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TERMS.

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POETRY.

The following lines, which first appeared in the Revue, derive a melancholy interest from the recent premature decease of "Phazma," whose fertile fancy gave occasion to their composition:

The Death Bell.

SUGGESTED BY PHAZMA'S "SPIRIT BELL."

Hark!—more faint and still
Than the rippling rill,
That steals thro' the woodbine dell;
Or the distant strain
Of the shepherd swain,
Rings in my ear that wail bell.

Oh, 'tis soft and sad,
But it makes me mad,
While its tinkling chimes repeating;
For it tells of woe,
That I soon must know,
Ere its notes shall cease from beating!

It tells of the grave,
Where that willows wave—
Of fond friends' lips that quiver,
Of an eye that's hid
By a leaden lid—
Of a heart that's stilled forever!

'Tis a gentle thing,
That "Daunt Bell" ring—
Like the locust's song at even;
But its "still small" swell,
It sounds the knell
Of the loved that are fleeing to heaven!

[P. Cayune.]

The Weatherless.

The following is one of the most touching beautiful things we have ever read. The whole scene is one of tenderness, and its beauty lies in its entire truthfulness:—

You're weary, precious ones! your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think ye of her, who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide!
Who could to Wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim!
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name!

'Tis time to say your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dove!
Come, press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn thy lay of love;
My sheltering arm can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng!
Cling, as you used to cling to her
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin, sweet birds! the acoustom'd strain,
Come, warble low and clear;
Alas! alas! you're weeping all—
You're sobbing in my ear.
Good night!—to say the prayer she taught
Beside your little bed—
The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead!

A father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life;
His care protect these shrinking plants,
That dread the storms of strife;
But who upon your infant hearts
Shall like that mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?
Dear, smitten flock!—good night!

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Gentlemen never swear."

So said Washington who, we believe, never allowed profane swearing in his presence or in his hearing, while in command of the army of the Revolution.

Of course Washington did not mean that boys could not swear, and yet he very young "gentlemen." What looks more interesting than to see a boy just out of his diapers puffing away at a "long nine," and every now and then rolling out a good round oath? To deny these promising juveniles the privilege of swearing, would be to deprive them of the strongest evidence of their manhood and forever blast their prospects of being gentlemen. If Washington had lived in our refined and enlightened day, he would have better understood what constitutes a gentleman. He would then probably have said that there is no necessity for gentlemen to swear, but if boys don't swear, nobody will ever know that they are gentlemen.

An exchange says that a woman's reasons are three—past, present and future, and are as follows: "Because I did—because I will—and because I should like." The first is impossible to get over; the second is almost a hopeless one; and a man must be a brute if he can for a moment object to the third.

The editor of the Dayton Transcript boasts of having been kissed by "a bevy of charming girls, with dimpled cheeks, and rosy lips, and bright eyes," on Christmas! Lucky fellow! We presume he is now prepared to give us a satisfactory answer to the oft-repeated question, "What is a kiss?"

From the Louisville Journal. The Great Advantage of Obscurity to Aspirants for Office.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern times is that obscurity is the best stepping stone to the highest honors of this world. We congratulate our country on this important discovery. France and England have tried to wear the laurels that rightfully belong to this nation in consequence of the discoveries of Franklin and Godfrey, but we trust they will not endeavor to pick our pockets of this greatest of all discoveries. Before May last, no one ever dreamed that obscurity was next door neighbor to immortal fame. The great geniuses who found this out will undoubtedly have their glory transmitted to future ages on the wings of the most unobjectionable doggerel verse, and stone-cutters will certainly shine in their efforts to perpetuate their divine forms in the most obdurate granite for the inspection and admiration of posterity.

We repeat that the discovered, that obscurity is the stepping stone to this world's proudest stations, is the greatest achievement to the present century—a century which has developed and applied the power of steam to new purposes, which have sent railroad cars ahead with the velocity of the eagle and lit up the shadows of night with lights that have eclipsed the moon and stripped the stars of lustre. Heretofore the temple of Fame has been represented as occupying the summit of a mountain; and, in order to reach its shining portals, a great deal of labor and a great many tedious steps were considered perfectly indispensable. Shakespeare, it will be remembered, says that "lowliness is young Ambition's ladder;" from which the inference is irresistible that that great master of human nature thought that, in order to ascend to this world's honors, it was necessary to climb round by round the ladder that led thither. It may also be remarked that all writers agree with Shakespeare in the necessity of climbing in order to reach renown. Indeed, everybody has always considered a succession of ascending steps quite as necessary to honor as a Southern negro considers corn-dodgers necessary to a good breakfast. These ideas are now happily obsolete. From the shadow of obscurity to the sunlight of eternal fame is now only a step, just as it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Neither are seven-league boots necessary to the accomplishment of this step. It has lately been proved that the most common every day sort of legs in Christendom can take this step without straining or elongation and with perfect ease to their proprietor.

