



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, March 22, 1843.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

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

Extra.

Accompanying this paper we send an Extra, containing the Sheriff's Sales, Proclamations, Trial List, and List of Jurors for the ensuing April Court, together with sundry old advertisements. We shall continue to issue Extras for two or three weeks yet.

Snow.

"Saint Patrick's day in the morning" came in with a bed of snow 18 inches deep, good measure. To describe it briefly and graphically—"First it snowed, then it blew, then it thawed, and then it froze."

The crowded state of our columns at present will not permit us to give the result of the election of Judges and Inspectors, held on Friday last, in to day's paper. We will give a list of the persons elected in our next.

The anonymous poetical effusion of "P. R." has reached us through the post-office. The author has leave to "with-draw" his communication, it being inadmissible on various grounds.

Expense of Districting the State.

There is certainly much truth and candor manifested in the following article from the Leicestown Republican of last week, though it is most horribly punctuated. It is to be borne in mind that most of the expense referred to is incurred through the tyranny of the "Veto King," and that the paper discoursing thereon in this manner belongs to "the same political relationship" with the Governor of the State.

An Act to Punish Seduction.

The following Bill has been read in place, by Mr. Sullivan, of the Senate, and we hope to see it forthwith become the law of the land:

AN ACT

To punish Seduction, and to afford a more adequate civil remedy for the injury.

SECTION 1. That seduction of any female is hereby declared to be an indictable offence, in addition to the remedies now given by law, for the perpetration of this great private and public wrong, and any person who shall be convicted of the offence of seduction, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, at the discretion of the court, and further, to undergo a solitary confinement at hard labor in the proper penitentiary for a period not less than one year, nor longer than ten years, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That in lieu of the imprisonment in the penitentiary, the court may, if the circumstances of the case are mitigated, sentence to imprisonment in the county jail.

SEC. 2. That the action of seduction may be maintained and used by any mother or any relation of the female seduced; to recover damages for loss of service, or for injury done to the reputation of the relatives, and for such aggravations as may have attended the commission of the injury: Provided, That only one action shall be maintained for redress of such injuries arising out of any one case of seduction.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—50's Lancaster County (Pa) Bank, altered from South-west Saving Institution, dated February 12, 1839; F. Roberts, Cashier; G. F. Benckert, President; have just made their appearance. No such persons have ever been officers of the Lancaster County Bank.

In order to please the Ladies—bless the dear "critters"—we here give them a slight touch of the "sentimental."

It's On.

"It's on at last! it's on!" she cried To her daughter standing by; [kied, "It's on!" the thought her utterance chose While joy suffused her eye.

"What's on dear mother?" asked the maid; (She smiled and looked so sweet.) "My bustle's on, you duncie," she said, "Don't it stick out a feet?"

The Doings of the late Congress.

The Locofoco papers throughout the country are busying themselves in denouncing the late Congress. It would seem that they are satisfied at the same time that had it not been for the death of General Harrison, or the treachery of John Tyler, the Whigs would have redeemed every promise made to the country in 1840. With the traitor Tyler, possessed of the Veto Power, and the Locofocos in Congress in opposition to them, the Whigs have still succeeded in doing much good to the country as will appear from the following statement.

The Twenty-seventh Congress sat some four hundred and fifty days—it passed more than four hundred bills into Acts, (nearly twice as many as any previous Congress)—made more than two thousand reports, and circulated several hundred thousand copies of valuable documents among the people for their information on public affairs.

The Whigs found the actual expenditures of Government some thirty-nine millions of dollars. They reduced them last year to twenty-one millions, and this year to seventeen millions. In this estimate the Post Office expenditures are not included, nor the interest on the Van Buren National Debt.

The Whigs found the Florida war raging, after having drawn millions from the Treasury and causing much loss of life. This war has been stopped and the object for which it was waged attained.

The Boundary dispute with England relative to the North Eastern frontier has been satisfactorily adjusted. The difficulties with Mexico have been arranged. The Navy Department has been re-organized, the Navy Board abolished, and economy introduced into the administration of the service. Retrenchment has been made in the Army expenditures, and in the Civil department of the government. The Indian Department, the Land Offices, and the Custom Houses have been re-organized.

