

# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Devoted to General Intelligence, Advertising, Politics, Literature, Morality, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Amusement, &c., &c.

Vol. IX, No. 4.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., FEBRUARY 7, 1844.

Whole No. 420.

PUBLISHED BY  
**THEODORE H. CREMER,**

### TERMS.

The "Journal" will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance, and if not paid within six months, \$2 50.  
No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 55 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

### BANK NOTE LIST.

Rates of Discount in Philadelphia.

Banks in Philadelphia.	
Bank of North America	par
Bank of the Northern Liberties	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Commercial Bank of Penn'a	par
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank	par
Kensington bank	par
Schenck's bank	par
Mechanics' bank	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Southwark bank	par
Western bank	par
Moyamensing bank	par
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' bank	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Girard bank	10
Bank of the United States	20
Country Banks.	
Bank of Chester co.	Westchester par
Bank of Delaware co.	Chester par
Bank of Germantown	Germantown par
Bank of Montgomery co.	Norristown par
Doylestown bank	Doylestown par
Easton bank	Easton par
Farmers' bk of Bucks co.	Bristol par
Bank of Northumberland	Northumberland par
Honesdale bank	Honesdale 14
Farmers' bk of Lanc.	Lancaster 14
Lancaster bank	Lancaster 4
Lancaster county bank	Lancaster 4
Bank of Pittsburg	Pittsburg 13
Merchants' & Manuf. bk.	Pittsburg 13
Exchange bank	Pittsburg 4
Do. do. branch of	Hollidaysburg 4
Col'a bk & bridge co.	Columbia 13
Franklin bank	Washington 13
Monongahela bk of B.	Brownsville 13
Farmers' bk of Reading	Reading 13
Bank of Middle town	Middletown 13
Carlisle bank	Carlisle 13
Eric bank	Eric 3
Bank of Chambersburg	Chambersburg 13
Bank of Gettysburg	Gettysburg 13
York bank	York 13
Harrisburg bank	Harrisburg 13
Miners' bk of Pottsville	Pottsville 13
Bank of Susquehanna co.	Montrose 35
Farmers' & Drivers' bk	Waynesborough 3
Bank of Lewistown	Lewistown 2
Wyoming bank	Wilkesbarre 2
Northampton bank	Allentown no sale
Berks county bank	Reading no sale
West Branch bank	Williamsport no sale
Towanda bank	Towanda 90

### Rates of Relief Notes.

Northern Liberties, Delaware County, Farmers' Bank of Bucks, Germantown	1 1/2
All others	1 1/2

### FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

**CHRISTIAN COURTS,**  
WOULD most respectfully inform the citizens of this county, the public generally, and his old friends and customers in particular, that he has leased for a term of years, that large and commodious building on the West end of the Diamond, in the borough of Huntingdon, formerly kept by Andrew H. Hirst, which he has opened and furnished as a Public House, where every attention that will minister to the comfort and convenience of guests will always be found.

### His Table

will at all times be abundantly supplied with the best to be had in the country.

### His Bar

will be furnished with the best of Liquors, and

### HIS STALLING

is the very best in the borough, and will always be attended by the most trusty, attentive and experienced ostlers.

Mr. Courts pledges himself to make every exertion to render the "Franklin House" a home to all who may favor him with a call. Thankful to his old customers for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom.

Boarders, by the year, month, or week, will be taken on reasonable terms.  
Huntingdon, Nov. 8, 1843.

### CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish every description of CHAIRS, from the plain kitchen to the most splendid and fashionable one for the parlor. Also the

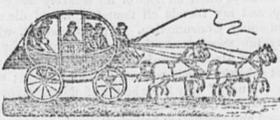
### LUXURIOUS AND EASY CHAIR FOR THE INVALID.

in which the feeble and afflicted invalid, through unable to walk even with the aid of crutches, may with ease move himself from room to room, through the garden and in the street, with great rapidity.

Those who are about going to housekeeping, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, whilst the Student and Gentleman of leisure are sure to find in this newly invented *Revolving Chair*, that comfort which no other article of the kind is capable of affording. Country merchants and shippers can be supplied with any quantity at short notice.

ABRAHAM McDONOUGH,  
No. 113 South Second street, two doors below Dock, Philadelphia.  
May 31, 1843.--1 yr.