We foresee the most wholesome results from this great discovery. The waste of days and nights in toil and study will no longer be required of the votaries of ambition. They who part to reach the dizzy eminence of fame will not be called on to do as their predecessors in all past time have done—they need not ransack the dusty volumes of ancient lore, from the midnight lamp while the world around is hushed in slumber, think until the overwrought brain is fevered, listless, and exhausted, or delve in the quires of mind until the heart-strings crack, and the frame, wasted, enfeebled, and shattered, sinks on the bosom of the earth, martyred to the lofty resolves of high ambition. Thanks to the inventive genius of this age, all this toil and sweat are no longer necessary. A short cut has been found to renown and glory, and one step can overcome the distance that separates obscurity from honor. Hereafter, nature will not have the trouble of implanting the germs of genius in the human soul, and intellectual industry will no longer be the tribute exacted by fame of ambition. The age of genius and toil, like the age of chivalry, is gone.—Henceforth, fools will block up the avenues to honor, and dunces of all kinds aspire to sway the destinies of nations. The agrarianism of the age has leveled all distinctions between heaven-soaring genius and plodding folly, and the democracy of this country has invaded and broken down the aristocracy of intellect and knowledge. In our political markets, wisdom is at a discount and ignorance at a premium. Immortal honors rest on those two hundred and odd sages, who, at Baltimore, discovered that narrow partisanship is a loftier virtue than fervid all-embracing patriotism, that ignorance most profound is a better title to consideration than wisdom rendered lustrous by a thousand noble achievements, and that mediocrity of mind has a higher right to rule than profound genius rendered efficient by a life long devotion to the study of statesmanship. Whose heart is so callous as not to swell with emotions of veneration for those immaculate sages that made such a decision, and who does not glory in being one of the people that ratified it!

Honors are now dog-cheap, and dunces can wear them, as pendants about their thick throats. Hereafter, fools wear caps and bells; hereafter, they can sit in Executive chairs and hold the reins of Government. The wisdom of the ancients, which Bacon and Temple eulogized so much, is foolishness in the sagacious consideration of these smart times. Old-fashioned people used to think genius, virtue, patriotism, and long services worthy of honor; but people now a-days laugh at such considerations, and decide that in proportion as qualifications are eminent they are to be unhonored. Genius is to go into exile, and folly is to strut in the robes of power. Oh ye fools, dunces and knaves, how lucky it is that your birth was postponed until the present remarkable age, for had you been launched on the stream of existence in past times, you would have been consigned to oblivion amid the jeers and hisses of your contemporaries. Now,

however, you can lift up your hands in hope, and hear the voice of adulation and catch the sunshine of popular favor. The ancient Egyptians were very sensible people, and they worshipped bulls; why should not Americans worship calves?

It is true that to hold an office in which one is not honored is pretty much like having an oyster after some one has swallowed all that is swallowable and left nothing but the shells. "Honor and shame," says a poet of the last century—
"Honor and shame from no condition rise."

This we suppose is true; and it is quite likely a man may sit in the President's chair and feel no honor. Since a very recent political event, we have no doubt of it.

Lord Bacon says some men achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. Had Bacon lived until now, he would have had the felicity of seeing a man with a vast amount of greatness "thrust" upon him. The only objection to that sort of greatness is, that as one jogs along on life's journey, it is devilish apt to slip off from one's shoulders, leaving him as barren of greatness as a cabbage-head is of hair. Byron said he awoke one morning and found himself famous. So did a denizen of Duck river lately, and when he, honest man, had scratched his head and looked about, he felt as queer as a dog with a tin kettle affixed to his later end. He soon concluded that his countrymen were the most generous people in the world, for they had not only thrust greatness he did not desire on him, but they had absolutely laden him down with honors to which he never thought of aspiring!

Now that the American people have decided that obscurity is the stepping stone to high office, of course no one will be fool enough to cultivate his brains or to ennoble his heart. Aspirants will henceforth struggle not to be known, and wait patiently until a remarkably smart, considerate, and generous people see fit to drag them from their lurking places, and hurl them at one swoop into the highest offices of Government.