With the increased appropriations and expenditures of the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, the Whigs found upon their accession to power, a revenue diminished and continually diminishing; they found the Government depending on Treasury note issues to supply annual deficiencies; they found a debt of more than twelve millions already accumulated, with responsibilities provided for to a large amount; they found our domestic industry discouraged and broken down by the influx of foreign manufactures; our Farmers cut off from markets; and the whole country distressed by the failure of the Government to provide for its own wants and to protect the people—neither taking care of itself nor suffering the people to take care of themselves.

To remedy these great and complicated evils, the Whig Congress passed during its different sessions, four different Tariff or revenue bills, two only of which became laws—one, the Act of 1841, temporary; the other the Act of 1842, permanent—the others were vetoed by the President. The effects of these Tariff bills have been highly salutary in affording protection to American Industry and establishing a basis for a renewal of business, besides furnishing a revenue to meet the wants of the Government.

The Comet.

There is considerable disputing among the learned, whether the strange light seen in the sky is, or is not, a Comet—some contending that it is merely a Zodiacal Light. At many places, however, the very nucleus is alleged to have been seen, so that there can be no mistake about its being a Comet.

As every one seems to take an interest in the subject, we cannot do better than to copy, from the North American, the following account of the observations taken on the night of the 11th inst., at Haverford School, and at the High School in Philadelphia.

OBSERVATIONS AT HAVERFORD.

The nucleus of the Comet, the tail of which has been so conspicuous, was seen at Haverford School on the evening of the 11th instant.

It was visible for a short time to the naked eye, although its brightness was inferior to that of a star of the third magnitude.

As seen through the telescopes, it was situated to the right of a line joining the stars Zeta and Chi of the Constellation Cetus, and formed with them a triangle nearly equilateral—the angle of the Comet being somewhat the greatest.

The tail was about forty degrees in

length, and appeared slightly curved with the convexity upwards. It was less conspicuous than on the evening of the 7th. The change was probably owing in part to the increase of light from the moon.

OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Comet, which by some has been mistaken for the zodiacal light, was last night distinctly seen in its passage from the sun, having moved so far eastward that the nucleus or body could be distinctly seen through the telescope. By the observations of the High School Observatory, by Prof. Kendall and Mr. Walker, assisted by Prof. Baché and Dr. Patterson, the Right Ascension of the nucleus at 7 hours 21 minutes and 12 seconds, was 1 hour 45 minutes and 1 second, and the Declination South 11 degrees and 35 minutes and 23 seconds. It was 25 minutes of space south of Zeta Ceti, a star of the third magnitude, and was about of the brightness of that star. Through the comet searcher of the High School, the nucleus appeared like a planetary disc, and through the nine feet equatorial like a nebula, the density of which increased towards the centre.

The tail of the Comet extended from the position just mentioned for the nucleus to the feet of Orion. Should not the diminished brightness of the Comet cause it to disappear, we may expect to see it move still further eastward, and southward for many evenings.

Unless prevented by clouds our observers will have a fine opportunity of observing the path of the stranger, by the aid of excellent instruments furnished by the Controllers of the Public Schools.

A Massachusetts paper, speaking of this Comet, says:—

"Its situation is very near the eastern limb of the sun; its tail appears about three degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation of Draco; be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record, of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called the 'hairy star.' The second was in the year 1402, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day, both its nucleus and its tail was, to use the language of the day, 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared Feb. 15th, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1402. Three observations are only necessary to calculate its orbit, the elements of which, if previously registered will enable astronomers to decide whether the comet under consideration has entered the solar system, 24 have passed between Mercury and the Sun, 47 within Venus, 58 between Venus and the Earth, 73 between the Earth and Mars, 302 between Mars and the orbit of Jupiter, and no casualty has occurred to primary or satellite. The comet of 1770 passed through the system of Jupiter without producing the slightest effect; still many people are alarmed at the appearance of these erratic bodies, these rail cars of the stellar regions, the mystery of whose office and destiny makes their astronomy of intense interest.

