

The story is indeed a marvellous one, and many will pronounce it exaggerated. We can only repeat, that the parties are of the highest respectability, and that but one sentiment of wonder was expressed by the intelligent company in attendance, most of whom had until that night regarded all stories not only of Mesmerism but of Phrenology, with utter incredulity.

MR. EDITOR:—I often see you on horseback, but never with a lady. I cannot, therefore, ascertain your opinion as to the side of the lady on which a gentleman should ride, from any exhibition of it in practice. Please then to state your theory on the subject, for the practical benefit of those who exhibit more gallantry than yourself.

A LADY.
Our fair correspondent is informed in the premises that an exhibition of gallantry is often made, where very little is felt. As on most other subjects, so on this, pretence and affectation often take the place of sincerity and devotedness. There are forty men who would take a pleasant ride on horseback with a lady, to one who would cheerfully relinquish a snug seat in the corner of a stage coach to a good plain woman. It is attention to the sex, and not to a particular individual, that stamps a man's gallantry. A man may talk stilted nonsense by the hour to some young flirt, but if he would not pursue and bring back to the gray locks which it had left, that old bonnet which the wind had taken away, he is no gentleman.

As to the side of the lady on which the gentleman should ride, that depends on circumstances. If she is beautiful, or sweet in her looks, he should ride at her left hand, so that he may see her face, and catch the sparkle of her eye; but if she is very homely, and cross looking withal, he should ride to her right, where he may see her back, and take care of her person.—Let the gentlemen just ask the ladies on which side they shall ride, they will all put them on their left, save here and there one, who, like the violet, seeks the shade; and she will be the most beautiful one among the whole.—*American.*

EVENING BEFORE WEDDING.—“I will tell you” continued the aunt to Louisa, “two things which I have fully proved.—The first will go far towards preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of female character.”

“Tell me!” said Louisa anxiously.
“The first is this: demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow never, even in jest, to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words. Mutual forbearance is the great secret of domestic happiness; if you have erred confess it freely; even if confession costs you some tears.—Farther, promise faithfully and solemnly, never, upon any pretext or excuse, to have any secrets or concealments from each other, but to keep your private affairs from father, mother or brother, sister, relations and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted to your confidence, becomes a party to stand between you. They will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union, which will indeed make you as one. Oh, if the newly married would but practice this spring of connubial peace, how many unions would be happy, which are now miserable.”

PROGENY OF MEN OF GENIUS.—A writer in the Quarterly Review presents a very striking fact in relation to the family history of men, eminently distinguished by their intellectual attainments. He was discussing an objection to the copyright bill—that perpetuity in literary property would establish an aristocracy, would found another noblesse—and shows that there is no danger of this result from the bill in question.

“We are not going to speculate,” he says “about the causes of the fact—but a fact it is—that men distinguished for extraordinary intellectual power of any sort, very rarely leave more than a very brief line of progeny behind them. Men of genius have scarcely ever done so—men of imaginative genius, we might say almost never. With the one exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot at this moment point out a representative in the male line, even so far down as in the third generation of an English poet, and we believe the case is the same in France. The blood of beings of that order can seldom be traced far down even in the female line.

With the exception of Surrey and Spencer, we are not aware of any great English author of at all remote date from whose body any living person claims to be descended. There is no other real English poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, and we believe no great author of any sort, except Clarendon and Shaltbury, of whose blood we have any inheritance among us. Chaucer's only son died childless. Shakespeare's line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny—nor Raleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowley, nor Butler. The grand-daughter of Milton was the last of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Gray, Walpole, Cavendish—and we might greatly extend the list—never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Burke, transmitted their blood.

M. Renouard's last argument against a perpetuity in literary property is, that it would be founding another noblesse.—Neither jealous aristocracy nor envious Jacobinism need be under much alarm.—When a human race has produced its “bright consummate flower” in this kind, it “seems commonly to be near its end.” Poor Goldsmith might have been mentioned in the above list. The theory is illustrated in our own day. The two greatest names in science and literature of our time were Davy and Sir Walter Scott.—The first died childless. Sir Walter left four children, of whom three are dead, only one of them (Mrs. Lockhart) leaving issue, and the fourth, (his eldest son,) though living, and long married, has no issue.—These are curious facts.

