourth Judicial District.

We hope that the present Legislature will see the necessity of a division of this Judicial District, and act accordingly. The public interests of the counties composing the district, as well as the private interests of hundreds of individuals suing to have justice meted out to them, require such a measure. The vast extent of territory, and the large and accumulating amount of business in the district, call loudly for a division. The district, as it is now composed, embraces the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and is the largest and most burthensome one in the state. Huntingdon and Mifflin would form a district furnishing about the amount of business which one man could despatch with convenience to himself and with satisfaction to the public; and the other counties could be erected into a separate district. However, we care little how the division is made, so it is made some way; for until there is a division there will be no such thing as keeping the *docket clear*, be the qualifications of the presiding Judge what they may. The attention of the members of the Legislature from the several counties embraced in the 4th Judicial District is particularly invited to this subject.

DEDICATION.

The new Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Devitt, was formally dedicated to Divine service, on Sunday the 13th instant.

TARIFF.—From our exchange papers we learn that Tariff meetings are becoming quite common in many parts of Pennsylvania. We are glad to see this, as it shows that the people are at length arousing to a sense of the importance of a tariff to protect Home Industry.

☞ William Sprague has been elected Senator from the state of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of N. F. Dixon, dec'd. Mr. Sprague is a whig.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.
Friday, Feb. 11th. Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of certain citizens, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

The bill to incorporate the York and Cumberland Railroad Company, was taken up on second reading, when Mr. Spackman made a brief address in opposition to the bill. Mr. Cochran replied to Mr. Spackman, and supported the bill in an able speech. Messrs. Ewing and Fleming also spoke in support of the bill. The vote was then taken and resulted as follows—yeas 13, nays 14.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., Mr. Gibbons, from the Select committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House, relative to the banks, reported a new bill entitled "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments by the banks," &c. of which we here give a synopsis.

1st section enacts that from and after the passage of this act the banks shall redeem their notes and deposits in gold and silver; with a *proviso*, that no bank shall be compelled, in any period of ninety days, to pay out more than five per cent. on the amount of its capital actually paid in.

2nd section prescribes the mode of procuring a forfeiture of the charter of banks refusing to comply with the requisitions of any other section of the act, and the manner of winding up its affairs.

3rd section declares that no bank shall knowingly issue any other bank notes than those of specie paying banks; but enables the banks, at the option of the person to whom the tender is made, to pay out the bills issued in pursuance of the act of 4th May, 1841.

4th section makes it the duty of the Cashier to furnish statements, under oath, at stated periods, showing the condition of the banks; which statements shall be open to the inspection of any stockholder, under a penalty of \$500.

5th section provides for the payment of loans taken by the banks under the revenue law of last session; and repeals certain other acts and resolutions.

6th section makes it the duty of the State Treasurer annually to cancel one fifth of the amount of the small notes issued under the act of last session.

7th section relates to the redemption of the \$5 notes issued under the act of 4th May, 1841, by the transfer of state stock to the banks that issued them.

Mr. Cochran moved that 100 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. Here a debate ensued on this resolution, which was participated in by Messrs. Ewing, Cochran, Kline, Stewart, Sullivan, Penniman, Plumer, Kidder, Spackman and Gibbons. The motion to print was agreed to; and the bill made the order for Tuesday.

Monday the 14th, several bills of a private nature passed Committee of the Whole on second and third reading. Also the bill supplementary to the act relative to Mechanics' liens.

On Tuesday the 15th, the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments by the banks came up again. Several amendments were offered to the 1st section, which were discussed till the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday and Thursday last, the Senate were engaged, during the whole time of their sessions, in the discussion of the Resumption Bill reported by Mr. Gibbons. Several amendments have been proposed to the first section, none of which had been disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Friday the 11th Feb., an act to require iron manufactured in Philadelphia to be stamped with the manufacturer's name, passed, and was sent to the Senate.

An act from the Senate, for the relief of James Henderson, passed.

Several private acts were passed, and sent to the Senate.
The Governor sent in a message, accompanied by a communication from the bank of Pennsylvania, giving an account of the causes of its failure to pay the February interest on the State debt.

On Saturday, the 12th, Mr. Elwell, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools was taken up, when the first section was agreed to on second reading.

The second section being under consideration, making the Superintendent *ex officio* State Librarian, and fixing his salary at \$1200.

Mr. Stevens opposed the section on the ground of its tendency to degrade the Common School System. He believed that this office ought to command the best talents in the State. It was one of the most important and responsible stations filled by any officer, and no man of education and qualifications would be found who would consent to perform its great and responsible duties and act as Librarian for the sum inserted in the section. He believed that the Superintendent ought to be a separate officer. He thought that he should be enabled to visit the several counties of the Commonwealth, to encourage and enlighten those employed in the business of education.— Besides it might be necessary to establish an Education Journal under his charge.