Good Rules for the Ladies.

Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children, and embitter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns, because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs; because you can never trust him.

Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the country; because his affections are continually wavering, and therefore never can be permanent.

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

Good Rules for the Gentlemen.

Marry not a woman who cannot make a shirt, or cook a meal of victuals. Such a woman would keep a man poor all the days of his life.

Marry not a woman who is a lady and proud; because she will be eternally scolding if she does not get every thing she wants.

Marry not a woman who thinks herself better than any body else; because it shows a want of sense, and she will have but few friends.

Marry not a woman who is fond of spinning street yarn; because such a woman will not make a good wife, and will never be contented at home.

Marry not a woman who is in the daily habit of slandering her neighbors, and giving ear to all the gossiping she hears. Such women make the worst of wives.

The trial of Abner Parke, at Belvidere, (N. J.) for the murder of John Castner, was brought to a close on Thursday, and after being charged by Judge Nevins, retired. On Friday afternoon, they re-entered the Court and pronounced their verdict to be "Not Guilty." The trial of Peter Parke, indicted as one of the participants in Castner's murder, was immediately commenced after the rendition of the verdict.

Both branches of the Legislature of Ohio, have by formal vote resolved, that the daily sessions shall open with prayer.

A bill to regulate Banking in Ohio is now before the Legislature of that state. If report is true, the Locofocos are determined to commit dreadful war against any attempt on the part of the Whigs to institute a regular and proper mode of Banking.

Good Advice.—A Scotch writer, who seems to have some experience to qualify him for speaking on the subject says, "if you have not chosen a profession, do not become an editor. Beg—take the pack—keep lodgers—take up school—set up a mangle—take in washing. For humanity's sake, and especially your own, do anything rather than become a newspaper editor."

The registered tonnage of the port of Portland Me., for the year 1844, is a little over 10,000 tons.

Ennet who was expelled from the Senate of North Carolina for forging his certificate of election, has got back again. Three of the Whig Senators having gone home on business, the Locofocos took advantage of their absence to expunge the record of their proceedings against him from the Journal and reinstate him in his seat.—A very worthy and upright proceeding truly!

Upset a loaf into a keg of ground ginger, and you will have ginger bread.

MESSAGE

Of the Governor to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The term to which my eligibility, as the Chief Executive officer of the Commonwealth, is restricted by the Constitution, being about to close, I submit to the Legislature, the last annual message which the duty of my station enjoins upon me. In the performance of this duty, I cannot refrain from invoking your devout acknowledgments, with my own, to the Great Author of All Good, for His constant care and guardianship over the interests and welfare of our beloved Commonwealth. Upheld by His paternal arm, we have been rescued from the most distressing embarrassments and difficulties to which, in a time of peace, any people were ever subjected. Good has sprung out of evil—safety from danger—wisdom from folly—and justice from a spirit of ungenerous detraction. The clouds that for several years past, have hung upon our horizon, are breaking away; and the sunshine of prosperity once more begins to beam upon our path.

Within ten days after my induction into office, I felt myself called upon, by the highest considerations of duty, to communicate to the Legislature a full and frank exposition of the state of our pecuniary affairs. Upon a careful examination, it was ascertained that the amount of the public debt, including surplus revenue from the United States, was little upwards of thirty millions of dollars, and the deficit in the Treasury during the year 1839, beyond the income, from all sources, was about four millions of dollars. To meet this amount, immediate provision had to be made; and, to add to the perplexing embarrassments, the great commercial convulsion, which has since reached its height was then just beginning to be felt in its operation. For more than ten years immediately preceding that period, the State of Pennsylvania, from her well known punctuality and great natural resources, had experienced no difficulty in procuring upon loans, on favorable terms, any amount of money she needed, to extend and carry on her stupendous system of internal improvements. Both Foreign and American capitalists were competitors for the acceptance of her loans; and there seemed to be no limits to her credit and resources, except those which her own discretion imposed. She made large loans for the undertaking and completion of her various lines of improvement, and paid the interest upon these loans by other loans. Stimulated by these facilities, and forgetting the day would ever arrive when her interest must be paid, not by loans, but by taxation, a system of improvements, by railroad and canal, was undertaken, far more comprehensive than her necessities required, and far beyond her means to complete. The same reckless spirit which actuated the government, had seized upon her private citizens, and induced them to engage in undertakings equally indiscreet and unattainable. Within a very few years immediately preceding the commencement of my administration, banks were created to an extent, and with capital, unheard of in this Commonwealth at any former period. These banks, controlled by men moved by such impulses, very speedily exploded, and, as every rational man ought to have foreseen, overwhelmed, in their downfall, the entire business of the community. Within about two years after I entered upon the discharge of the Executive functions, banks, the aggregate capital of which amounted to more than two-thirds of the entire banking capital of the State and furnishing more than that proportion of its currency, were compelled to wind up their affairs; and, in doing so not only extinguished this amount of the ostensible capital of the State, but crippled the remaining banks, compelled them to withhold facilities from the business men of the community, and, by forcing their debtors, constituting a large class of men engaged in various pursuits of life, to discharge their liabilities, almost crushed the large and flourishing class of business men in all parts of the Commonwealth. To add still further to these perplexing evils, the condition of the pecuniary affairs of Europe became almost as deeply embarrassed as our own; and foreign capitalists, who had sought for opportunities to make investments in this country, were induced to withhold their usual loans.

