



**THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.**

Huntingdon, May 3, 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.

**Spring.**

Balmy Spring—long delayed—at last draws upon us in all her beauty and glory. The young buds and blossoms are swelling and opening to the genial rays of the sun; and vegetation generally, is bursting forth as if impatient of being long retarded. The hills and valleys, the fields and gardens, array themselves in living green, and the "feathered songsters" warble the requiem of departed Winter.

**Election of Canal Commissioners.**

The election of three Canal Commissioners is to take place, at the next general election, the ensuing October. The Harrisburg Telegraph recommends that the Democratic Antimasonic and Whig party take measures at once to present the names of suitable candidates for this office, to the people; and suggests that a State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next, to nominate them—each county having a vote in proportion to its representation in the Legislature, without regard to the number of delegates that may be present.

**Lady's World of Fashion.**

The May number of this literary gem has been received. It contains several well written tales, among which is an excellent one—the "Willow Dell"—from the pen of Mrs. Pierson. It is embellished with a beautiful mezzotint engraving on steel, "The Favorite;" and the usual plate of Fashions, coloured.

**Messrs. M'Williams and Blair.**

The course of these gentlemen, by whom Huntingdon county was represented in the late Legislature, has, as far as we have been able to learn, given general satisfaction to their constituents. We speak more particularly of their course in regard to measures of a public and political nature, using the word *political* in its most comprehensive and legitimate sense. Of their action on questions of a private or local nature, which were legislated upon, we cannot speak with the same degree of certainty, nor hope to meet with so universal a response of approbation. Where different personal interests are arrayed against each other, that difference of opinion which exists before legislation is had thereon, will in many cases exist to the same and sometimes even to a greater extent afterwards. Whatever may have been the efforts of the one to effect a division of the county, or however efficiently the other may have resisted it, we feel certain that none are dissatisfied with the course of either of the members on that question, nor have the well grounded expectations of their constituents been disappointed in the result of those efforts.

To the local business of their immediate constituents, Messrs. M'Williams and Blair always gave prompt and active attention; and as their upright and dignified deportment gained them some influence among their fellow members, their labors in behalf of their constituents have generally been crowned with success. All the important public measures of the Session—the Bill for the sale of the Public Improvements—the Reform Bill—the Canal Commissioners Bill—as well as all other Bills of vital importance to the interests of the Commonwealth, found ready and firm supporters in these gentlemen; while the infamous "Gerry-manders" and the odious Vetos which found their way into the Legislature, met with their unqualified disapprobation and uniform opposition.

Upon the whole we may safely assert that Huntingdon county has been faithfully represented by Messrs. M'Williams and Blair. In truth we cannot find in the House two members who were more industrious than they, or more attentive to the interests of their constituents. They have returned home to the bosoms of their families, and again mingle among the people, who will no doubt award to them the praise due to good and faithful public servants.

**Business of the late Session.**

We will endeavor to give the titles of the Acts passed at the late session of the Legislature as soon as we can obtain a full and correct list of them.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Thursday last says—Amongst the acts which have received the approval of the Governor, or have become laws without his signature, by the lapse of time, are the APPOINTMENT BILLS, dividing the State into Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts; the bills for the abolition of the NICHOLSON COURT, and the COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF Philadelphia; the bills incorporating the ERIE and NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANIES; the bill for the sale of the DELAWARE DIVISION of the Pennsylvania Canal; the bill for the sale of the STATE STOCKS and payment of the DOMESTIC CREDITORS; the bill for the election of a STATE PRINTER for three years; and the REFORM BILL, and the bill for the election of CANAL COMMISSIONERS by the People.

The bills of a public nature passed at a late period of the session, and yet remaining in the hands of the Governor, are the bill for the SALE OF THE MAIN LINE of the Public Works; the bill more effectually to PUNISH SEDUCTION; the joint Resolution authorizing GEO. M. DALLAS and WM. M. MEREDITH, Esqrs. to institute proceedings against those persons concerned in procuring CORRUPT LEGISLATION IN BEHALF OF THE BANKS in 1840; and the GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, Whether these bills shall become laws before the meeting of the next legislature remains entirely optional with the Governor.

With regard to the Seduction and the Appropriation Bill, they are of such a character as certainly to receive his signature; of the other two there may be some doubt of his approval.