Message from the Governor to the Senate and House of Representatives.

I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, to permit this occasion to pass, without renewing in the most earnest manner, the appeal already made to the Legislature in behalf of the public creditors, and especially those who have labored on our improvements and furnished materials for their repair and construction. Prostrated as the public credit in a great degree is, and overwhelmed as the business energies and enterprise of the community are, it is undoubtedly an unpropitious time to impose additional burdens on the people, and is an ungracious duty to recommend or to sanction it. But the alternative admits of no qualification.—We must act in conformity to the dictates of stern and unwelcome duty on the one hand, or disregard and set them at naught on the other. We must seek and desire the commendation of the honest and honorable, or we must earn and bear their contempt and derision. If we falter in this dilemma, we cannot escape one or the other of these judgments in the eyes of the world.

I do hope and trust you will make adequate provision for all the public creditors, either by increased taxation, or some other available means. The burthen may be onerous, but it can only be temporary. With the resources, vigor and enterprise of Pennsylvania, the present pecuniary embarrassment can only be of short duration. Let us then struggle manfully against it, in the hope of speedy relief. The burthens borne in behalf of the state are light in comparison to those imposed for county, township, borough, and other purposes. All the taxes paid by the people of Pennsylvania for all purposes, amount per annum to the sum of four millions of dollars as nearly as can be ascertained. Of this vast sum only seven hundred thousand dollars is levied and paid for the use of the State. It is therefore manifest that whatever may be the gross amount of taxes paid by the community, but a small portion is applied to the purposes of the State Treasury, and on this score there is but little just ground to complain.

Three per cent on the assessed value of the real and personal property in Pennsylvania, assessed as it is far below its value, amounts to upwards of forty-two millions of dollars; a sum sufficient to pay off our entire public debt, and leave a surplus of five or six millions in the treasury. And yet, such is the general apathy or aversion to enter into an examination of a subject of this kind, that there are some to be found who seem at times almost disposed to doubt the ability of Pennsylvania to pay her debts.

I can scarcely find language strong enough to convey to you in a suitable manner my ideas of the importance of a faithful adherence, on the part of the State, to its solemn engagements. I have dwelt on this subject in my communications to every legislature that has assembled since the duties of the Executive were entrusted to my care. Allow me therefore most respectfully to ask your attention to my annual message on this subject.

So far as respects what are usually denominated the “Domestic Creditors.”—I sought in my annual message at your assembling, to place their claims on the true grounds. I have yet to hear the first word against the justice of their demands, or the extreme hardship of their case.—They are our own citizens, who on the faith of the public have devoted their money, their means, the sweat of their brows, in the public service, and have thus far been denied recompense. Nay, some of them have expended the last dollar they can command—have contracted large debts to enable them to prosecute their work—have just demands on the State amply sufficient to meet all their liabilities, and to supply them with the means of recommencing business for their support, and yet are compelled to see the whole of their property under execution, and be themselves dragged to the very door of the jail. Is not this crying injustice? Is it not a disgrace to the State that thus beggars its own citizens, and then suffers them to be sacrificed for debts contracted on behalf of the State itself? How can any honest man who has the power to correct such evils stand by and witness such a state of things without the blush of shame on his face? For myself, I should feel ill at ease, if I left untried a single expedient to afford relief.

I can add little to the details of my former recommendations, or to the means of discharging these debts. It is for the Legislature now to act upon them. I will however suggest that the State possesses a fund which might be applied to the payment of these debts, if other resources fail, and although it may not be at present

available, it may ultimately become so, at least to a considerable extent. I refer to the stock held by the Commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Bank; and the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank.

For these stocks the State paid two millions one hundred and eight thousand and seven hundred dollars. What they may ultimately be worth I know not.—My opinion of this investment has been communicated to the legislature time and again, and it would be useless to recite it now. But I must be allowed, before closing the subject, to express my opinion formed on the most thorough conviction, that unless the interest of individuals be enlisted in this matter, the State will never realize a dollar from it. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be advisable to transfer these stocks to trustees, or make some other disposition of them, to satisfy the claims of the domestic creditors.