During a short period previous to my entering upon the duties of my office, our internal improvement system, confessedly incomplete, was very largely extended by making appropriations towards the constructions of the North and West Branch and Erie Extensions, Wisconsin Canal, Allegheny Feeder and Gettysburg Railroad, besides guaranteeing the interest upon loans made to private companies engaged in the construction of works leading into the improvements of the State. The amount which has been paid by the State for these and other improve-

ments, which are wholly unproductive, is nearly nine millions of dollars.

The most strenuous exertions were required to obtain, during the first two years, a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest upon the State debt, to defray the current expenses of the government, and to pay off the large class of domestic creditors, naturally and justly clamorous for the discharge of their demands upon the State. Rigid economy was recommended, and enforced in all the public expenditures. The extended lines of improvement, which might have been completed a few years earlier by loans were suspended, in consequence of the inability of the State to raise the necessary funds; and finally the interest upon the public debt failed to be paid from the same cause, and the want of time requisite to mature a plan of taxation which would produce the necessary sum for that object. Not a single dollar has been appropriated, or paid, under my administration, towards the commencement of any new work whatever. The state of affairs was such, at its outset, as to forbid any such undertaking, however meritorious in itself, and I have strictly adhered to this rule of conduct.

Shortly after I assumed the Executive duties of the State, I became satisfied that the procrastination of the evil day, when resort to taxation was demanded by the most imperative obligation of duty, could no longer be indulged. Painful as was the alternative, I felt how deeply the honor of the State was involved, and recommended the imposition of a tax, which should supply an adequate fund to discharge the interest on the public debt, committing the details to the Legislature. This recommendation I reiterated, in the most earnest manner, and ultimately it received the sanction of the Legislature. The assessment under the several laws, imposing a tax on real and personal property, and the amount paid into the Treasury, are as follows:

Am't of tax assessed for 1841,	\$416,794 85
" " 1842,	653,512 47
" " 1843,	908,708 40
" " 1844,	908,708 40

Whole amount assessed for past four years,	\$3,013,724 12
Am't received in 1841,	\$33,292 77
" " 1842,	486,535 85
" " 1843,	553,611 28
" " 1844,	751,210 01

Leaving the amount of tax outstanding on the first of December last,

\$1,188,674 11

subject to exonerations, commissions, &c., which may be estimated at ten per cent. The balance, it is fair to presume, will be made available the current year. Of the \$751,210.00 paid into the Treasury during the past fiscal year, only \$142,009.00 was received from the tax assessed for 1844, leaving outstanding, for that year alone, over \$800,000.00. The receipts from this source, for the present year, may, therefore, be estimated at about \$1,230,000.00.

The acts which have been passed upon the subject, and which are now in force, provide for the imposition of a tax, which, taking the valuation for 1843, of the real and personal property as a basis, will annually amount to the sum of \$1,453,000. That valuation, it may be remarked, was considerably below that of 1842. If, therefore, the provisions of the act of 1844 be fairly carried into effect, in the valuation of property, and the collection and prompt payment of the tax, be enforced, the annual revenue hereafter to be derived from that source, will amount to at least \$1,500,000. This sum, with the other resources of the Commonwealth, will be entirely adequate to furnish the necessary amount to discharge the interest upon the public debt, and thus ensure the fidelity of the State to her engagements.