With reference to the danger of a comet's striking the earth, we here add, that comet Encke, whose period is only 107 days, and nearest the Earth of all the comets known, cannot come in collision short of a period of 219,000,000 years, which calculation is based on astronomical facts.

The comet of 1811 is regarded as the most remarkable of modern times. The nucleus was 50,000 miles in diameter, and it was visible to the naked eye or more than three months in succession. The greatest length of the tail on the 14th of Oct. is estimated at 150,000,000 miles. Its period of revolution is calculated at 3,000 years. Halley's comet was seen for the last time in 1835. It was visible to the naked eye, and the utmost extent of the tail was estimated to be about thirty degrees in length. Coruscations were observed in the tail. The appearance of this comet says Dick, so near the line predicted by astronomers, and in position so nearly agreeing with those which were previously calculated, shews that comets in general are permanent bodies connected with the solar system, and that no very considerable change in their constitution takes place while traversing the distant part of their orbits.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—A verdict was rendered in the Supreme Court on Friday, in favor of the 2d African Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia for \$5650, to be paid out of the county Treasury for damages done to the property of the congregation during the riots in August last. This is just. While the county taxes the persons and property of its inhabitants, it should protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty and is bound to indemnify them for outrages committed through its neglect or weakness.

Since the above was in type, we also perceive that Stephen Smith has likewise recovered from the county, in the same court, the sum of \$4,724 89 for the destruction during the same riot, (on the 1st of August last) of "Smith's Beneficial Hall."—The people will soon get tired of upholding riots at such a cost.—German-town Td.

There are 24,196 gas lights put up in the city of Philadelphia.

Legislative Summary.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.—The Congressional Apportionment Bill, disfranchising more than one half of the Democratic Whigs of Pennsylvania, has finally passed both branches of the Legislature. It gives the minority but five certain districts out of the twenty four, and leaves three doubtful. By this bill the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata constitute one district.—The Governor wanted Clearfield annexed to this district, for no other reason than to make it, beyond a doubt, Locofoco.—The bill, as it passed, is not exactly what he wanted, but as it is almost impossible to pass a more rascally one, he will, no doubt, promptly sign it. Such legislation must arouse the slumbering energies of the Whig party, and hasten the day of retribution. We will give the Bill in our next.

"BLAIR COUNTY."—The bill erecting the new county out of parts of Bedford and Huntingdon, has been under consideration in the lower House for some days past. An amendment has been offered, referring it to the people of the counties to be divided, to vote for or against a division. This amendment was still under consideration at our latest advices. If the bill passed the House it will probably fall in the Senate. So far as we are capable of judging, there is a large majority in this county opposed to any division and the same feeling probably exists in Bedford with regard to the division of that county.

DELAWARE DIVISION.—The bill providing for the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal passed the Senate finally. The price fixed in the bill, for the work, is 1,800,000.

Little or nothing else of importance to our readers has been done by the Legislature during the past week.

Backing Out.

It will be seen by our letter from Harrisburg of Friday last, that Judge CHAMBERS has backed out from the very liberal position he took in the debate of the Governor's Veto Message. He then announced that he went for giving the Whigs nine or ten Members of Congress; but on Friday he declared that that speech had been incorrectly reported! Thus, after sleeping on it for two or three weeks, Mr. Chambers' course on this question, denies his former position in toto. Why did not Mr. CHAMBERS as soon as he discovered the mistake in his reported speech, at once deny it? Oh, he had no companionous visitings of conscience on that score! He was perfectly willing to take the "soft sawder" of the Whigs when they spoke of the liberality of his course! But now when he has most palpably been "licked into" the traces of the "Porterites, he very gracefully gets over his liberal speech by denouncing the Reporters! Truly the Whigs of this district who supported the Judge are receiving their reward. They "sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind!"—York Republican.