### COME THIS WAY!



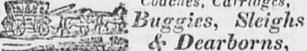
### EXTENSIVE Carriage Manufactory

HENRY SMITH

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon, the public generally, and his old friends and customers in particular, that he still continues the

### Coach Making Business

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in Main street in the borough of Huntingdon, nearly opposite the "Journal" printing office, where he has constantly on hand every description of



Coaches, Carriages,  
Buggies, Sleighs  
& Dearborns,

which he will sell low for cash or on reasonable terms.  
All kinds of work in his line made to order, on the shortest notice, in a

### WORKMANLIKE MANNER

And all kinds of repairing done with neatness and despatch.  
Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Any persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine and judge for themselves.  
Huntingdon Nov. 29, 1843.

### SMOKERS, THIS WAY!

### SEAGARS!

### Cheap for Cash.

The subscriber has just received a large and well assorted lot of cigars, which he offers for sale at the following prices:  
Cuba segars in boxes containing 150 each, \$1 25 per box.  
Half Spanish in boxes containing 150 each, 50 cents per box.  
Half Spanish per thousand, \$2 75  
Common do. \$1 50 and \$1 60

The above prices are so low that the subscriber can sell for cash only.

### T. K. SIMONTON.

Huntingdon, Oct. 11.--1f

### B. HAWKINS.

DEGS to inform the inhabitants of Huntingdon and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of light and heavy wagon making, and every kind of vehicle repairing. Having learnt his trade in England, he is prepared to furnish either the English or American style of wagons, and hopes by diligence and attention to merit a share of public patronage.  
N. B. Shop near to Mr. J. Houck's blacksmith shop.  
Huntingdon, April 19, 1843.--1y.

### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pa., on the 1st of January, 1844, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Brooke Davis, Irvin James,  
Bisben John, Johnstone Thomas,  
Butts John R. 2, Kaufman Reuben B.  
Baker John, Knode Henry,  
Cresswell Nicholas, Kinnports Gideon,  
Dewalt Peter, Miller Samuel,  
Davis Patrick, Miller Samuel D.  
Deen John P., McDonald John,  
Drenkle Henry S., McClure Andrew,  
Davis Elizabeth, Neff Isaac M.  
Farr John, Neff John A.  
Gardner James, Porter John,  
Green Miles S., Sitzer William,  
Housholder Michael, Walker John Esq.,  
Hamer Samuel, Wristar William,  
Herrance Jacob, Young Geo. B.  
JOHN GEMMILL, P. M.  
Alexandria Jan. 1, 1844.

### THOMAS BURCH JR.,

(DATE OF PITTSBURGH.)

Has removed to Philadelphia, No. 194 Market street, below the Red Lion Hotel, with the intention of engaging in his old business of selling

Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Threads, Percussion Caps and French and German Fancy Articles.

He respectfully requests the attention of his former friends and others, and solicits their calls and custom when buying goods in Philadelphia. His stock will be entirely new, laid in for CASH, and sold in such a manner as to secure to purchasers entire satisfaction and a continuance of their favors.  
Jan. 3, 1844.--3c.

### For Rent.

The dwelling and store house now occupied by Mr. David Barrick, in the village of Manor Hill, Huntingdon co., Pa.

For terms enquire of the subscriber residing in the above named village.  
DAVID STERRETT.  
Jan. 3, 1843.

### ISAAC FISHER

### ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAS removed to Huntingdon, with the intention of making it the place of his future residence, and will attend to such legal business as may be entrusted to him.  
Dec. 29, 1843.

### A. K. CORNYN,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in Main Street, two doors East of Mrs. McConnell's Temperance House.

### BLANK BONDS—Judgment and com-

promise—for sale at this office.

### POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.  
NEW WHIG SONG.  
Hurrah for Brave Harry, the Pride of the West.

BY JOSEPH M. FIELD.

Air—"The Star Spangled Banner."  
Oh! stay my spy, on the battlements high,  
The banner of 'Forty' still streaming;  
And close by its side, in its glory and pride,  
Another, with victory gleaming!  
And see how it flashes! when e'er the breeze dashes  
Its front to the sun, 'The Mill Boy of the Slashes!'  
And bears as a motto inscribed on its crest:  
Hurrah for Brave Harry, the Pride of the West!

And hark! from the mountains! and list! from the plain,  
And e'en from the dark swelling ocean—  
Ten thousands repeat it, in thunders again—  
And loudly proclaim their devotion,  
For him, whom the nation have named for the station

Of chief, at the Washington Inauguration!  
Then up with the Banner, that bears on its crest:  
Hurrah for Brave Harry, the Pride of the West!