If any thing better can be done, it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you; but if not, the provision suggested, might possibly save a remnant, which might be applied to the debts long due to a class of just and meritorious, creditors, who are most assuredly entitled, at the hands of the legislature, to the speediest relief which its wisdom can devise, and the means of the commonwealth will possibly afford.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, JUNE 10, 1842.

RUNAWAY MATCH.—We were informed, yesterday, of a pretty tall elopement, which came off at Hamilton a few days ago. The false one was the wife of a Colonel in the British Army residing at Hamilton.—It appears his wife has been on a visit to England, and on her return made the acquaintance of a gay Lothario—a passenger in the same ship. Intimacy, ripened into friendship, and friendship into its next door neighbour, into the passion of passions—love. Whether they made known the state of their hearts before reaching the Colonel's residence in Canada, rumor vouches not. At all events the gentleman accompanied the lady to Hamilton—was introduced to her husband and received a soldier's welcome. After tarrying about a week, the lady and her chance friend decamped, leaving the Colonel's residence desolate, and seven children motherless! The injured husband pursued the fugitives to Toronto, arriving just in time to learn that they had left about half an hour before, for Rochester, in the Steamer America. They arrived safely in this city and tarried over night. Whether they are still here, or whether the unfortunate woman has fled still farther from home by her being made wretched, is more than we know. She is reputedly connected in England, and has most strangely left a family of seven children—the eldest seventeen years of age—showing that she had reached that period in life when the passions should be in subjection to the higher attributes of reason and prudence.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

Free Travel on the Public Works.

A bill was passed at the winter session of our Legislature, the wise provisions of which were extensively commented upon and seemed to meet the unanimous concurrence of every tax payer in community. It provided a check, upon the growing and flagrant abuse of the privilege of granting free passage to persons travelling on our public works. This was looked upon as a most salutary movement towards a system of economy, without which our works must ever continue unproductive. THIS BILL GOVERNOR PORTER HAS VETOED. We shall lay the veto before our readers, when it is published, for we should not readily give credence, were we to place his flimsy reasons before the public in any way but an authentic form.

Free travelling is a political privilege with the loco focus—and we have heard from credible sources that the extent to which it is practised between Lancaster and Philadelphia, is alarmingly great.—We have known repeated instances of the favored big bugs, the loco loco aristocracy descending to the meanness of asking a free ticket, when going on private business.—This is one of the reasons why the cost of motive power on the Columbia road, exceeds the receipts so much, and yet the people are asked to submit to further taxation to support these works! We hope to see independence enough in the legislative hall, to pass this bill by the constitutional majority, despite the arbitrary veto of Gov. Porter, who seeks to retain the most trifling ways of doing favors to his political friends at the expense of the tax payers.—*Pa. Telegraph.*

STRAWBERRIES.—The editor of the Cincinnati Daily Republican says: “We have it from unquestionable authority, that one man has raised this season, from two acres, four hundred bushels of strawberries, which have averaged him in our markets, two dollars per bushel, his two acres of strawberry patch having thus yielded him eight hundred dollars.”

SENTENCE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Peter Beck and Charles Gunder, convicted in Schuylkill county of manslaughter, in the death of Michael Walter, have been sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of six years, in separate and solitary confinement, at labor.

RESUSCITATED.—Mr. Charles Gullatt, of Loudon county, Va., was, not long since, struck by lightning, while sitting in his house, and prostrated to all human appearance in death. When in this condition, several neighbours came to witness the lamentable scene. Cold water was thrown profusely on the body, and in the course of twenty minutes he began to exhibit signs of returning animation. The patient finally recovered, but stated that his sensations and pain experienced during the moments of revivification were terrible beyond the power of language to describe.

THE STATE STANDING ARMY.—A letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the Legislature, states, that there will be Nine Thousand One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Military Commissions issued this year! This would take one Clerk seven and a half months, making out 50 a day! What an army we have!—We have more commissioned officers in our State, than the glorious Washington had men to fight the most brilliant battles of the revolution.—*Pa. Telegraph.*

A CHEAP COW.—A few days ago, in Hardin county, Ky., a cow, belonging to a respectable citizen, was seized by a constable for debt, and advertised for sale. The people of that neighborhood had pledged themselves not to bid off the property sold on execution. On that account, when the day of sale arrived, none of them attended. A minister of the gospel, who belongs to another settlement, was the only bidder. He bid just one bid, the cow, a very elegant one, was struck off to him at that price, paying for her just twelve and a half cents.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

“One country, one constitution, one destiny.”