Amongst the important measures of a public character which the Legislature failed to act upon finally before the adjournment, were the SMALL NOTE BILL, granting the Banks authority to issue one, two and three dollar bills; the bill to APPOINT THE STATE DEBT amongst the several counties; and the Articles of Impeachment against WILIAM OVERFIELD, one of the Canal Commissioners, for improper interference with a member of the House to procure legislative aid to defeat the bill for the election of the Canal Commissioners. The first of these measures passed the House a few days before the close of the session, but was not reached in the Senate. The second was reported to the House by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, (MR. ELWELL) but in so crude a form, that no serious effort was ever made to bring it up. In the impeachment case, Articles were preferred by the committee of the House appointed for the purpose, and the question of their adoption was under consideration, with a strong probability of their passage, when the discussion was suddenly interrupted by the unfortunate faces on the floor of the House between Mr. McGowan and Mr. Bratton. The subject was then postponed, and was not again resumed, from the fact that Mr. HILL, the member from Armstrong who was approached by Mr. Overfield, whose presence was necessary in the investigation, was suddenly called home in consequence of sickness in his family, and did not again return.—But for this reason the investigation would have proceeded, and Wm. Overfield, in all probability, have been impeached.

**The smallest man entirely in Huntingdon.**

It is said that *governor porter* came to our town on Friday or Saturday last, and remained at Jackson's till Monday, when he started in the Packet for Harrisburg. We did not see his excellency—but we saw a man who told us that he saw a man who told him that he did see the very identical selfsame *governor porter*! We know of but one man who called to see him during his sojourn in town, and he was an old "sovereign" who wanted to get a pardon for his son who has been sentenced to jail in an adjoining county for cow-hiding a temperance lecturer.—We have not learned whether he succeeded, but take that for granted. The Governor can't shine here no how he can fix it.

**"Democratic Register."**

We have received the first number of a neatly printed and ably conducted Whig paper, bearing the above title, published in Clarion, Pa., by D. W. FOSTER. Success to it!

FRANCIS M'CLURE, for nearly 30 years an Associate Judge of Allegheny county, Pa., died a few days ago, aged 103 years.

**The Case of Bernard and Patrick Flanagan.**

The Indiana Register of Wednesday last contains a copy of the much-talked-of Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning a certain Trial for Murder in Cambria county." We find that an erroneous impression prevails among the public in regard to this law, for in fact it does not absolutely grant a new trial to the convicts. The Act contains four sections. Section 1st, authorizes and requires the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county to enter, if requested by the defendants, in the case of the Commonwealth against Bernard Flanagan and Patrick Flanagan, indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Holder, a rule to show cause why the sentence of the court and verdict of the jury should not be set aside in said case, a new trial be granted, and if the said Court should on hearing be satisfied that, according to the principles which ought to govern in such cases, a new trial should be granted, they are authorized to make the said rule absolute—that is, grant a new trial. If a new trial be thus granted the case shall be proceeded in as soon as practicable to another trial and final judgment.

Sec. 2 provides that if desired by the President Judge of the said court, the said rule, the hearing thereof, and the new trial, if one be granted, shall be had before the Judge of the 4th Judicial District, who is authorized to preside &c.

Sec. 3 enacts that the costs which will be incurred, including \$50 as a fee to the deputy Attorney General, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. 4, that the provisions of the act shall not be construed into an expression of any opinion of the Legislature as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

Through feelings of delicacy, JUDGE WHITE before whom the defendants had their former trial, has, in pursuance of the second section of the Act, certified and placed the whole matter into the hands of JUDGE WOODWARD, of the 4th Judicial District. Both WHITE and WOODWARD are among the ablest Judges in the State. We do not know when the argument of the rule is to be had.

**THE STATE APPROPRIATION BILL.**—Among the prominent items of this bill are the following:

For the payment of interest and general expenses of Gov't.	\$230,000
Pensions,	47,000
Militia Expenses,	20,000
Colleges, Academies, and Female Seminars,	23,000
Common Schools,	250,000
House of Refuge,	5,000
Institution for the Blind,	8,000
" " Deaf and Dumb,	11,000
State Library,	2,800
Nicholson Court, (old expenses)	4,500
Eastern Penitentiary,	8,000
Western " "	5,000
Interest on temporary loan	15,000
Geological Survey, (conclusion)	2,000
Interest on the 4th May issues,	30,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000
Canal and Railroad Officers,	50,000
Pay of Canal Commissioners and their clerks,	3,780
Repairs on the Public Works, of damages by the present flood, if necessary, the sum of	50,000
Laborers on the Public Works,	60,000