A FAMILY OF COUNTERFEITERS.—A New York paper of a late date has the following, which illustrates the importance of bringing up children in the way they should go as well as the force of parental example. Mary Shepherd, who had been found guilty of counterfeiting in the Court of Sessions, at a late hour on Monday night, was this afternoon sentenced to the State prison for 7 years and 1 month. The prisoner is a woman about 60 years old, and the mother of a numerous family, the greater number of whom, and also both their parents, are now in different State prisons, or sentenced to be sent there.

About an hour before the mother was sentenced in the Court of Sessions, her son Jas. Shepherd was, for a similar offence, sentenced by the U. S. Court to be imprisoned in the State prison five years. Her daughter was sentenced to the State prison by the Court of Sessions about a week back.

Her husband is in the State prison of his, one of her sons is in the State prison New Jersey, another in the State prison Sing Sing, and a third will leave this city for the same place, accompanied by his mother in a day or two. All these have been convicted of similar offences—counterfeiting.

MILLERISM.—The effects of Millerism some cases is frightful. The Worcester-Aegis says "that eleven insane persons have been committed to the State Hospital Worcester for derangement, represented by their friends as resulting from attendance on the lectures of the Miller sect, and a deep interest in his theories and doctrines."

At Augusta, Me. Banner says that no less than four maniacs were brought to hospital in that place, last week, from one part of the East, who were made insane by the Miller doctrine.

WISDOM.—A gentleman writing on Saturday evening, a political letter to a friend, made the following unintentional pun: "Wise was rejected three times, and was like-wise."

MARRIED.

In this borough, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. CHARLES MARLEY, to Miss ELIZABETH STEEL.

In Henderson township, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, to Miss ELIZABETH SLOAN.

DIED.

On Saturday the 11th inst., at Sarah Furnace, Bedford county, Mrs ANN, wife of John Summers, in the 28th year of her age.

Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition held in the Old Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the evening of the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock, by the members of the Philomathean Society, connected with the Huntingdon Academy. The exercises will consist of a variety of speeches and dialogues. The Society have engaged the Jefferson Band to play on the night of the exhibition.

The friends of literature and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. ISAAH MOORE, Sec. March 22, 1843.

Huntingdon Academy.

An examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Wednesday, 29th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The following will be the order of the exercises: Forenoon—Classical scholars, first and second class of Geography, first class in English Grammar, third class in Geography. Afternoon—Classes in Arithmetic, fourth class in Geography, second class in English Grammar, class in Natural Philosophy, class in Algebra, class in Logic, and class in Took's Pantheon.

Parents and guardians of pupils, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend. W. ORBISON, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees. March 22, 1843.

ATTENTION!

Washington Grays, you will meet for parade on Saturday the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at your usual place. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of CAPT. I. V. CULIN.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber over one year are respectfully requested to make payment immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Necessity compels to this measure. THOMAS READ. Huntingdon, March 22, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of David Swinchart, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. LEWIS SWINEHART, Adm'r Pinegrove, Centre county. March 22, 1843.—6t pd.

The administrator will be in Hollidaysburg on Tuesday the 29th inst., at the office of E. Galbraith, Esq. when and where all persons interested are requested to meet him.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of Amos Chilcoat, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. WM. CHILCOAT, Union township, Adm'r. March 22, 1843.—6t

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Levi Westbrook, late of Smithfield, Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to JOHN KER, Ex'r. March 22, 1843.—6t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of James B. Framp-ton, (in the hands of the Sheriff,) among the various claimants, will attend at the Prothonotary's Office, in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. MARCH 22, 1843.—2w. JAMES STEEL, Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described property was on the 11th day of March A. D. 1843 sold at Constables Sale as the property of Michael Steffey, of Barree township, and bought by the subscribers, and the property has been left in the hands of the said Michael Steffey, to be used by him and to be delivered up to the subscribers whenever demanded viz: 14 acres of wheat, 4 acres of rye, 4 pigs, 5 sheep, 1 black Mare, 3 gears, 1 brown Mare and gears, 1 calf, 1 sled with double-trees and log chain, 1 wagon and ladders, 1 wind mill. CHRISTIAN OYER. JAMES LOVE. Trading under the firm of Love & Oyer. Salsburg, March 13, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, of an improved form, for sale at this office. Also BLANK PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