And widely, and proudly, that banner shall wave,  
Since the voice of the people proclaims it;  
And could our brave chief lead now low in his grave,  
But waken to life he would name it.  
For oft did he say, that in all our array  
The star which shone brightest, was brave Harry Clay!

Then this be our motto, our watchword, our crest,  
Hurrah! for Brave Harry, the Pride of the West!  
Philadelphia, January 27, 1844.

### From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Gentlemen—Having noticed in some of the Eastern papers a paragraph stating that President Tyler had written a letter to Louis Philippe, congratulating him on the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, I send you a supposed copy of the letter, to use as you think best. As I sometimes indulge in framing "Hoosier's Nests," &c., please excuse me.

### Congratulatory Epistle

To Louis Philippe, on the Marriage of the Prince de Joinville, by a high Functionary of the United States.

Illustrious Sovereign of the Gallian nation!  
My best respects to you and to your Spouse;  
Accept this letter of congratulation,  
Embracing all the members of your House;  
And to the Prince my special salutation,  
With choicest blessings on his Princess' brow;  
May their connubial joys be showered thick as—  
At least as many as our cousin Vic has.

No doubt you hear of me across the ocean,  
By each arriving vessel your strand;  
I've kept the public in a brisk commotion,  
Since I succeeded to supreme command;  
And often I have had a half-way notion,  
"To step across" and take you by the hand;  
I long to meet you as a friend and brother,  
And face to face congratulate each other.

The cares of Empire mingle with the pleasures,  
Like acid in the sweet concocted cup;  
They give a zest which men's fondly treasures,  
A kind of pungent relish as we sip;  
But tho' at times I'm thwarted in my measures,  
I'll use the fictions opposition up,  
And live in future song and future story,  
The founder of a noble nation's glory.

Long may your royal line secure succession,  
Nor lack a Prince to fill your ancient throne!  
I too have sons I fain would give possession,  
To reap (when I am gone) the fruits I've sown;  
But while I serpens watch my bold progression,  
Of whom I truly dread but one alone;  
The Ashland Chief I fear will prove the victor,  
Among the reptiles he's the *Bea Constrictor*!

Alas! I'm but an evny your condition,  
Entranced for life—your subjects good and true;  
While I maintain a critical position,  
Which often makes me "feel a little blue";  
But wishing all our enemies perdition,  
I baste to bid your Majesty adieu,  
Believe me Sir, both orally and mentally,  
Your most obedient servant, *Accidentally*. J. T.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### From the Public Ledger.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC DEBATE.

The debate between the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt and Mr. Andrew Miller, at the Universalist Church, in Calowhill street, on Monday evening, (the 23d ult.) was by no means equal to the expectations of the audience. Mr. Miller evidently came unprepared to defend the traffic in ardent spirits against the attacks of so able a champion of the Temperance Cause as Mr. Hunt, and the strength of the latter and the true merits of the question at issue were, therefore, but imperfectly developed.

Mr. Hunt occupied the first fifteen minutes in stating the conditions and object of the debate, and in making the preliminary demonstrations. He said that he esteemed Mr. Miller as a gentleman, and would, therefore, strictly and cheerfully conform to the agreement between them to refrain from all personalities; that he would confine his remarks solely to the liquor selling business, and would endeavor to show, conclusively and satisfactorily, that it ought to be made a penal offence. Why, said he, is any act of man punishable by law? Because it is found to be destructive to the best interests of society, and, in self-defence, that society becomes not only justified in forbidding, but is bound to suppress it by punishing those who commit it. This, I presume, my friend Miller will admit, and we may, therefore, assume the point as granted. Well, then, let us see whether the business of liquor selling, as a beverage in health, may not be included in this rule, and whether it ought not, for reasons assigned, to be made a penal offence. I think I can show that there is no offence now made penal which is more destructive to human interests, property and happi-