Huntingdon, June 22, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

Our acknowledgements are due to Gen. JAMES IRVIN, of Congress, and J. MOORE, Esq. of the State Legislature, for valuable public documents.

The Mother's Magazine.

The June number of this periodical has been received. As usual, it is filled with excellent matter.

The Message.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found the special message of the Governor on the subject of the payment of the State debt.

It will be seen that his Excellency recommends to the Legislature the raising of adequate means, either by increased taxation or otherwise, to pay off all the public creditors. He talks of a tax of three per cent on the assessed value of all the real and personal property, as more than sufficient to pay off the entire public debt.—If such a law should be passed it would, according to his own calculation, require upwards of forty-two millions of dollars to be raised in the shape of taxes. The calculation is no doubt correct in itself; but where could forty-two millions of dollars be raised? And suppose it were possible to raise that amount of money in Pennsylvania by taxation, would it not be most ruinous policy, under existing circumstances, to pay the greater portion of that sum to foreigners, and thus leave us with perhaps not a dollar of the constitutional currency of the country? There could indeed not be a more unpropitious time than the present to burden the community with onerous taxation. Where is the man who has barely one hundred dollars worth of property that could raise three dollars to pay his state tax alone; or where is the man who has a farm worth ten thousand dollars that could raise three hundred dollars to pay his quota of the proposed state tax.

And would not the people require some security that the money thus raised should be placed into the Treasury, and applied to the uses for which it is raised? Would they not resist such a tax as long as they had good reasons to fear that the public money is sunk on our Public Works—lavished upon useless officers and favorites, and squandered for electioneering purposes? These are questions that will find their answers among the people themselves. The proposition is alarming to the yeomanry of the country; and we fear that they will ere long reap these bitter fruits of the present extravagant Administration.

Huntingdon Academy Examination.

The public examination of the pupils in the Academy, on Thursday last, elicited our attention. The exercises commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the classical scholars, one or two classes in Geography, History, and English Grammar were examined. Two other classes in Geography, all the classes in Arithmetic, Geometry and other branches were examined in the afternoon.

We are always pleased to notice the progress of intellectual improvement. It should be encouraged by the aid and countenance of all who feel an interest in the welfare of our civil institutions, and the character and standing of the rising generation, and all posterity. We would be remiss in our duty to let the present opportunity pass without saying that the Trustees of the Academy were most fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. THOMAS C. MASSEY, under whose tutelage the institution has been for the last six months. It must have been perfectly manifest to all present that the scholars had been led by a pleasant path into the illimitable fields of knowledge, and that they had been assiduously engaged in amassing the invaluable treasures which a master hand had opened out before their expanding intellects.

Exhibition of the Philomathesian Society.

One cannot attend a wedding and a public exhibition at the same time without encountering considerable inconvenience. The urgency of our official duties at the former prevented our attendance at the latter.

We cannot, therefore, speak of the performances at the Academy on Thursday night as an eye witness, but we can give hearsay evidence that is strongly in favor of the members of the society. We have been told by competent and credible witnesses that all in attendance were delighted with what they saw and heard then and there; and that the society acquitted themselves even better than at their former exhibition.

Stay Law.

A public meeting was held last week at Hollidaysburg, at which a memorial was adopted and signed by the members of the meeting, urging upon the Legislature the necessity of passing a law suspending sales of property on executions, and to prevent the issuing of executions for one year. We have not room to give the proceedings in the Journal this week.

Another Removal.