**GENEROUS BEQUESTS.**—We learn by the Zanesville, Ohio Aurora, that the widow of the late E. Buckingham, recently deceased, has bequeathed in her will the following sums for religious and charitable purposes:—

For the education of Females at the Putnam Seminary,	\$10,00
Towards erecting a parsonage for the Presbyterian Church,	1,000
For the American Bible Society,	1,000
For the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	1,000
For the American Tract Society,	500
For Negro Emancipation,	1,000
	\$14,500

**PITTSBURGH BUSINESS.**—The Pittsburgh American, of the 20th April says: "We have not witnessed so great a throng of business at the Monongahela landing for the last three years as we have for the few days past. Yesterday it appeared to be covered on all its length and breadth from Grant down to Ferry streets, with barely room for the thousand drays to pass, and the goods, though continually kept moving, did not appear, up to 4 o'clock, to have in any way diminished. The front of the landing presents a noble fleet of the finest steamers. The stock of produce for the East is immense and the Canal boats are now arriving loaded down with return freights.

**MELANCHOLY.**—We have just been informed that Mr. Christian Brown, a highly respectable citizen of Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, committed suicide, on Monday, the 17th April whilst in a deranged state of mind, by hanging himself.—*Stroudsburg Repub.*

**James Mathers, Esq.**

If the day has not gone by when honesty and efficiency in a Senator are recommendations, James Mathers stands prominently forth as a faithful sentinel on the citadel of our Legislative Halls. His constituents have reason to be proud of their Senator. Always at his post—never swerving from duty—extremely attentive to the interest and demands of his constituents—he established a character which should and doubtless will live after him. While many members daily try to beat up some frothy declamation into seeming consistency upon almost every subject which is agitated—while they consume time in doing nothing—Mr. Mathers promptly attends to the wants of his constituents and the welfare of the Commonwealth. He is emphatically a business man, and though by profession a lawyer, he speaks only when it is necessary and then comes at once to the main point at issue without any unnecessary circumlocution. Unlike some members, who fancy themselves to be the Atlases which uphold and sustain the whole weight of the State; who imagine the world would fly from its orbit, or the "music of the spheres" would cease, if they did not come to the rescue, and speak in words of "learned length and thundering sound" upon every little petty subject that arises for Legislative action. Mr. Mathers never yet has travelled beyond the legitimate confines of a member's proper duty. He is no trifler, and makes no speeches for "Buncombe." He never has engaged, so far as our knowledge extends, in members' petty quarrellings and wrangling speeches. And why? Simply because he is a gentleman and therefore totally unlike the Hotspurs and small politicians who by cunning and intrigue have crept through the slime of party into seats in the legislative halls. High elevated places are visited as well by the base reptile that makes its own slime its ladder of ascent, as the Heaven-soaring Eagle. Too often in our public councils Good stands confronted by Evil—the Gentleman by the Blackguard. Whilst this too frequently the case, it is exceedingly gratifying to recognize, in his official conduct, fidelity the most charming and integrity that stands firm as a surge repelling rock; and his private and public character, the dignified tone and manly bearing of a gentleman. We eschew all political and party puffing; we but speak what we sincerely believe to be truth. We have scanned his official conduct closely and critically, and that which we now say is the result of our examination. Honest merit should receive a passing notice, and there should be given "honor to whom honor is due."—*Perry Freeman.*

**Death of Commodore Porter.**

The steamship Britannia brought the melancholy intelligence that this gallant old veteran of the ocean, died at Constantinople, in the early part of March. Commodore Porter was as brave an officer as ever trod the deck of a ship of war, and he deserves an imperishable monument for his daring and heroic achievements while in the naval service of the United States. The Commodore had been for some years past in very feeble health. On the 27th of February last, he was seized with an acute attack of pleurisy and pericarditis, which after a few days of intense suffering, terminated fatally on the 3d of March. He died without pain and scarce a struggle, at exactly 12 meridian. The morning of the day he was taken ill, he took a long ride in the carriage he had lately purchased. On his return he was completely exhausted, and was almost carried to his bed. For some hours previous to his decease, he was insensible to pain. He seemed to have had a presentiment of his approaching fate. By his last will, Commodore Porter directed that his body should be interred at the foot of the flag staff. The funeral was attended by the attaches of several legations, and all the Americans resident there. The ministers who were not present themselves or who had not sent representatives, sent letters of condolence. After the funeral, the Americans present assembled and passed the following resolutions: 1st. that they would wear crape for the space of one month. 2d. That letters of condolence should be sent to Mrs. Porter. 3d. That copies of the resolutions should be sent to the Department of the State, to Mrs. Porter and to the family here.