He therefore moved to postpone the subject for the present—which was agreed to.
The bill to suspend the collection of moneys on executions and to protect the Common welfare of the citizens of this State, passed in committee of the whole, after considerable discussion between Messrs. Hahn, Crabb, Morris, Deford, Bollsall, Karns, Rounfort and Stevens.

A message from the Governor was received giving an account of a requisition made by him on the banks for a loan, and the refusal of the Chambersburg bank to comply, and recommending the Legislature to pass a law for its charter, which was referred to the committee on banks.

Monday 14th inst. Mr. McCahan offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for abolishing the association of stock brokers in Philadelphia, or requiring the future sales of the said board to be made in public.

The resolution passed, together with a long preamble, for which we have not room.
On motion of Mr. Moore of Huntingdon, the House took up the act authorizing Jacob Sorrick and Michael Hetrick, Trustees of the Lutheran congregation at Clover creek, Huntingdon county, to sell and convey certain real estate; which bill passed finally.

On Tuesday the 15th inst., nothing of much importance transpired. Several bills were reported, upon which no action was taken.

Wednesday Feb. 16. Mr. Crabb of Philadelphia city reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Numerous other bills were reported.

An act to erect parts of Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties into a new county, to be called "Lawrence," passed finally by a vote of 47 to 34, and was sent to the Senate. Several special acts passed final reading.

Mr. Boone on Thursday last offered a resolution of inquiry by the committee of ways and means into the expediency of taxing marriage licenses.

We object to that, Mr. Boone. We go for "free trade" and "anti tariff" in that line of business.

Mr. Barrett moved to amend the resolution so as to tax bachelors over 30 years of age \$2 a head per annum.

We object to that too; and hereby instruct our representatives to put their "veto" on the resolution as often as it is called up. We are opposed to taxing men on account of their misfortunes. Or, if this is not sufficient, we say that it is highly tyrannical to abridge a man's "personal liberty," even if done by due course of law.

By reading further the proceedings of Thursday, we find that the subject was debated by a number of men of families and young (old) bachelors, the latter of whom gained a decisive victory, inasmuch as the amendment and resolution were voted down by an overwhelming majority!!! What a profitable way of spending time in our Legislative halls! There was nothing else done that day, except that the House adjourned to meet again.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the "United States Gazette," that J. G. Boyd, formerly Cashier of the Towanda Bank, committed suicide in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The cause which moved him to this fatal act, is said to have been, that he was greatly involved in debt, and was about to be arrested at the suit of the Penn Township Bank.

Since the 1st of January last Mr. Boyd has had no connection whatever with the Towanda Bank.

TO PRINTERS.—The establishment of the "Mifflin County Gazette," at Lewistown, Pa., is advertised for sale. It is a democratic whig paper, of good standing. Any person wishing further information on this subject can obtain it by application to the Editor of said paper, H. LEIBHART.

FAREWELL SERMON.—The farewell sermon preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, on last Sabbath night, by the Rev. Wm. R. Mills, was truly impressive—abounding with logical argument, and powerful eloquence. The crowded congregation, and the unwearied attention which characterized it, testify to the favorable regard felt for the speaker and his sermon.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.
On Thursday the 10th February, several bills were discussed, but no final action had thereon. The resolution submitted some time since, calling for information in relation to the Commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York custom-house, was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clay, Pierce, and Woodberry; after which it was, on motion of Mr. Clay laid on the table.

Friday 11th Feb. A number of petitions were presented, and appropriately referred. The bill from the House for the protection of American seamen, and the bill making appropriations for the pensions of 1842, were taken up, and after being carried in committee of the whole, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after a long time passed in Session, rejected the nomination of JAMES N. BARKER, as 1st Comptroller of the Treasury Department, by a vote of 23 to 17.

It will be recollected that Mr. Barker was removed by General Harrison, who appointed WALTER FORWARD of this state in his stead. Mr. Forward was afterwards appointed Secretary of the Treasury, when Mr. Barker was again nominated by Mr. Tyler to the same office which he held under the late Administration. The Senate did right in rejecting this favorite of the late corrupt dynasty. The cry of "CHANGE!" contributed much to the election of General Harrison and John Tyler by the free and untrammelled sons of freemen. The people cried "CHANGE!" and their shall be change.

On Saturday the 12th the Senate did not sit.

Monday the 14th was consumed by a discussion of the resolution calling for information in relation to the Commission appointed to investigate the abuses said to have existed in the New York custom-house. The resolution was again laid on the table by a vote of 19 to 17.