ness than that, and I will compare it, for the purpose of showing this, with any crime my friend Miller may name. Mr. Hunt here turned to Mr. Miller and asked him to name any offence for this comparison. (Mr. Miller shook his head, and Mr. Hunt resumed.) He declines naming any. I will, therefore, take counterfeiting for the argument. Counterfeiting is made punishable as an offence, because it is injurious to the interests of society. But how does it effect those interests? Its injury extends only to property. The moral constitution, the intelligence, the health, the soul of society remain untouched. If the counterfeiter imposes upon me, he injures me to the extent of property taken from me by a false bill—but no more. He still leaves me my character; he still leaves my mind unimpaired by his acts, my health unbroken; and with these, and well-directed industry, I can soon repair the mischief he has done. But not so with the liquor seller. He not only takes away the property of his victim without giving him an equivalent, but he takes away his means of support; destroys his reason, his health and character, and brings ruin and misery upon his family. The proof of this assertion is to be found in your prisons and your almshouses, and is familiar to thousands. I have seen it in the tears, I have heard it in the groans of wives, mothers and children, and I have received it in the confessions of the victims of the traffic themselves. I have asked the inmates of the poorhouse and the prison, "What brought you here, the counterfeiter or the rum-seller?" and although some have replied the former, and others have assigned different causes, the great masses have answered, the "rum-seller!" Mr. Hunt concluded his first fifteen minutes by observing—what follows then, if it is proved that the traffic in liquor as a beverage in health is equally or more destructive to the best interests of society than counterfeiting? Why, society is bound to put a stop to it, and it ought to be made a penal offence.

Mr. Miller replied. He said that he felt greatly embarrassed in the position he occupied, as it was new to him, and if he should not succeed in defending a business in which he had been honestly engaged for a series of years, he hoped the audience would pardon the fault while he attributed it to him, and not to the business. I never attended a temperance meeting until a few nights ago, said he, but having heard that the advocates of the cause took especial pains to abuse those engaged in the business of selling liquor, I felt it my duty to hear, and endeavor to answer the charges brought against them. I need not trouble the audience by stating how I came to this discussion, and only desire that if I should, when warmed by it, say any thing reproachful to the temperance cause, or disrespectful to my opponent, that it may be overlooked, as it will be wholly accidental and not designed.

Mr. Miller proceeded to state that Mr. Hunt had, as he conceived, departed from the traffic in liquor, had gone on to show the evils of drinking to excess. The traffic in liquor, he said, was a business which had been immemorably followed without reproach, and which had been protected by legislation in every civilized community. Liquors are used in a thousand useful ways, as auxiliaries to chemistry and the arts, and it was, in his opinion, equally unjust to charge the makers and sellers with the vices of those who drink them to excess, as to fasten the iniquity of counterfeiting upon the manufacturers and vendors of paper. The tendency of such an argument would be to show that because religious fanaticism sometimes make men mad, that religion itself was an evil and ought to be suppressed. The same might be said of many other useful institutions and occupations; but enough has been suggested to show the weakness of the brother's position, and I shall, therefore, pause for a stronger attack.

Mr. Hunt resumed. My friend Miller, said he, has endeavored to show, that I have wandered from the question, but let me respectfully recall to his mind the circumstances out of which this discussion grew, and I know he will admit that I am right.—At the meeting held in the Court House last Thursday night, he replied to a speech of Brother Chambers, in defence of the liquor business. After the meeting I told him in a friendly way I should like to have a public interview with him on the subject, and that I would undertake to show that the traffic in liquors was more injurious to society than any offence in the catalogue of crimes. He assented, and we are here to-night in pursuance of the agreement then made. What is, then, the subject of discussion? Is it the influence of liquor as used by the chemist or in the arts? No—it is its influence upon society, used as a beverage in health! And when we spoke of the traffic in liquor, we referred to its effects as temperance men regarded them. But I will adopt the gentleman's own views, if he insists upon it, and will prove to this audience, and to him, too, that the traffic is productive of more mischief than good to society; that its direct and legitimate tendency is destructive to the best interests of society; that it may be abolished without producing as much injury as its existence now does, and that it ought, therefore, to be put a stop to, by making it a penal offence and by punishing those who engage in it. Mr. Hunt then proceeded to the support of his position, by showing the evils of the traffic; comparing them with its good and beneficial effects, and representing the former to be greatly disproportioned in magnitude and importance to the latter.—He also compared the traffic with robbery, and without making the slightest personal allusions argued that robbery produced less mischief to society than the traffic. He concluded, by saying that if any man would prove to him that religion had a direct and legitimate tendency to produce insanity;

that it caused more injury to society than good, and might be dispensed with without evil results, he would urge its suppression as warmly as he did that of the liquor business.