**TRADE OF THE WEST.**—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th inst. says:—"Our wharves have exhibited much activity for some days past, and the shipments of produce, as well as the arrivals of merchandise, have been considerable. The high water and mild weather, indicating the opening of Spring, have given an impulse to business, which has revived to a considerable extent."

The Pittsburgh papers report trade to be very active in that city. The Canal was in full operation, and the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers in fine order for navigation. Produce and merchandise were arriving and departing in large quantities, and every thing betokened full activity.

**MARRING A WIFE'S SISTER.**—At the regular meeting of the classis of New Brunswick, to whom the subject had been referred by the General Synod of the Dutch Church, it was decided by ayes 17, noes 11, doubtful 1, that "the word of God does not prohibit the marriage of a deceased wife's sister; and the canon of the Dutch Church assuming the contrary, ought to be repealed."

**The Late Legislature.**

The "Beaver Argus" pays the following unequivocal compliments to the late Legislature. It says the act of adjournment was the best act of the session; that it was an unprofitable, a disgraceful session to Pennsylvania, and for her honor trusts that we shall not again be cursed with such an Assembly, the majority of whom have shown so little regard for the reputation or interest of the Commonwealth, or the wishes or welfare of the people. The Argus speaks of the majority—those who at the outset were to work together so harmoniously, according to the Governor's message; but who have proved themselves a set of factious, perverse, corrupt, unscrupulous demagogues, who having full rope and swing, have been tearing at each other for want of better prey, and who will sell themselves or the State to serve their mercenary purposes! Into such hands have the destinies of the Commonwealth been placed by a deceived and betrayed People; and see now our condition! We have a beggared treasury; an enormous increase of the public debt;—no payment of interest, but a double infliction of taxation; with blasted credit, and embarrassment pervading all classes of the People;—yet with all this in view what has been done by the Locofoco majority—what has been attempted to relieve the State or the People! Nothing! nothing!—but the session has been wasted in disgraceful wrangles between the several factions of the dominant party, and in the exposure of their hypocrisy and venality.

The Argus justly congratulates the citizens of Beaver county that they have no share of this odium to bear. They have been faithfully and creditably represented, by men who have been disposed to devote their energies to the public good, who are entitled to the commendations of their constituents; and though without power or responsibility, the efforts of the minority have not been altogether unsuccessful. Taking advantage of Federal divisions, the Whigs have succeeded in passing through several important bills, which cannot but exert a salutary influence;—among them the Reform Bill—reducing the salaries and perquisites of the office-holders; and the Bill to give the People the election of the Board of Canal Commissioners, separating from the Executive a large portion of his overgrown patronage.

**Miller's Last Day.**

The 23d of April was to be the "last day" of this world, according to the foresight and prophecy of Mr. Miller,—the day of the final destruction and extinction of all terrestrial things; and his believers must have been greatly astonished at awaking in the morning and finding themselves alive and kicking.

The Philadelphia Ledger hits off the delusion in the following quaint style:

We believe, according to the theory of that learned chronologist and prophet, that the world has existed just long enough to become as dry as punk, and that the first beam of yesterday's sun, which was to fall upon this combustible body, was to set in a flame that would destroy all created things upon its face except the prophet and his followers, and so alter the constitution of the materials of the old world, that in the new combinations which were to ensue, the original curse would be taken from the earth, and with rejuvenated vigor it would then yield spontaneously and in the most exuberant excess. The event was to be heralded by a bright light in the heavens, and what is a singular coincidence, a luminous belt extending across the sky was observed in New York on Saturday night, which continued till ten or eleven o'clock. With this exception, we believe there was no other sign in the heavens, and the fall of rain yesterday afternoon doubtless disappointed whatever anxious expectants there were waiting for the event. A few thunder claps and an occasional sudden and vivid brightening of the clouds told that nature was pursuing her accustomed operations for the benefit of mankind, and that a laudible Creator, through such means, was providing the "seed time and the harvest" to reward the toils of the industrious husbandman. In the evening the sun lit up the heavens with a brilliant light, which may have appeared ominous to some, but which was nothing more than a reflection of the setting sun upon the clouds.

The failure of the prediction goes to show the folly and conceit of the individual who made it, and the delusion of his followers.