Without expressing the opinion that the details of these laws are, in all their minute particulars, the most equal and just, in the objects selected for taxation, and the rates imposed, I will remark that, they seem to be substantially conformable to public opinion. There is a defect in providing for the punctual enforcement of the laws imposing and collecting the taxes, and I beg leave to recommend, to the consideration of the Legislature, the adoption of some more efficient mode of attaining this end. This might be done by inflicting penalties on the collectors, or other officers, found delinquent in the discharge of their duties. That class of individuals is as little entitled to indulgence or sympathy as any others engaged in the execution of the laws.

The entire amount of the public debt at this time is:

Funded debt, 6 per cent. stocks,	\$4,370,916 21
do. do. do. do.	34,721,534 46
do. do. do. do.	200,000 00
	\$39,292,450 67

Loan (relief issue) per act of 4th of May, 1841, bearing an interest of

one per cent.,	\$1,175,000 00
" six "	171,636 00
" five "	91,542 00

Amount in circulation, \$1,439,178 00
Balance due domestic creditors, on certificates issued by the Auditor General, 104,384 93

Amounting to the sum of \$4,035,013 60

The increase in the State Debt, since I assumed the duties of the Executive chair, may be properly understood, when it is stated that the interest which has accrued thereon, since that period, amounts to \$10,362,186 60

The amount of interest guaranteed to private corporations, to and the amount of appropriations towards the completion of unfinished lines of public improvements, commenced prior to that time, about 4,500,000 00

Amounting to \$15,006,526 00

The annual interest on the funded debt of the State, payable at the Bank of Pennsylvania, exclusive of interest on certificates issued for interest, is \$1,747,000 12, falling due respectively on the first of February and August, of which the sum of \$873,515 06, is payable on the first day of February next. If it should be determined to pay the interest on the interest certificates on the 1st of February, then the further sum of \$97,880 84, will be required.

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year, ending on the 30th November last, including a small available balance from the previous year, were \$2,511,237 03

The expenditures for the same period, including the amount of relief notes cancelled, were 1,847,385 15

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on that day of \$663,851 88

There was also available balance in the Canal Treasury, on the same day, of 39,497 00

The receipts during the month of December, exclusive of disbursements, were 139,691 23

To which may be added the receipts over expenditures, for the present month, estimated at 120,000 00

Making the amount in the Treasury on 1st February about \$963,030 11

This balance embraces the sum of \$50,000 of relief notes, which the State Treasurer withheld from cancellation on the 31st December, and which, if needed, may be applied by the Legislature to the payment of interest on the public debt. From the facts here presented, it is evident that the Commonwealth will be prepared to meet her interest falling due on the 1st of February. Attempts, it is true, have been made to create doubts in the public mind in relation to the propriety of paying the interest on that day, least there should be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the 1st of August. But it must be perfectly evident that the Treasury will be in ample funds, not only on the first of August next, but also on the first of February, 1845. And the very fact that the interest is paid on the first of February next, will increase the means and credit of the State to meet its interest in August, and afterwards, when it falls due. While, on the other hand, if when it is admitted that enough money to discharge the interest on the first of February, is in the Treasury, applicable to that object, and it is not so applied, we shall, with much appearance of justice, subject ourselves to the reproach of our traders, as wilfully dishonest, and regardless of the faith and honor of the State. With an exhausted Treasury and tarnished credit we could plead our necessities in extenuation of our violation of contracts; but what shadow of excuse could be offered when this necessity has ceased to exist? None, whatever, that good old-fashioned integrity does not brand as disgraceful, and unworthy our character as a sovereign State.

It must be gratifying to every Pennsylvania citizen to reflect that the credit of this great State, which has been, for upwards of two years, subjected to reproach, will thus be restored to the unsullied purity of character which, until this unavoidable reverse of fortune, she had steadfastly maintained. The claims of all her honest creditors will be punctually discharged, and the gross imputations which have been heaped upon her name wiped out, and the abiding confidence which we have ever felt in the disposition and ability of the State to comply with all her engagements, will be fully realized.

The report of the Canal Commissioners will present to you, in detail, the operations on the public improvements, for the past year. The tolls collected in 1844, amount to \$1,167,008 42, being an increase over 1843 of \$172,199 10. The collections for the year exceed the expenditures the sum of \$629,658 82.

The report of the State Treasurer will explain, in detail, our financial condition. That officer estimates the receipts at the Treasury, for the current fiscal year ending 30th November, 1845, at \$8,005,000 00

To which add balance in Treasury on 30th November last, \$663,851 88