We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the United States Gazette:

“There is another outrageous case of removal and appointment just brought before the Senate. Mr. HARPER, late and for a great number of years, editor and proprietor of the Chambersburg Repository, one of the most honest, upright, and estimable men in the community, who was appointed Postmaster at Chambersburg by Mr. Tyler—who never sought the office, and has, since he held it, strictly forbore to meddle with politics, or even to express preference for any man—has been removed, without any cause assigned, and another person, recommended by nobody, has been nominated in his place.—Mr. Harper's removal is against the wishes of every inhabitant of the place of whatever political cast, except, perhaps, one or two Tyler men, including the nominee. The cause probably is, that he is suspected of entertaining feelings friendly to Mr. Clay. “This is the head and front of his offending,” and yet Mr. Tyler has the effrontery to ask the friends of Mr. Clay to confirm the nomination of the person who, Mr. Tyler intends, shall succeed him! More of this anon.”

Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, June 14, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

In my last I gave you an account of the proceedings of the Legislature the first day of the Extra Session, and now I proceed to inform you of their subsequent action.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Stewart presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in Mercer county on the 27th of May, recommending to Congress the passage of a law imposing duties on Foreign Merchandise; and also recommending a sale of the Public Improvements of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Farrelly presented a petition in favor of a stay law.

Several local bills were reported, and original resolutions submitted.

A message from the Governor to both Houses was received. You have no doubt observed that the Kickapoo Chief goes his death against repudiation—in theory I mean—and recommends a direct tax sufficient to pay off the State debt.

The resolution from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Philadelphia county to borrow \$50,000 passed third reading; and the bill from the House requesting Congress to take speedy action on the Apportionment Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and passed through the third reading.

In the House a resolution was adopted ordering 300 copies of the census of 1840, as far as necessary for the apportionment of the State, to be printed.

The Governor's message having been received and read, it was ordered that 2000 copies thereof be printed.

Another message was received from the Governor, vetoing the resolution preventing persons from travelling free of expense over our canals and railroads. His Excellency seems determined to have the people taxed to keep up the Public Works, and let favorites travel over them with free tickets. This is very convenient when ten day men are to be sent to any particular point to carry an election. But it is an outrage upon the public, and the Legislature ought to pass the resolution by a vote of two thirds.

The bill to repeal all acts of this State in relation to fugitive slaves was passed through Committee of the Whole.

Saturday, June 11.

The Senate were occupied to-day chiefly in the discussion of a bill relative to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, which was finally passed.

The bill from the House, making false swearing before the Legislature or any Committee thereof, perjury, and subjecting it to all the pains and penalties of perjury, passed.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill continuing the District Court of Erie, Crawford, Warren and Venango counties.

In the House the bill to erect a new county to be called “Oil Creek,” out of parts of Erie, Venango, Crawford and Warren, was taken up, when on motion of Mr. Snowden, the parts relating to Venango county were stricken out; and on the final passage of the bill the votes stood yeas 39 and nays 39, being a tie, so that the new county is lost.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Inland Navigation and Inland Improvement Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tolls upon the Public Improvements of this Commonwealth, provided the owners of boats, cars, &c. shall reduce the prices of transportation accordingly, so as to enable goods and passengers to be taken cheaper thereon, than on any other public works of the Union of similar extent.

Monday, June 13.
In the Senate to-day petitions were presented praying for the sale of the Public Improvements, and also for a stay law unless property brings two thirds of its appraised value.

The Senate proceeded to act on the message vetoing the bill to prevent the further issue of relief notes, and spent the greater portion of the session on it. A debate ensued, in which Senators Spackman, Ewing, Fleming, Farrelly, Stewart, Cochran, Sullivan, Penniman, Gibbons and Darsie took part.

The bill requiring a majority of two thirds to carry it against the veto, was lost, the vote being 18 yeas and 11 nays.

The following message from the Governor was received:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, JUNE 13, 1842.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your resolution of the 9th inst. requesting me to communicate to the Senate “whether any additional subscriptions have been made since the 6th day of January last, by the Banks of this Commonwealth, to the stock authorized by the act to provide Revenue &c., passed 4th of May, 1841, and if any such subscriptions have been made to communicate the names of the Banks that have subscribed for the same, and the amounts of such respective subscriptions,” I now inform you that on the 10th day of March 1842, the Middletown Bank filed with me a proposition to subscribe for an additional sum of ten thousand dollars under said Act, which proposition was accepted by me—and on the 19th of May, 1842, the Lewistown bank filed with me a proposition to subscribe the additional sum of twenty five thousand dollars to the stock erected by said act, which I accepted. DAVID R.