**CHEERING STOPS.**—The Norristown Free Press says:—"We are pleased to learn that the extensive Iron Works of our enterprising friends, Messrs. Reeves & Whitaker, at Pheonixville, are doing a larger business than they have ever done heretofore. The Cotton Factory at the same place, we understand, is also doing a good business. The Iron Works of Mr. Mason are undergoing repair, and consequently not in operation. The Rolling and Nail Works of R. C. Nicholas & Co., in this place, are undergoing a thorough repair, by the introduction of New Rolling machinery, and will soon be in operation."

**SPECIE.**—The Boston Transcript says:—"The Britannia brought out a large amount of gold, stated at something like 300,000 sovereigns; of which \$1,154,465 was entered at the Custom-house to-day—consigned to thirty or forty different houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia."

**Extraordinary Scene in High Life.**

The Richmond Star gives an account of a scene between Gov. McDowell of Virginia, and Gov. Thomas of Maryland, which took place at Staunton, Va., and is perhaps without a parallel.

Gov. McDowell is the father-in-law of Gov. Thomas, and all know of the difficulties between the latter and his wife—rather of the treatment she met with at his hands, some time since, which accounts for the quarrel.

Gov. Thomas reached Staunton in the Valley stage about 11 o'clock, and Gov. McDowell in the Charlottesville stage, about an hour afterwards. They put up at the same hotel and met there, but did not speak—both designing to take the Lexington stage. When the stage came up, Governor McDowell handed his lady into the stage, and he was also in the act of entering, when he observed Thomas at his side and demanded where he was going, to which he replied, "in the stage." This he was assured he should not do, and from words they proceeded to blow, Gov. McDowell effecting his umbrella with *worked* effect upon his adversary. The bystanders then interfered and the battle was stopped—Governor T. declaring he had not received fair play. By the persuasion of friends, Gov. McD. with his lady took a private conveyance to Lexington, Gov. T. continuing in the stage. It was anticipated that another "scene" would occur at Lexington, from which place news was anxiously expected. The affair has caused great talk and excitement at Staunton.

We hear it stated that the recent election of State Printer will be set aside, the law requiring the election to take place within three days after the passage of the act, and the election not having been effected for five or six.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

The above may be considered as a kind of semi-official announcement of the intention of Gov. Porter to "set aside" the election of Mr. McKinley, because he was the candidate in opposition to the Kickapoo dynasty. It confirms the rumor that has been abroad ever since the election—promulgated by the friends of the Governor.

This termination is another evidence of the principles and motives that govern David R. Porter. He recommended the election of a State Printer, and signed a bill for that purpose. After several trials to elect, which failed, he vetoed the bill repealing the law, and giving the printing to the lowest bidder, because he believed a friend of his would be finally elected.—But when the matter resulted in the election of Mr. McKinley, his rage and disappointment sought revenge by endeavoring to procure a re-consideration of the election, for the purpose of giving the printing to the lowest bidder. Having failed in that, by not being able to find dupes enough to be used to carry out his hypocrisy, he has at last discovered that the election is not according to law, because, although the Convention met on the day specified by law, and after proceeding to the election, as the law directed, adjourned from time to time, until it was completed. If this renders the election illegal and void, then almost every U. S. Senator, and many of the State Treasurers, for the last twenty years, have held their places illegally.

But this plea of illegality will not avail the Kickapoo chief. The veil is too thin to cover the dishonest motive that prompts it. If the acts of the People's Representatives are to be thus nullified by him, we should not wonder if the scenes of a "backshot war," which included him into office, should be re-enacted in putting him out.—*Pa. Tel.*

**A Witty Parson.**

A Scotch clergyman by the name of Watty Morrison, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion a young officer scoffed at the idea that it required so much time and study to write a sermon, as ministers pretended, and offered a bet that he could preach half an hour on any passage in the Old Testament without any preparation. Mr. Morrison took the bet and gave him for a Text, "And the Ass opened his mouth and he spake." The parson won the wager, the officer being rather disinclined to employ his eloquence on that text.

On another occasion, Morrison entreated an officer to pardon a poor soldier for some offence he had committed. The officer agreed to do so, if he would in return, grant him the first favor he should ask.

Mr. Morrison agreed to this. In a day or two, the officer demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "As I am a minister of the church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church."

"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well then, Major, I begin with the usual question: You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away! Thus the witty minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinances.

There are no solid rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.