Tuesday Feb. 15th. The bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July next was taken up for consideration. The vote was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and the bill was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Clay's resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States by restricting the veto power was then taken up. Mr. Morehead spoke on this resolution until the Senate went into Executive session.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst. amongst numerous petitions presented, was one by Mr. Sturgeon from citizens of Huntingdon county, Pa. asking a duty on iron equal to that of 1839; and twoby Mr. Buchanan from citizens of Pittsburg and vicinity, asking a revision of the tariff laws, and protection to home industry.

A great number of resolutions were then offered; after which sundry private bills were passed finally. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole of the Session of Thursday, the 10th inst. was taken up by the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill, the House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. This bill is not so much of an *omnibus* as general appropriation bills usually are. It came before the House "pruned of all extravagances," bearing upon its face more evidences of economy than any similar bill presented to that body for many years.

On Friday, the 11th inst. the resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Saltonstall, from the Committee on Manufactures, authorizing that committee to employ a clerk, came up, whereupon a discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Saltonstall, Brown (of Tennessee) Randolph and Harbersham. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 97 to 89.

To this committee has been committed that portion of the President's message relating to discriminating duties; and some members manifest a disposition to throw every possible difficulty in the way of the committee;—the House has already refused to grant them power to send for and examine witnesses. Such is the opposition excited by a mere inquiry into the expediency of a tariff. The resolution was laid on the table. The House then took up the private business, at which they continued till the hour of adjournment.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. numerous petitions were presented and appropriately referred. The Apportionment Bill then came up again, which was held under dis-

ussion a considerable time. Private bills were next taken up in order, and occupied the attention of the House until its adjournment.

Monday, Feb. 14. The Speaker laid before the House communications from Messrs. Cooper, of Georgia, Chapman, of Alabama, and Holmes of South Carolina, respectively asking to be excused from serving as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; whereupon they were severally excused by the House.— The Apportionment Bill came up again; for which a substitute was then presented by Mr. Pearce, which was ordered to be printed. Afterwards a mass of petitions on various subjects were presented.

A great portion of Tuesday the 15th inst. was spent in a discussion of the report of the Select Committee on Retrenchment; which was laid over till next morning.

A bill suspending till the 1st day of March 1843, the act of 1841, prohibiting the banks of the District of Columbia from paying out or lending any thing but gold and silver or the notes of specie paying banks, passed the House by a vote of 97 to 73.

Wednesday, Feb. 16th. The House was occupied the principal part of the day in considering the Report on Retrenchment, and the General Appropriation Bill, neither of which is as yet disposed of.
We have no news from Washington of a later date than the 16th instant.

Our thanks are due to GEN. IRVIN, our Representative in Congress; and to JAMES MATHERS, Esq., of the State Senate, for valuable public documents.

TEMPERANCE MISSION.—The Committee from the "Washingtonian" society of this borough, who recently visited the lower townships of this county, returned home crowned with honors—having held meetings in Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, and in Dublin township, in this county, and then proceeded beyond the mountain to Fannettsburg, in Franklin county, and held meetings there also. They procured upwards of 350 signers to the "tee-total pledge," many of whom were "busters" and "bruisers."

The friend of temperance in the "lower end" deserve the thanks of the community for their kindness to the Committee, and for their assistance in spreading the glorious cause.

We take the liberty of here publishing the names of the Committee: they are, *David Blair, Esq., J. S. Stewart, Wm. B. Zeigler, E. V. Everhart, Esq., William Morgan, Andrew Johnston, and Maj. D. McMurtrie.*

Temperance Convention.

The *Washingtonian Temperance Convention* that convened in this place yesterday, and is continued in session to day, is well attended. Yesterday a splendid Banner was presented to the Washingtonian society of this borough, by the ladies—several addresses were delivered—resolutions proposed, discussed and adopted, &c. Two or three Bands of Music are in attendance; and matters seem to be progressing finely. We have neither time nor space to enable us to go into a more extended notice of the sayings and doings of the Convention in to-day's "Journal;" but we expect to be able to give the proceedings in full next week.

Seasonable Advice.—"Take time" by the forelock," says the adage. "Take medicine at the proper time, say we. It is a matter of less difficulty to ascertain the proper time to seek relief from medicine, than it is to discover the proper medicine which is to administer comfort to the afflicted patient. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which have obtained a celebrity in the "Annals of Physic," unequalled in ancient or modern times, have performed such astonishing cures, that thousands of people, in justice to Dr. Brandreth, have publicly recorded their opinions of their wonderful and extraordinary health-restoring qualities.

Purchase in Huntingdon of William Stewart, and of the agents publishing in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keiffer, Mr. JOSEPH MCCOY to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John Swoope, all of Walker township, Huntingdon county.

The warm-hearted pair, in their happiness, did not forget their friends. We were remembered with a portion of the "good things" of the nuptial feast—which kindness has been noted down in the "Book of our Remembrance." They have our best wishes; and prayers that they may find their pathway through life a flowery one, and their connubial sky never clouded.