25,000 Pounds Feathers for sale very low in any quantities to suit purchasers for cash at prices from 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per pound. Ready made Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, and curled Hair Mattresses, Moss do. and all other kinds to suit any size Bedssteads always on hand. Curled Hair and New Orleans Moss by the bale of single pound. Country Store Keepers would find it to their advantage by calling on the subscribers before purchasing.

FINLEY & CO.

South East corner of Second & Walnut Streets, Phil'a.

March 22, 1843.—3m.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a certain Note the property of Alexander Calhoun, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county Pa., given by William Dochenboch and Eli Wakefield of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, of \$150,00 dated February 7th 1842, payable in one year. This note was by said Alexander Calhoun left in the care of James Short of the latter place for safe keeping, and now is unwilling or unable to give it up, he never was authorized to collect or sell said Note, nor yet was it ever transferred to him for his use. The subscriber therefore in consequence of the above considerations deems it proper to give this public notice or caution.

JOHN EDMUNDSON, Attorney for A. Calhoun.

March 15th 1843.—pl.

ISAAC M. MOSS.

No. 12 SOUTH FOURTH ST A FEW DOORS BELOW MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

Invites the attention of country Merchants and others to his extensive assortment of School Books, superior Blank Account Books, (of his own manufacture) and Foreign and Domestic stationery, Quills, Wafers, Sealing wax, Steel pens of upwards of fifty varieties, blue, black and red Inks, lead pencils, slates, inkstands, &c.

Cheap Account Books—a large stock always on hand, suitable for retail trade and country Merchants. A large assortment of writing Paper, Foolscap and Letter paper, plain and ruled, wrapping paper, Bonnet boards, playing cards, and all other articles sold by stationers.

Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, &c. suitable for Banks, public Offices, &c., constantly on hand or made to order, of any size, shape or pattern. Materials and workmanship warranted of the best quality, all of which are offered at prices to suit the times.

Country Merchants and others visiting the city, are respectfully invited to satisfy themselves of the great reduction effected by the Cash system. Philadelphia, March 15, 1842.

A CARD.

HENRY L. ELDER, No. 493 Market Street, above 13th North side, Philadelphia.

HAVING reduced his prices of Hardware to the lowest rates, for cash, and in his advertisements, named some of the articles with the prices annexed, he finds that others in the same line of business have offered those particular articles at the same prices, saying they sell as low as Elder. Now the object of this card is to invite purchasers to ascertain the lowest prices for which they can purchase every description of Hardware elsewhere, and then enquire at his store, and they will be convinced that he is selling all his goods at similar low prices, and that he is doing what he professes to do—buying only for cash, and selling only for cash—which enables him to do business at such rates as cannot fail to make his Store the depot for those who wish to get the most for their money.

He has added to his large stock of Hardware a complete assortment of window glass, which he will sell at a scale of prices corresponding with the reduced prices of his Nails, Scythes, and Hardware generally, at wholesale and retail. HENRY L. ELDER, Cheap Hardware Store, No. 493 Market Street, Philadelphia. March 8, 1843.

Nails! Nails!! Nails!!!

1000 Kegs Cumberland nails will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at the extraordinary low price of \$3 44 a keg—Also,

1500 Kegs of Atwater nails at \$3 20 a keg at H. L. ELDER'S, Cheap Nail Warehouse.

No. 493 Market St. above 13th, Phil'a. March 8, 1843.

DANIEL GANTT.

Attorney at Law, HUNTINGDON PA.

Will promptly attend to all business in his profession. Office on Main st., a few doors from the market house, and formerly occupied by A. K. Corry, Esq. March 8, 1843.—6mo.—pd.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Fisher, late of the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. GEO. B. YOUNG, Adm'r. March 8, 1843.—6t.