Mr. Miller replied. He said that his opponent had put a qualification to the question which he did not think quite fair, and had wandered further from the issue than he was disposed to follow.—He repeated that the tendency of the brother's argument was to abolish all useful employments and institutions, because they were abused, and to return to a state of semi-barbarism. The aborigines of this country knew nothing of the evils of counterfeiting, because they had no paper; but does it follow that we ought to avoid that evil by returning to their barbarism? Some may argue that if we never learn to write we will never commit forgery, and that if we avoid engraving and printing we shall also avoid counterfeiting. This is true enough, but not very reasonable. The Indians, too, were free from the vice of drunkenness until the whites introduced whiskey among them; but the vice was not in the traffic but in the drinking. If I sell a man five or fifty gallons of spirits, I do not ask him to drink it, and I may assert that of the ten thousand persons who purchase liquor, not more than one becomes a drunkard. To charge the liquor seller with the results of drunkenness, you must show that he compels men to drink; you must give him a power almost omnipotent, by which he draws into his meshes and compels them to drink to excess.—The temperance men have begun at the wrong end to effect a reform. They should direct their efforts to stop drinking, not to abuse the dealers in liquors, in order to prevent intemperance. A similar reform was started more than a hundred years ago in England, and what were its results? I will read you the account of the origin and progress of this movement from the second volume of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, and you will see that the temperance reformation is not new now and is likely to result in nothing beneficial to society, as the one here described did, proving the fact that it was begun at the wrong end of the evil.

Mr. Miller then read an extract from the work alluded to, showing that from the enormous extent to which gin drinking was then carried, and to the frightful amount of crime, poverty and pauperism it engendered, that Parliament denounced severe penalties against the manufacture and sale of liquors without a license, and raised the price of the license so high as to make the traffic a monopoly in the hands of capitalists. In a short time these laws became exceedingly onerous; informers were openly assailed in the streets; the execution of the laws were evaded and resisted, and instead of suppressing the evil they tended only to increase it. Now, said Mr. Miller, the temperance advocates are proceeding in the same mode, and instead of taking away the appetite for ardent spirits, abuse those who deal in them, and ask government to make the traffic penal. What has been the result? Instead of decreasing intemperance they have increased it, as the records of the county will show. In 1842, the amount paid into the County Treasury for tavern licenses was a little over \$5,000. In 1843, and while the temperance movement was going on with all its vigor, the amount of revenue derived from the same source was rising \$10,000. This increase of revenue proves an increase in the sale and consumption of liquors, and shows that the temperance reform is directed to the wrong end of the evil. Mr. Miller again resorted to his argument in reference to religious fanaticism, the madness and bloodshed and sacrifices at the stake it had caused, and repeated his question, whether any reasonable man would ask that these evils should be removed by suppressing all religion as their cause. He concluded that equal tyranny and injustice would follow from making the traffic in liquors an offence, and asserted that government had no right to prescribe what a man should eat, drink, or wear, to suit the whims and caprices of any class of reformers.

Mr. Hunt rejoined.—He said he thanked the gentleman for his reference to McCulloch's Dictionary. He fully agreed with the preamble to the act of parliament there quoted. The only ground of objection he saw to the law was that it did not go to the root of the evil; it did not forbid the making and selling of rum, except to the poor. It countenanced and tolerated intemperance among the rich, and was therefore equally censurable and nugatory. But the gentleman says it would be tyrannical to say what a man shall drink. He forgets that his license laws, these evidences of the "wisdom of legislators" which he praises for their "antiquity," do say what a man shall not drink or at least how much of certain beverages they shall drink. If a man gets drunk, isn't he fined? Ah, ha! (Laughter.) He has told us that the aborigines of this country were free from the vices of intemperance until the whites introduced whiskey among them. Aye, there's the rub. Has not General Jackson, that good old man, who, notwithstanding all that has been said against him, I love, much—[Here the audience commenced applauding but were restrained by the speaker.]—has he not told us, has not every President and Statesman and writer told us, that nothing but the introduction of ardent spirits has conquered the proud soul of the Indian? Our bayonets and powder and balls could not subdue him; but rum has debased his character and destroyed his race, and under its influence the free and noble lord of the forest has sunk to the condition of a brute. So with another of the gentleman's illustrations. He has told us of an individual who deliberately bought a pair of pistols, powder and balls, and went home and shot his daughter, and he asks us to say if the

seller of the pistols was responsible for the use made of them. But he forgets to tell the whole story. I remember well that the individual who bought the pistols had not the nerve to use them as he did until stimulated to his crime by three glasses of brandy! Again, he states that the temperance reformation is going backwards, because twice as much revenue was derived from the granting of licenses in 1843 as in 1842; but here again he omits to tell us that there were from twelve to fifteen hundred tippling-houses in 1842 which paid no licenses and that the taxes have been increased.

Here there was some dispute between the speakers as to the facts and figures referred to, when Dr. Gibbons was called upon to act the parties right.—Mr. Miller contended that there were at least a thousand licensed taverns in the city and county, but it was afterwards conceded that there were but little more than half the number. Dr. Gibbons so stated the fact.]

Mr. Hunt then said—I was perhaps wrong in my figures, though not much out in my facts. I cannot be expected to be entirely accurate, as I am a stranger here and only give my statements as I receive them. By the report of your constables, which I hold in my hand and which is sworn to by those officers, it appears that there are 570 licensed taverns in the city and county, while it appears that the whole number of houses for the sale of ardent spirits is about 1500. But it is not necessary to refer to these statements to show how much revenue has been raised from licenses. None ought to be derived from such a source. The business is a pernicious one and ought to be suppressed entirely, and if the question was now proposed to this community, whether ardent spirits should be introduced, supposing it had not already been, and that we knew that the introduction would bring about the evils which now result from the manufacture and sale of it, what would my friend Miller say?—Would he consent to its introduction? (Mr. Miller shook his head, signifying that he would not.—Quite a sensation was produced by this, and Mr. Hunt continued.) I knew he would not; and I trust that he will attend temperance meetings hereafter, and I am sure he will come to think as I do, and will abandon a traffic in ardent spirits altogether.

Mr. Hunt again urged the necessity of making the traffic an offence punishable by law, asserting that, instead of only one person in ten thousand purchasers of liquors becoming drunkards, as Mr. Miller asserted, it had been proved that two out of every ten who tasted ardent spirits, became habitual drunkards, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the advocates of the cause. Mr. Miller followed in reply, but he evidently labored under disadvantage and appeared to be conscious that he had yielded his point in giving an affirmative to Mr. Hunt's ingenious question. He referred to McCulloch's Dictionary to show that great severities had been resorted to for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits under the act quoted, and that twelve hundred persons had been sentenced to imprisonment and transportation, in two years, for violating its provisions. All, he said, proved of no avail, as the vice of drunkenness increased, in despite of the law, as the appetite for liquor remained, and was enhanced by the difficulty of gratifying it. The debate closed as it had begun, in good humor.—Both speakers came back to the premises from which they started, and the audience, which was numerous and intelligent, dispersed in pretty much the same mood and mind in which they had assembled; excepting, perhaps, one Mr. Brown, who interrupted Mr. Hunt with an impertinent remark, and was invited out. The reporter has attempted to give nothing more than an outline of the debate. There were some very good remarks upon the evils of religious fanaticism from both gentlemen, but as the reporter took no notes, he will not venture upon so delicate a topic, lest he should unwittingly ascribe tenets to the speakers which they do not hold, by giving their remarks in language different from that used on the occasion.

**AVIAR SITUATION.**—A notorious tippler, in a town not forty miles from Boston, returned home on a washing day with a jug of rum, and, staggering into his wife's domain, mistook a tub of well-earned water for a settee, and suddenly settled himself into it, so that his surging sides leaped merrily about him—he being a fat prisoner. In this predicament, he called lustily for Nabby. His "gude wife," seeing his deep interest in her affairs, seizing the jug, danced around the philosopher, peering its contents over her head—disregarding his prayerful looks, outstretched arms, and beseeching appeal of "Nabby, save it! Save it Nabby!" to which she replied, "Go it, Joe! long life to your honor!" &c.—*Boston Courier.*

**A GREAT HOG.**—The Reading Eagle says that Mr. John Rind, of West Coale township, Lancaster county, lately killed a Hog of two years old, which weighed 807 pounds.

**A MAN IN ALABAMA** offers a piano forte for sale, and says he'll wait for payment till Henry Clay is elected President. That is—he gives a credit of ten months.

A fop is nothing more than a tailor's sign, endowed with locomotion; he is a thing modelled by human hands, incapable of receiving any lasting impression, other than the tailor and barber impart.

Never trust a married man with a secret who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell any body and every body.